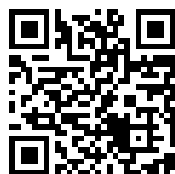

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**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
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1935-36.**

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 12' E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1935 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 84·2 89·8, 88·6, and 93·3, and the mean relative humidity was 79·2, 72·5, 84·4 and 67·1 respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1935 at the stations mentioned above was 28·32 inches, 45·58 inches, 65·12 inches and 54·70 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1482, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were

annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa,

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Welsley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihehene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective

spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

The Obuasi Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, fines and penalties.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1935 the total population of the Gold Coast including Togoland under British Mandate was estimated at 3,530,733.

This total shows an increase of 86,391 over that for the previous year.

TABLE I.

	<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>Resident* Non-Africans.</i>	<i>Maritime.*</i>
Colony	1,741,031	2,304	172
Ashanti	651,129	624	—
Northern Territories ...	796,716	107	—
Togoland	338,607	43	—
	<hr/> 3,527,483	<hr/> 3,078	<hr/> 172

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year 1935.</i>			
Accra	69,057
Koforidua	12,724
Cape Coast	18,860
Sekondi	20,120
Kumasi	40,987
Tamale	16,783
Ho	3,520

Birth and death registration is applied to 35 centres the total population of which equals some nine per centum of the population of the Gold Coast as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Male	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794	4,966
Female	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,343	5,140
Persons	<hr/> 8,239	<hr/> 9,376	<hr/> 9,614	<hr/> 9,637	<hr/> 10,106

The "weighted average" birth-rate was 33·0 per thousand persons living as compared with 32·9 for 1934.

*1931 Census.

The natural increase of births over deaths in the registration areas was 2,275.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Male ...	...	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025	4,827
Female	...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525	3,004
Persons	...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550	7,831

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Gold Coast was 25·5 as compared with 22·3 in the previous year.

The infantile mortality-rate was 127 as compared with 105 in the previous year.

Owing to the fact that the registration of births and deaths does not apply to some ninety per centum of the population of the Gold Coast, and that the factors of immigration and emigration cannot properly be gauged, the above figures must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. The economic stress of the past few years, a high tide of immigration—composed of the labouring classes in a poor physical condition—and (particularly when the infantile mortality-rate is considered) a measure of increased prosperity in the rural areas which more freely enabled seriously sick children to be brought into the centres for treatment, are all factors which affect the result.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

Partly as the result of the economic recovery, but more particularly owing to the widespread development in the mining industry, the European population attained the figure of nearly 4,000 in 1935.

In spite of the adverse conditions under which many prospectors and those connected with mining lived, the actual death-rate fell.

On the other hand, the invaliding-rate for government officials, merchants and mining officials was higher during the year under review, but was lower in the case of missionaries.

Malaria continued to be the most important cause of sickness, although the ratio of days lost through this disease as compared with illness from all causes fell from 23·6 per centum to 18·5 per centum.

African Community.

No outbreak of any magnitude was encountered during the year, but an increase in the number of deaths was recorded in all but four of the thirty-one registration areas in the Gold Coast and its dependencies from which data were collected.

The general death-rate rose by over three per thousand as compared with the rate for the previous year and the infant mortality-rate increased by 22 per thousand to the figure of 127. Several factors are responsible for these increases, and perhaps one of the more important of these is the heavy influx of ill-nourished labourers from neighbouring territories who had been attracted to the Gold Coast by the wages offered by the many mining concerns which, influenced by the high price of gold, started operations in various parts of the Colony.

The invaliding-rate for African officials fell very slightly from eight to seven per thousand, but the death-rate rose from three to six per thousand, 21 officials dying as compared with 12 in 1934.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the end of 1935 there were seven Government hospitals, with 67 beds for Europeans, and thirty-two hospitals, with 934 beds and 106 cots for the African community.

The above figures do not include a mission hospital with 56 beds at Agogo in Ashanti, a small 18-bed hospital at Achimota College and a field hospital for sleeping sickness patients at Nakpanduri in the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate.

A new 22-bed hospital was opened at Keta in the Eastern Province of the Colony in August, 1935, to replace one washed away by the sea.

At the Accra maternity hospital a new 12-bed antenatal ward, the gift of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society, was built at a cost of £1,800 and was opened in April, 1935.

A start was made on the building of a hostel for 28 pupil-midwives adjoining the Accra maternity hospital and this will be opened early in 1936.

The extensions to the mental hospital at Accra, commenced towards the end of 1934, were completed in 1935 and helped to increase the amenities at this institution.

After considerable difficulties had been overcome regarding a suitable site for the new African hospital at Tarkwa, the new structure was commenced at the end of the year under review and should be completed by August, 1936. In design this hospital is very similar to the one built recently at Keta, but it has in addition, special wards for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which is common in the mining districts.

Alterations were effected to the African hospital at Tamale so that it now possesses a new out-patient block converted out of the building which formerly housed the welfare and baby weighing clinic.

If the table given below is consulted, it will be seen that the number of patients dealt with at Government hospitals has risen considerably.

TABLE I.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients 	22,535	25,397	+2,862
Out-patients 	233,267	248,079	+14,812

The following tables give some indication of the vast volume of work carried on in the various hospitals, welfare centres, etc. :—

TABLE II.

(a) Gold Coast hospital, 228 beds and 18 cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	15,612	17,983	+2,371
In-patients	3,085	3,140	+55
Daily average (in-patients)	236	233	—3
Major operations	414	683	+269
Minor operations	1,063	1,482	+419

TABLE III.

(b) Kumasi African hospital, 137 beds and five cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	13,088	12,660	—428
In-patients	2,465	2,758	+293
Daily average (in-patients)	135	140	+5
Major operations	153	141	—12
Minor operations	576	509	—67

TABLE IV.

(c) Accra maternity hospital, 48 beds and 29 cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	1,481	1,681	+200
Deliveries	623	662	+39
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	13,907	14,132	+225

TABLE V.

(d) Cape Coast and Sekondi Red Cross welfare centres.

			1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Antenatal mothers advised	...	...	4,922	5,195	+273
Infants and children treated	...	...	12,331	12,433	+102

Red Cross.

The two welfare centres referred to above are maintained by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission carried out welfare and dispensary work at Djodi in the Eastern Province of the Colony, at Eikwe in the Western Province, at Kpandu in Togoland under British Mandate and at Jirapa in the Northern Territories. These centres are visited periodically by Government staff to ensure that there is no wastage of the drugs and first-aid dressings supplied by the Government.

The Basel Mission operated a hospital at Agogo in Ashanti during the year.

The English Church Mission also carried out welfare and general dispensary work at Mampong in Ashanti until the retirement of their own medical officer who had received a substantial subsidy from Government.

Native Administration Dispensaries.

By the end of 1935 some four native administration dispensaries were in operation and valuable work was done here by nurse-dispensers trained and employed by Government.

Junior Red Cross Links.

Apart from the two welfare centres which have been referred to above, the Red Cross was responsible for a not inconsiderable amount of first-aid work carried out by one or other of the 33 Junior Red Cross links scattered throughout the Colony.

Prevalent diseases.

Of the infective diseases, yaws still held pride of place in 1935, being responsible for over sixty per centum of 110,934 cases treated in hospital. Malaria was responsible for over twenty-three per centum of these cases.

B

Pneumonia was the cause of death in nearly twenty-nine per centum of the deaths due to infective diseases and tuberculosis came a close second with 28 per centum of all deaths from infective diseases treated in hospital.

Malaria occupied third place for any single disease, being responsible for over seven per centum of the total number of deaths in hospital from infective diseases. In all 1,841 deaths took place of patients in hospital—or just over seven per centum amongst the 25,397 in-patients.

Sleeping sickness continued to give rise to some anxiety, more especially in view of the considerable opening up of the forest belt for farms (and tsetse) and on account of the large number of infected and badly nourished immigrants who act as reservoirs. A special detailed investigation of the incidence and spread of this disease is contemplated for the autumn of 1936.

Health activities.

As in previous years routine health work continued to be carried out, one of the principal aims being to improve conditions of living to such an extent that any epidemic disease introduced into the area would stand little chance of spreading.

Special problems studied during 1935 included the following :—

- (1) Health conditions in and around mining districts.
- (2) Rural hygiene, with particular reference to mining regions.
- (3) Sleeping sickness, its incidence and spread.
- (4) Public health education through health officers and sanitary inspectors, hospitals, welfare centres, health visitors, the schools, Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society, etc.
- (5) Nutrition, especially of the baby and younger child.

Conclusion.

A definite advance can be said to have taken place in certain directions, as for example, in better housing conditions for a proportion at least of the mine labourers and in the housing of the educated and more fortunate amongst the artisan and clerical grades.

The general health of the community undoubtedly suffered a set back; but, taking everything into consideration, health conditions throughout the Gold Coast may be said on the whole to have continued to be fairly satisfactory during the period under review,

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Building operations have certainly shown a considerable degree of awakening activity as compared with the results seen in 1934. This progress, possibly, was more striking in Accra than elsewhere, although most centres record a certain amount of progress.

The type of building erected in the larger centres shows a distinct improvement over past years. Cement block is the most popular building material. The people are well content to invest their savings in a well-built house. Construction may be delayed over a period of years, and completion may be the result of several distinct efforts between which material is collected for the next advance.

In the smaller centres *pise de terre* and mud brick are chiefly relied on, while in the villages wattle-and-daub dwellings predominate. These latter buildings have a comparatively short life.

The municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi have special staffs to control buildings and lay-outs. The building in the larger centres is controlled by officers of the Public Works Department, and in the smaller places the Health branch of the Medical Department assists.

Several township lay-outs were demarcated by the Survey Department; these chiefly applied to townships in close relationship to mining areas. Housing in such places is, as a rule, very poor. As soon as prospecting operations commence squatters tend to arrive in numbers and, erecting huts in the near vicinity, form the nucleus of an insanitary township.

Such areas may be placed under the Towns Ordinance, or controlled under the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, but the squatter has learned that the best way to escape control is to indulge in "ribbon" building along the roads. This method is hard to combat and the large straggling areas involved are difficult to define and control. Many of the larger mines are engaged in comprehensive building schemes for the housing of the mine labourers under hygienic conditions.

Some ten per centum of the inhabitants of Accra live in congested areas. Congested areas are, also, to be found in many of the older centres, e.g. Cape Coast and Sekondi. The social survey, undertaken by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross

Society, of the Accra congested areas was completed during 1935. Such surveys may be undertaken in other centres when occasion arises. A pleasing feature in several centres has been the opening-up, by means of well laid and drained approach roads, of laid-out areas on which good class houses have previously been built somewhat in advance of easy means of access.

When progress is viewed as a whole there is every sign of an impending revival of building activity.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern section of Togoland under British mandate the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export. In the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food-crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas and oranges, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Asuansi a small canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.*Cocoa.*

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are, at a minimum estimate, about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during 1934-35 crop year was higher than the preceding year by 56,000 tons. The major crop amounted to 265,000 tons. The minor crop was 11,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 276,000 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1934 to 30th September, 1935 were 250,479 tons. The 1935-36 major crop production is estimated to be 258,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows :—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1935-36	277,698	7,653	285,351
34-35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33-34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32-33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31-32	230,576	5,092	235,668

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,181 in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 201 families, living in 153 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,451 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1934-35. The number of farmers was 174 males and 180 females, giving a production per head of 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price of 7s. 7d. per load, about £5 16s.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have increased to a trifling extent but there has been little difference in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Ashanti to north, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,796	3,745
Ashanti to south by rail ...	116*	57	19	24	73
Colony to north, overland ...	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	129	427
<i>Exports.</i>					
Export via ports	204	114	197	246	1,078
Export overland	†2,014	2,704	2,630	2,845	1,345
Total Exports	—	2,898	2,827	3,091	2,423

n.r. = No record. * = 11 months record. † = 9 months record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and in consequence of increased rates has made some recovery.

Exports for the financial years are as follows :—

			1935-36*	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Palm oil	...	{ Tons	391	84	10	454	491
			Value £6,558	£885	£100	£6,453	£7 450
Palm kernels	...	{ Tons	6,712	3,912	2,489	6,946	4,522
			Value £47,966	£22,711	£17,628	£59,329	£41,318

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of practically the whole of its oil-output locally, and the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme is about to reopen.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government conducted a series of trial shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. Approximately 25,000 bunches were carried, the bananas being mostly grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. The trials have shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are few agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the task of organising the numerous peasant growers to cope with the local problems of correct harvesting, packing of the bunches and delivery to the port, operations at present carried out by the Department of Agriculture. Government is continuing to encourage the industry and so as to provide for the requisite shipping facilities has guaranteed the freight on 50,000 bunches in 1936-37.

Copra.

Exports have increased owing to better prices.

Maritime Exports.			1935-36†	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Tons	...	...	1,573	910	1,142	1,421	1,428
Value	...	...	£13,029	£6,111	£10,157	£16,642	£15,493

*11 months record.

†11 months record.

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed cotton over the frontier remain near a figure of 75 tons annually. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories at present prices, though some cotton is grown for local use.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province continues to encourage production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Paddy (tons) ...	220	258	426	354	414

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows:—

					s.	d.
1935-36	...	...	...	...	9	2
1934-35	...	...	...	...	7	6
1933-34	...	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	...	10	0
1931-32	...	...	...	...	9	0

Rubber.

Exports increased considerably owing to better prices.

1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
695,408*	364,243	89,973	21,065	130,834

Food-crops.

There is a large production of food-crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food-crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

*11 months.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes the main trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, is the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony is now happily recovering, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food-crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold, retail, at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (*anglice*, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiam district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food-crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the income of the family is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the size of the average farm—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 7s. 6d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 285,351 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour, of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 401 with 8,853 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year though cocoa was purchased at an average ex-quay Liverpool price of 1s. 6d. per ton higher than in the 1934-35 period. Farmers are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rates of wages of labourers hired by the year; the rates now vary from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to weed, pick and prepare the crop, and convey it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the produce for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about ¾d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the supply from the Northern Territories is insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood-carving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instal-

ments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap and, probably, uneconomically so.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

Cattle plague (rinderpest) has now been practically eliminated from the Gold Coast by means of the immunisation of the cattle by the sero-virus method. Procedure consists in immunising all the cattle of an area and thereafter treating the young cattle annually. These latter are immunised at the age of two years as it is found that undue mortality often follows treatment at earlier ages. Thus there is always a considerable number of young unimmunised animals susceptible to rinderpest in the country and occasional natural outbreaks occur among these, especially in frontier villages where the cattle across the frontier are not immune and suffer considerable epizootics of rinderpest. The losses from these natural outbreaks are small and are not **unuseful in impressing** the cattle owners with the efficacy of **immunisation**. An interesting sidelight on the value cattle owners place on immunisation is the **higher price** fetched by immunised stock.

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia has been a considerable problem in the last two years but the Pong-Tamale laboratory **has** succeeded in producing what appears to be **an efficient vaccine** and results to date have shown that the disease can be controlled by **vaccination**.

Although not a fatal disease to the indigenous cattle, trypanosomiasis represents the greatest obstacle to improvement and causes more intrinsic loss than any other condition. Many parts of the country though otherwise suitable cannot be used as stock areas on this account. Throughout the stock areas, trypanosomiasis varies from sporadic to fairly continuous infection and this exposure places a limit on the size and weight to which stock can be raised and absolutely prohibits the introduction of exotic strains. Until the inception of the veterinary laboratory a few years ago, when adequate microscopic and scientific equipment became available, it was not fully realised that the majority of the country's live-stock was or had been infected by trypanosomiasis. Though treatment yields satisfactory results, the method of attack

is to concentrate on the elimination of infection by tsetse clearing work and other direct means. An immense clearing experiment has been in progress in the Pong-Tamale area for five years and though results are extremely favourable, it has been shown that to clear absolutely a large area from tsetse flies, even of the riverine *G. Palpalis* group, requires considerably more work than the conventional removal of the primary breeding foci of the fly.

The incidence of rabies in 1935 has been greater than ever before recorded. Outbreaks appeared from the coastal belt to the extreme north of the Northern Territories. Great assistance in control has been rendered by the Health authorities. Work is proceeding at the laboratory in the production of anti-rabies vaccine for dogs, which, if successful, will render the control of future outbreaks much more easy and safe. Preliminary work is yielding encouraging results.

Animal Husbandry.

An unforeseen result has followed directly from the successful anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme. Before the scheme, rinderpest raged, large areas were almost perpetually closed to cattle movement and owners took a decreasing interest in their cattle, usually endeavouring to preserve merely the numbers required for dowry purposes. Entire bulls were the rule and it was exceptional to find much castration being practised for the production of bullocks. In consequence of the successful immunisation campaign cattle have greatly increased, trade routes are always open and there has been a great stimulus to the trade in bullocks. The result is that owners are fast castrating all their male stock with the result that from a superabundance of bulls a few years ago there is now a shortage, amounting in places to almost entire absence of mature males. The position at present is so serious that the bulls produced by Government and Native Administration farms are inadequate in numbers. It is impossible to get private owners to maintain good bulls; it has, therefore, been essential to have communal bulls; and in order to relieve the position as soon as possible, efforts are being made to purchase the best two-year old bulls at immunisation camps. At present, there are areas with a cattle population of over 20,000 with not more than a total of 20 mature bulls, fully half of which are of poor quality. The immediate measures being taken should prove adequate and the position be rendered satisfactory in a few years at most. This is an example of the unforeseen results which can arise from the best designed schemes.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central government live-stock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Progress has been made in fixing the N'Dama (Malinke) type of West African shorthorn cattle. Most breeding for the last three years has been directed to fixing this variety and producing as many good N'Damas as possible. This variety has its origin in the Fouta Djallon mountains of French Guinea and is quite the best type of the unhumped cattle. Its points, colour and conformation appear as dominant in breeding and it is hoped that its qualities will be widespread in the Gold Coast in a few years. The resistance to trypanosomiasis is marked. Though the zebu is more susceptible to protozoal disease than the West African shorthorn, the former, judiciously used, is useful in crossing to improve size where that quality is lacking; thereafter the crosses can be crossed back to the West African shorthorn type.

Ploughing with horses and oxen is a marked feature and great interest is shown by local chiefs and others in this method of cultivation. Modern large-scale methods of cultivation on the lines of extensive mixed farming have been proved to be successful. The main feeding crops for cattle are cassava, acha (*digitaria exilis*), hay and ensilage.

Demand continues to exceed supply for improved pigs and poultry. Pig and poultry breeding courses for literate Africans continue to be well attended. The present tendency as regards pig breeding is towards the Large White as against the Middle White type, as local buyers prefer the leaner flesh of the former.

The number of live-stock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cattle	48,621	51,778	47,932	45,244
Sheep and goats ...	55,054	47,589	44,887	46,132
Horses	747	608	708	512

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £16,694 1s. 3d.

Forestry.

The vegetation of the Gold Coast is of two main types, the "savannah forest" and the "closed forest." The latter occupies the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate. The rest of the country is within the savannah forest zone.

The area of the closed forest zone, i.e., the portion of the country subjected to the influence of this vegetational type, is approximately 25,500 square miles. It once covered a considerably greater area, but deforestation, followed by the establishment of grass and the accompanying annual fires, has caused a shrinkage in the north, east and south. This deforestation is the direct outcome of the universal practice of shifting cultivation. It occurs throughout the zone with the result that, in addition to this shrinkage, the forest is honeycombed with clearings which sometimes serve as local foci for the establishment of savannah conditions. The rate of deforestation is estimated at some 300 square miles a year, and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation with some less diffuse and wasteful system of agriculture is one of vital importance to the country.

The protection of the remaining forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone has been a predominating feature of the forest policy of the Government. This policy aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest suitably situated for the purposes of ensuring water supplies, of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of the principal agricultural crops, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the future use of the inhabitants.

The natives authorities are invariably given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of by-laws, the Forestry Department acting in an advisory capacity. Should, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute, or having done so, fail to administer the reserve satisfactorily, then resort is had to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry Department, assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty. Occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to transfer by-law reserves to the control of the Forests Ordinance.

The needs of the savannah forest zone are now receiving consideration. These are, chiefly, existing or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing land. Where they can be provided together a system of reserves created solely for these purposes is advocated. Where fuelwood alone is urgently required, as in some of the towns along the coastline, the more expensive but shorter-term plantation method is adopted.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country is receiving attention. On the one hand there is an internal domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber annually ; to this is added a local industrial demand

of some 20 million cubic feet and such timber can be extracted and exported at a profit. On the other hand there is a permanent source of supply in the completed system of forest reserves, augmented by such trees as are spared in the course of farming operations. The supply can still more than satisfy the internal demand and leave an appreciable exportable surplus of three million cubic feet annually. But this position cannot be maintained without some readjustment of ideas. The present system of unhampered exploitation, which, in some cases, ends in denudation must, in time, preclude the attainment of this ideal. Such readjustment is required in order to carry out the forest policy and it is necessary, not only to create the forest reserves, but also better to protect the immature trees of valuable timber-producing species growing in other portions of the country, to encourage the production of better quality timber and to attempt to eliminate unnecessary waste in exploitation. As both the land and the produce of the land are vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only means acceptable. It is hoped that these means will produce the required results.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the authority required for the control of excessive exploitation and unnecessarily large-scale clearings. This authority is exercised in such a manner that the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood, shall be given every chance of complete recovery to its former state. Reafforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber export industry made a further recovery during the year. Exports were nearly twice the volume shipped during the previous year. Figures for the last five years are appended. The United Kingdom maintains its position as the most important market for Gold Coast woods, though the United States of America, once our greatest customer, is taking increasing quantities and may ultimately recover her lost position. Nominal shipments were made to other European countries during the year. The export of woods other than mahogany shows a slight decrease. Quality as always, except during boom years, remains the controlling factor on the overseas market. The smaller contractor, unfortunately, with the optimism peculiar to his class, insists on interpreting every demand as the outcome of another boom and invariably seems to fall back into producing quantity rather than quality. This action inevitably depresses prices and the producer, in the end, is always the loser.

Encouragement and advice continue to be given to cutters with a view to stabilising their financial position and to maintaining

a minimum standard of product. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony shipped two more consignments during the year with fair results.

The extended use of woods other than mahogany is making slow progress. There are 200 or more timber-producing species in the Gold Coast, and it is difficult to imagine a use to which one or other of these species is not adapted. The consumer, however, is a person with conservative ideas and prefers to handle species of proved value only. Such proof requires time. Progress, however, is being made and projects are in hand whereby graded lumber is shipped for specific purposes, an advance on the time-honoured habit of shipping a new wood of doubtful quality in the hope that someone, somewhere, will find a use for it.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people, and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. Industries using such products continue to come into greater prominence and there has arisen a need for putting commercial users into touch with producers. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African industries bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, may become more widely known. The bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

Country of Desti- nation.	1931.		1932.		1933.				1934.				1935.			
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
					C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom	162,659	20,032	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	33,993	4,984	535,724	55,173	27,174	3,306	633,836	66,567	23,051	3,829
Other parts of British Empire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	458,378	40,598	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	—	—	71,957	8,747	2,292	452	432,144	38,925	—	—
Holland	744	75	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	1,210	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	4,048	553	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	—	—	3,400	297	3,700	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	61	—	—	56	11	—	—
Totals ...	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178	1,066,078	105,509	24,882	4,242

Minerals.

Gold.

During the year under review the gold won amounted to 367,819 fine ounces, having a value (at par) of £1,562,495, as compared with 337,065 fine ounces valued at £1,431,852 in the previous year, showing an increase of 30,754 fine ounces and £130,643 respectively.

The improvement is due to Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., Tarkwa Gold Areas Ltd. and Gold Coast Banket Areas Ltd. all showing an increased production of over 10,000 fine ounces each.

There were three new entrants into the producing class, Ashanti-Adowsena (Banket) Goldfields Ltd., Obuom Mines Ltd. and Tano Gold Dredging Ltd., all of whom commenced production during the last three months of the year. As Tarkwa Southern Mines Ltd. may now be considered as part of Tarkwa Gold Areas Ltd. there were, at the end of the year, ten gold-producing mines in the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

During the year three mines in the developing class passed to the productive stage and three others closed down, and at the end of the year there were ten mines working as developing ones, whilst 30 mining companies and individual prospectors were engaged in serious prospecting operations at various localities in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Important features have been the development of alluvial mining, and the keen interest in the mineral possibilities of the Northern Territories. Tano Gold Dredging, Ltd., commenced dredging operations on the 1st March, 1936, and produced 69 fine ounces of gold. A second dredge is in the course of erection and should be put into commission within the next few months. The Gold Coast Selection Trust, Ltd. carried out a campaign of systematic drilling and pitting on the banks of the Ancobra River, and results have been distinctly encouraging.

Anticipating the enactment of the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, a number of the larger mining companies submitted applications for exclusive prospecting licences in the Northern Territories.

Manganese.

The only company producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, the African Manganese Company Ltd., which operates at Nsuta, near Tarkwa in the Wasaw district of the Western Province.

The ore exported amounted to 439,096 wet tons, having a value of £665,492 f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 336,337 wet tons and £503,508 respectively for the previous year.

These figures, which show an increase of 102,759 tons and £161,984 in value, indicate that there has been a steady demand for manganese ore and that the company have been able to obtain higher prices for their products.

Diamonds.

A new company, Morkwa Ltd., entered the list of diamond-producers, and at the end of the year there were six companies producing and exporting diamonds. All these companies operate in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony.

Exports for the year amounted to 1,489,410 carats valued at £601,636, as compared with 2,172,563 carats valued at £645,166 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 683,153 carats and £43,530 in value.

The comparative decrease can be attributed to an abnormally large shipment by one of the larger companies during the first half of 1934, when higher prices were ruling.

In addition to the amount exported by the six companies, considerable activity has been shown by Africans working on their own behalf and producing diamonds from several localities in the Wasaw district and elsewhere. Stones so produced have been sold to and exported by the banks and, whilst it would be a difficult matter even to estimate the production from such activity, it is shown that 34,502 carats valued at £14,518 were exported during the year from other sources than by the diamond-producing companies.

Labour.

The average daily number of persons employed on all mining and prospecting operations during the year amounted to 839 Europeans and 33,403 Africans, as compared with 623 Europeans and 26,535 Africans in the previous year, showing an increase of 216 Europeans and 6,868 Africans on the daily average.

The increase was due entirely to the gold mining industry, in all operations of which a daily average of 748 Europeans and 27,570 Africans were employed, which shows an increase of 38 per cent and 30 per cent respectively over the previous year.

It is estimated that the mining companies (gold, diamonds and manganese) paid out an amount of approximately £850,000 in wages to their African employees during the year.

Concessions.

Certificates of validity for mining concessions gazetted during the year amounted to six in the Colony and four in Ashanti.

Mining licences granted numbered eight in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

Prospecting licences issued amounted to 200 in the Colony and 48 in Ashanti, as compared with 194 and 87 respectively in the previous year.

Legislation.

Several amendments to the Mining Regulations were brought into force during the year. The Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, 1936 was published during the year and enacted on the 1st April, 1936.

General.

The continuance of the gold premium and the high price which the metal has maintained further stimulated the gold mining industry.

Whilst the actual amount of carats exported shows a decrease, the price of diamonds was higher than in the previous year, and it would appear that the demand for the commercial grade of stones remains steady.

A pleasing feature has been the increased demand for manganese ore, and the African Manganese Company have taken full advantage of this demand.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £7,956,780, being £3,107,980, or 64 per cent more than the similar value in 1934.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1931-1935 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1.—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371	1,554,391
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry... ..	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647	3,421,840
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	183,687	186,256	132,076	116,784	169,606
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	1,308,393	930,679	872,015	1,120,608	1,871,167
Specie and currency notes	358,094	253,810	446,870	458,331	580,845
2.—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	370,492	279,607	184,798	237,059	358,931
Specie and currency notes	1,285	—	126	—	—
Total	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800	7,956,780

Textiles.

Cotton Manufactures.—(a) The quantity of *cotton piece goods* imported in 1935, viz. 61,016,831 square yards, was the largest ever recorded and in this connection the following factors, some of which are inter-related, should be noted :—

- (i) Stocks were short at the close of 1934.
- (ii) 1935 was the best trade year in the Gold Coast since 1930.

- (iii) In normal times the people of the Gold Coast, taken as a whole, attach greater importance to quality than to the price of cotton piece goods, a fact which is of particular importance in the case of *printed cottons*, which in 1935 represented 64·8 per cent of the total imports of cotton piece goods.

(b) The imports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom in 1935 were slightly more than double what they were in 1934. The following statement, which shows the percentage of the total imports of cotton piece goods supplied by the United Kingdom during the past five years, may be of interest :—

Cotton Piece Goods.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Bleached	96	93	64	40	68
Dyed	88	92	87	70	71
Coloured	96	95	67	57	73
Grey	93	95	55	37	62
Printed	78	85	78	80	80
Velveteen	56	82	64	66	68

(c) Until quotas were introduced in May, 1934, Japan was rapidly increasing her share of the trade in bleached, coloured, grey, and, in a lesser degree, dyed cottons, and there is no doubt that, had there been no quotas in 1935, her share of the trade in these four categories would have increased considerably. As it was, her share of the total import trade in cotton piece goods dropped from 6·4 per cent in 1934 to 1·4 per cent in 1935.

(d) In 1935 Italy increased her share of the trade in bleached, dyed, coloured, and printed cottons, as did Germany in coloured, grey, and printed cottons. Russia's share decreased. Holland has always been noted for the quality of her printed cottons, which owing to their price do not compete unfavourably with printed cottons from the United Kingdom, and she obtained a satisfactory share (14·5 per cent) of the trade in such goods.

(e) *Cotton Towels*.—The imports of cotton towels in 1935 amounted to 1,282,462 square yards, as compared with 474,989 square yards in 1934, the United Kingdom's share of the trade in 1935 being 98·8 per cent.

Artificial Silk Manufactures.—(a) The quota for artificial silk piece goods was to a considerable extent circumvented in 1935 by handkerchiefs (headkerchiefs) from Japan being imported in singles instead of in the piece. To obtain, therefore, a more accurate idea of the trade in artificial silk manufactures (excluding apparel) in

1935, the imports of piece goods should be added to the imports of headkerchiefs. Such combined quantity was 3,589,771 square yards, as compared with 2,110,127 square yards in 1934.

(b) The percentage shares of the import trade in artificial silk piece goods (including headkerchiefs in singles) enjoyed by the principal countries were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Japan.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Italy.	France.	Other Countries.	Total.
1934 ...	37.7	42.2	10.9	4.1	2.5	2.6	100
1935 ...	29.1	16.6	27.8	15.3	6.8	4.4	100

(c) For purposes of the quota headkerchiefs in singles were regarded as piece goods unless they were proved to have been ordered before the 1st July, 1935, and at the close of the year considerable stocks of " singles " were held.

Apparel.—(a) One of the features of the trade in apparel in 1935 was the popularity of the " Sports " shirt, the number of shirts imported in 1935 being about double the number imported in 1934. Fewer cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers were imported, but there were increased imports of singlets.

(b) As a result of the additional duties imposed in June, 1934, on (1) cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, (2) shirts, and (3) singlets *manufactured in Japan*, the following particulars of the percentage shares of the import trade in these articles enjoyed by the various countries may be of interest.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other Countries.		Remarks.
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	
Cardigans jerseys, and pullovers	22.4	82.7	74.9	4.5	2.7	12.8	
Shirts ...	46.3	87.1	50.1	6.9	3.6	6.0	
Singlets ...	8.6	26.5	87.1	34.7	4.3	38.8 (a)	(a) Hong Kong = 19.3 Germany = 9.5 Holland = 5.2

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1935 are given hereunder.

MOTOR CARS.				MOTOR LORRIES.			
Make.	New.	Second-hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second-hand.	Total.
Ford ...	48	37	85	Chevrolet ...	825	—	825
Vauxhall ...	37	14	51	Ford ...	208	—	208
Dodge...	50	—	50	Bedford ...	183	3	186
Chevrolet ...	38	8	46	International	116	—	116
Morris...	14	32	46	Dodge ...	103	—	103
Austin ...	14	22	36	Studebaker	54	—	54
Hillman ...	1	13	14	Other kinds	22	1	23
Studebaker ...	12	1	13				
Other kinds ...	21	61	82				
Total ...	235	188	423	Total ...	1,511	4	1,515

Of the new motor cars 113 were manufactured in the United States of America, 87 in the United Kingdom, and 30 in Canada.

Of the new motor lorries 1,098 came from the United States of America, 205 from Canada, and 201 from the United Kingdom.

Motor Cycles and Bicycles.—(a) Of 37 motor cycles imported 34 came from the United Kingdom.

(b) Two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,888 and Japan 504. (In 1934 Japan supplied 205.)

(c) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 0s. 5d., that of a Japanese bicycle being £1 10s. 2d.

General Course of Prices.

The following table shows the movements of the average landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last

five years, the similar cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—					
Pilot or ships'	93	102	90	80	86
Other kinds	111	112	95	86	85
Cement	89	91	83	73	70
Cotton manufactures :—					
Bleached	78	71	63	57	64
Dyed	74	69	68	65	71
Coloured	70	65	62	60	65
Grey	80	76	71	73	80
Printed	79	75	69	62	68
Sewing	88	82	67	56	50
Yarn	83	87	76	79	78
Fish of all kinds :—					
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97	94
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles	94	86	67	65	70
Rice	76	77	69	53	58
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74	78
Matches	100	111	111	111	111
Meats :—					
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76	78
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53	52
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82	84
Milk	89	74	76	71	65
Kerosene	86	109	111	70	70
Petrol	103	116	105	69	69
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100	91
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72	71
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70	67
Tobacco :—					
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75	83
Cigars	114	123	136	144	148
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96	92
Wood and timber :—					
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110	118
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed ...	122	99	135	96	93

Exports.

The total value of the exports (including re-exports) in 1935 was £9,971,535. In 1934 the similar value was £8,117,456.

Particulars of the value of the exports (including re-exports) for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

Classes.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Gold Coast (excluding minerals and precious stones) ...	5,669,832	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025	5,434,434
Minerals and precious stones ...	1,900,519	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529	3,793,791
Manufactures of the Gold Coast... ..	3,322	3,250	5,806	10,969	12,669
Total domestic exports	7,573,673	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523	9,240,894
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes)	117,598	82,297	80,386	96,836	73,702
Specie and currency notes	1,609,349	244,879	168,235	171,097	656,939
Total re-exports ...	1,726,947	327,176	248,621	267,933	730,641
Grand Total ...	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456	9,971,535

The following table gives particulars of the principal *domestic* products exported by sea and overland during the years 1934 and 1935.

Articles.	1934.		1935.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Cocoa	230,270 ton	4,040,697	268,890	5,203,959	+ 38,620	+ 1,163,262
Gold	351,401 fine oz	2,421,595	370,769	2,635,527	+ 19,368	+ 213,932
Diamonds	2,391,609 ... carats	756,816	1,349,847	546,094	-1,041,762	- 210,722
Manganese Ore	339,985 ton	480,881	398,718	612,170	+ 58,733	+ 131,289
Timber—unmanufactured	642,742 cubic ft.	68,736	1,092,773	109,792	+ 450,031	+ 41,056
Palm oil	64 ton	674	410	6,768	+ 346	+ 6,094
Palm kernels	3,367 ton	19,306	6,492	43,244	+ 3,125	+ 23,938
Copra	1,103 ton	7,224	1,448	10,972	+ 345	+ 3,748
Rubber	271,834 lb.	5,304	652,444	14,028	+ 380,610	+ 8,724
Kola nuts	3,188 cwt.	1,224	4,976	3,651	+ 1,788	+ 2,427
Hides (cattle) untanned	3,742 cwt.	7,034	3,160	6,052	- 582	- 982
Hides and Skins :—						
Other kinds	16,408 lb.	2,426	12,485	850	- 3,923	- 1,576
Lime juice and other lime products	1,291 ton	18,567	1,687	24,749	+ 396	+ 6,182

The index numbers shewn hereunder are in respect of the average annual f.o.b. price per statistical unit, except in the case of diamonds (for which the average annual price is calculated on the actual sale value exclusive of duty), the average for 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	YEAR				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48	53
Diamonds	65	83	84	41	53
Rubber	56	32	37	48	52
Manganese	80	124	69	72	78
Copra	66	66	59	39	50
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27	40
Palm kernels	74	68	60	45	52
Palm oil	59	61	42	42	68
Mahogany	92	119	113	99	93

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external sea-borne trade of the Gold Coast for the years 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Countries.	Import trade. per cent.		Export trade. per cent.		Aggregate trade. per cent.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom	57·10	57·33	56·79	55·79	56·90	56·48
British West Africa	2·87	2·15	·57	·26	1·39	1·10
Other parts of the British Empire	4·63	5·03	1·81	2·67	2·82	3·72
Total British Empire	64·60	64·51	59·17	58·72	61·11	61·30
United States of America	11·59	10·27	15·33	15·91	14·00	13·41
Germany	4·78	5·76	13·66	13·00	10·49	9·78
Holland	2·71	3·39	5·16	5·80	4·29	4·72
Japan	3·23	3·14	—	·03	1·16	1·41
France	1·46	1·12	1·90	·83	1·74	·96
Belgium	·99	1·42	·79	·86	·86	1·14
Italy	·79	1·47	1·48	1·83	1·23	1·67
Czecho-Slovakia	1·55	2·25	—	—	·55	1·00
Soviet Russia	1·53	·58	—	·01	·55	·26
Other foreign countries	6·77	6·09	2·51	3·01	4·02	4·38
Total Foreign countries	35·40	35·49	40·83	41·28	38·89	38·70
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage shares of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Japan, respectively, during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1931	54·67	38·68	17·50	18·48	7·53	15·69	5·49	18·47	3·52	1·73	·67	—
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1932	59·72	46·88	13·47	20·55	7·27	17·46	5·62	9·15	1·68	1·03	1·33	—
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1933	55·82	45·51	12·84	16·83	8·52	19·48	5·04	7·81	1·51	1·75	3·29	—
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1934	57·10	56·79	11·59	15·33	4·78	13·66	2·71	5·16	1·46	1·90	3·23	—
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1935	57·33	55·79	10·27	15·91	5·76	13·00	3·39	5·80	1·12	·83	3·14	·03

Tables A (Imports) and B (Exports) give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1935, and therein will be found the value and the percentage shares of the import, and the value and the percentage shares of the export, trade enjoyed by each of the principal countries which trade with the Gold Coast. In view, however, of the advance which the trade of Japan has made in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

Trade with Japan.

(a) Japan's import trade with the Gold Coast in 1935 was affected adversely by quotas and discriminating duties but notwithstanding these restrictions the value of the articles imported into the Gold Coast from Japan rose from £141,000 in 1934 to £230,500 in 1935, the similar value in 1933 being £167,000.

(b) Japan sent to the Gold Coast increased quantities of hosiery, apparel (other kinds), bags and sacks (empty), boots and shoes of all kinds, cordage, sewing cotton, fishing nets, blankets, table cloths, bedsheets and pocket handkerchiefs, hats, caps, and other headgear, canned fish, cutlery, electric torches and electric light bulbs, spectacles, buckets, basins and pails, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glassware, perfumery, stationery, toys and games, and umbrellas and parasols.

(c) The only export from the Gold Coast to Japan in 1935 was 150 tons of cocoa valued at £2,650.

The following table shows (1) the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast was carried on during 1934 and 1935, and (2) the value of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ...	£ 2,491,248	£ 4,212,853	£ 4,463,880	£ 5,118,894	£ 6,955,128	£ 9,331,747
British West Africa ...	125,176	158,349	44,838	23,789	170,014	182,138
Other parts of the British Empire ...	202,125	369,556	142,021	244,550	344,146	614,106
Total British Empire ...	2,818,549	4,740,758	4,650,739	5,387,233	7,469,288	10,127,991
United States of America ...	505,541	754,806	1,205,130	1,460,195	1,710,671	2,215,001
Germany ...	208,601	423,400	1,073,303	1,192,275	1,281,904	1,615,675
Holland ...	118,364	248,875	405,532	531,802	523,896	780,677
Japan ...	141,025	230,512	357	2,700	141,382	233,212
France ...	63,709	82,382	149,712	76,379	213,421	158,761
Belgium ...	43,097	104,239	61,804	78,722	104,901	182,961
Italy ...	34,427	107,822	115,948	167,637	150,375	275,459
Czecho-Slovakia ...	67,573	165,461	27	—	67,600	165,461
Soviet Russia ...	66,540	42,804	398	927	66,938	43,731
Other foreign countries ...	295,344	447,461	196,772	277,020	492,116	724,481
Total Foreign Countries ...	1,544,221	2,607,762	3,208,983	3,787,657	4,753,204	6,395,419
Grand Total ...	4,362,770	7,348,520	7,859,722	9,174,890	12,222,492	16,523,410

It will be seen from the above table that the respective values of the exports to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, and Italy exceeded the respective values of the imports from these countries in 1935, and that the Gold Coast's exports to Japan, Czecho-Slovakia, and Soviet Russia were negligible.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in comparative form (1) the gross and the net Customs and Excise Revenue and (2) the amount of Harbour and Light Dues collected by the Customs Department in 1934 and 1935 :—

Head of Revenue.	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.				
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£
<i>Import Duties.</i>				
<i>Ad valorem</i>	151,514	243,011	91,467	—
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	919,978	1,305,868	385,890	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	193,248	244,185	50,937	—
<i>Export Duties.</i>				
Cocoa	268,649	313,741	45,092	—
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	2,546	4,442	1,896	—
Diamonds	39,913	34,541	—	5,372
Kola nuts	6,683	9,362	2,679	—
Gold	146,350	163,355	17,005	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	2,079	1,970	—	1109
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents ...	264	362	98	—
Other Miscellaneous	4,400	5,508	1,108	—
Total Customs	1,735,654	2,326,345	596,172	5,481
<i>Excise Duties.</i>				
On beer	21,231	29,038	7,807	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise	1,756,905	2,355,403	603,979	5,481
Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated	27,389	24,922	—	2,467
Total net receipts	1,729,516	2,330,481	603,979	3,014
2. HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	21,377	27,491	6,114	—
Light Dues	6,666	7,286	620	—
Total Harbour and Light Dues	28,043	34,777	6,734	—

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Shirts	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Singlets	2d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Socks and stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.

Bags and sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce 2d. each.

Beer and ale, stout and porter ... 2s. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures :—**Piece goods (including scarves)**

(i) Bleached	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{admitted as} \\ \text{such by the} \\ \text{Comptroller} \end{array} \right.$	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. " " "
(iii) Coloured		1d. " " "
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d. " " "
(v) Printed		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. " " "
Fents		6d. per lb

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.

Towels 2d. " " "

Velveteen 3d. " " "

Yarn 3d. per lb.

Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
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Manufactured :—

Cigars	10s. per lb.
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Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
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(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.
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Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
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Silk manufactures :—

Noil cloth	1½d. per square yard.
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Oil :—

Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.

Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves) ...	2½d. per square yard.
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Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handker- chiefs	2½d. per square yard.
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Newsprint	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
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Additional duties on articles of Japanese origin.

Article.	Rate of Additional Duty.
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated ironsheets	£4 per ton.
Paints and colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicle fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito net

In the table of export duties appear the following items:—

Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined in Regulations No. 6 of 1913 under section thirteen (1) of the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of spirits of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
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CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS. ...		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review rates of wages in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, whilst the reduced prices of numerous classes of imports resulted in a decline in the cost of living which was fairly widespread. In the gold-mining areas, on the other hand, rapid developments caused an upward tendency in both wages and cost of living.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. The Prince of Wales College, Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 3,950 boys and 1,353 girls and a total average attendance of 5,132. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 261, of whom 231 were employed in the primary schools and 30 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1935 was 360, and of the known non-assisted schools 283.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A.M.E. Zion mission	...	...	...	7
Basel mission ...	...	...	...	1
English Church mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	82
Methodist mission ...	...	...	...	65
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	113
Scottish Mission	...	...	...	2

Roman Catholic missions :—

Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	32
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	7
United Schools*	3

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork and for girls domestic science. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantshipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirement of the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations. The Roman Catholic mission has opened a new secondary school in Cape Coast.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1935, there were 225 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 99 were being trained in woodwork, 48 in masonry and 78 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government

*(Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission.)

Technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1935 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	76
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	75
St. Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	51
Wesley College	...	...	...	84
Total				286

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College which was previously situated at Amisano has been transferred to Cape Coast ; it trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a new training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government at one time paid all fees but now the total fee for teacher-students is £33 per annum of which Government pays £30. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Seven teams entered for the contest held in 1935 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the Protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1935 was 309, of whom 26 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

Native Administration schools, the expenditure of which is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Native Administrations, have been established at Bawku, Lawra and Wa; the last-mentioned of these was previously under the entire control of Government. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1935 was 196, of whom eight were girls.

There are three mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Two of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1935 was 414, of whom 141 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the health authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 141 girls attending mission primary schools are included 60 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are ten in training.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (Intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1936 was as follows:—

Kindergarten	...	...	...	...	39
Lower primary	...	...	...	...	47
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	113
Secondary school	...	...	...	...	113
Training College (boys)	...	...	...	...	67
Teacher students (girls)	...	...	...	...	45
University	...	...	...	...	15
Special course	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 441 <hr/>

Of the above 137 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934, the Council is constituted as follows :—

- (a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;
- (b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;
- (c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;
- (d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;
- (e) The Principal ; and
- (f) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 65 Rovers, 5,334 Scouts and 1,897 Wolf Cubs, while there are 16 companies of Guides and eight Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

The number of vessels using the port increased from 553 in 1934-35 to 635 in 1935-36.

The tonnage of cargo increased from 602,897 in 1934-35 to 777,253 in 1935-36.

The number of passengers disembarking was 4,385 and embarking 3,369, compared with 4,079 and 2,594 respectively in 1934-35.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1936	£3,196,676
Gross receipts	196,423
Working expenditure	25,030
Net receipts	171,393
Gross expenditure	179,114
Surplus*	17,309
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	12·74 %
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·36 %

*Transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund.

Buildings, etc.

The flooring of the transit sheds on the lee breakwater has been relaid in concrete and the loading platforms have been improved.

An enclosed open dump has been constructed at the root of the lee breakwater.

Improvements to the wharf have also been carried out.

Railway.*Mileage Operated.*

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Sekondi-Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa-Prestea	18
Aboso-Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley-Kade	99
Accra-Weiija	10

The Weiija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1935-36 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1936	£9,247,333
Gross earnings	1,000,336
Working expenditure (including renewals £124,375)	548,641
Net earnings	451,695
Gross expenditure	964,354
Surplus*	35,982
Percentage of working expenditure (including renewals) to gross earnings...	54·85%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	4·89%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,105,425, an increase of 1,279,332 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £35,284 compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 911,709, an increase of 181,822 tons with an increase of £147,795 in revenue compared with the year 1934-35.

*Transferred to Railway Renewals Fund.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase : Tons.</i>
Beer and wines	2,625	452
Building materials	25,147	7,992
Cocoa	130,553	8,158
Coal, coke and patent fuel	7,236	2,908
Corn, native	3,794	1,678
Cotton goods	4,518	1,458
Explosives	1,594	451
Firewood	122,649	9,130
Imported foods staples	13,974	4,146
Hardware	5,614	2,099
Manganese... ..	465,679	108,098
Mining machinery	17,100	7,632
Motor vehicles	3,253	1,339
Native produce	15,411	4,183
Petrol	11,603	2,576
Railway and tramway materials	9,061	7,894

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns seventy-seven locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,548,198, an increase of 229,699 miles compared with 1934-35.

Two new cattle motor-car vans were built in Sekondi works. Forty-six new goods and eleven new passenger vehicles were put into service. Four new oil tank wagons were prepared for service for the Shell Company of West Africa.

Electric Power.

Six hundred and ninety-nine additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,973,672, an increase of 230,394 units or 13·22 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings.

New African staff quarters have been built at Insu, Ketan, Takoradi and Tarkwa.

Track.

Increased siding accommodation has been provided at Insu and Dunkwa. Several private sidings have been laid for mining companies.

The approaches to the transit sidings at Takoradi have been remodelled.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1935, was £48,790 7s. 3d. and at the 31st March, 1936, £46,283 1s. 8d. representing a decrease of £2,507 5s. 7d.

Transport Service.

Four thousand and eighty-seven tons of material were cleared at the port of Takoradi for Government departments: the bulk of this tonnage was forwarded by rail.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 392 with 255 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 320 officers with 125 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £991 and the earnings were £580.

Harbour dues amounting to £671 were collected from Government departments.

Government Transport Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans, one African Assistant Transport Officer and 22 African clerical staff. In addition there are 27 mechanics, 32 drivers and 10 apprentices. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. There are depots at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following motor transport is maintained:—

						<i>Rate charged to departments.</i>
Light cars and vans	...	...	8	...	4½d.	per mile.
Cars	...	...	7	...	6d.	do.
30-cwt. lorries	...	...	15	...	7½d.	do.
2 to 3½-ton lorries with trailers	...	...	17	...	4½d.	to 6d. p.t.m.
5 to 6-ton do. do.	...	...	10	...	3d.	to 6d. do.
Tractor 4-wh. with 3 trailers (12 tons)	...	...	2	...	6d.	p.t.m. (local).
Tractor 8-wh. with 2 8-wh. trailers (15 tons)	...	...	1	...	3d.	do. (long distance).

During the year the fleet covered 488,894 miles.

The total expenditure of the department was £20,935, the total earnings £23,095.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	1s. 4d. per day.
Drivers	2s. 6d. do.
Fitters	3s. do.

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Africans so trained are now driving and maintaining fourteen Diesel-engined vehicles, operating mainly over long distances and without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

The Chief Transport Officer is the principal certifying and examining officer and he is responsible for the appointment of suitable persons as certifying and examining officers.

During the year 165 tests of mechanical efficiency were conducted and 510 certificates of competency in driving were issued out of a total of 1,117 applicants.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

During the year the department prepared the relevant Customs entries for 160,383 packages of officers' loads and nearly 13,410 tons of Government stores and loaded a good proportion of this tonnage on railway trucks for the up-country stations or on transport lorries for near-by stations. These services are performed without any charge to departments concerned.

The Department in 1924-25, and in 1935-36, a Comparison.

The following comparative figures are of interest in showing the progressive reduction in the cost of operating the department since 1924-25 (a) 1924-25 (b) 1935-36.

Total cost of the department.	M.T. earnings, testing fees and value of handling work.	M.T. charges per ton mile.	Tonnage handled.	Total vehicle mileage.	No. of units in fleet.	Pensionable Staff.	
						Europeans.	Africans.
(a) £31,976	£27,851	1/3 to 1/8	17,078½	207,137	28	10	21
(b) £20,935	£23,095	3d. to 7d.	13,409	488,894	60	6	23

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Posts and Telegraphs.

The continued improvement in economic conditions generally resulted in considerable increases in all classes of postal traffic during the year.

Despite a drop of £1,430 in telephone revenue (due to the considerable reductions in charges for trunk calls) there was an increase in the total revenue for the year.

Comparative statistics of business transacted are given below:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters, etc.	5,596,266	6,946,602	1,350,336	—
Money orders	£168,004	£191,714	£23,710	—
Postal orders	£156,752	£173,751	£16,999	—
Parcels	65,512	74,831	9,319	—
Parcels revenue	£7,318	£8,523	£1,205	—
C.O.D. collections	£39,087	£46,779	£7,692	—
Telegraph revenue	£20,100	£20,433	£333	—
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company	£17,552	£17,456	—	£96
Telephones	£34,890	£33,458	—	£1,432
Savings bank deposits	£95,177	£120,081	£24,904	—
Savings bank withdrawals	£70,874	£94,259	£23,385	—
Savings bank depositors	20,883	24,448	3,565	—

A notable feature is the continued growth of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Balances standing to the credit of depositors have increased by nearly fifty per cent in two years, and now total over £171,500.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Two new telephone exchanges were opened during the year, the total number being now 77 and modern switching equipment of ample capacity was installed in five minor telephone exchanges to replace apparatus of early design.

Four new public call offices were opened.

One hundred and fifty-one additional subscribers were connected, as against 72 disconnected.

Main and local routes throughout the colony were overhauled and reconstructed where necessary. The work involved covered—in sections—complete rebuilding, replacement of wooden poles with iron poles, renewal of wires, stays, pole fittings, etc. Approximately 1,000 miles of route were so dealt with.

Routes were cleared of bush for a distance of approximately 1,200 miles.

For preservation purposes, iron poles were scraped and painted throughout 850 miles of route.

The department's fleet of thirteen vehicles covered a total distance of 149,400 miles on mail conveyance and engineering services without serious breakdown or delay.

Radio Communication.

Radio communication has been conducted satisfactorily. It is hoped that a new shortwave transmitter will be installed before the end of the next financial year.

Practically all the new entrants to the technical services of the Engineering branch are now being recruited from the Government technical school, Accra, and the experiment has proved extremely satisfactory.

Prior to permanent attachment, the students spend the whole of their school vacations in practical training at one of the department's main stations and by the time they have completed the four years' course at school and are ready to take up a career, they possess a knowledge of the department's work which permits of accelerated progress.

The whole of the railway telegraph, telephone and signalling plant has been maintained in a satisfactory manner and with a minimum of interruption.

Broadcasting Department.

The rediffusion service in Accra was officially opened on the 31st of July, 1935. The service commenced working with 300 subscribers, but by the end of the year a total of 750 subscribers, of whom 66 per cent were Africans, had been connected to the service.

The immediate success of the Accra station led to plans being made for the establishment of similar stations at Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. It is anticipated that the Cape Coast station will be in operation early in 1936 while work will commence on the Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi stations in December, 1936 and April, 1937, respectively.

The programmes relayed consist of music and talks from overseas shortwave broadcasting stations (prominence being given to Daventry), programmes of music and talks produced by local artistes, and selections of gramophone records.

African apprentices are being trained to take a useful part in the maintenance of the rediffusion stations.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has ten branches and the latter nine.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 72 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 415 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 9,340 and a paid-up share capital of £13,767 7s. Three hundred and ninety-eight cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 6,376 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1936 was £75,274 and of alloy coin £5,449,837. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £100,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £984,242 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 978 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 33 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department comprises civil, mechanical and electrical, and public health branches, and is the authority for the design, construction and maintenance of all public works, including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks and electric supplies.

An extensive road development programme was undertaken in the early part of the year and construction is proceeding rapidly.

The programme includes the provision of trunk roads between Accra and Kumasi and Cape Coast and Kumasi, the opening up of mining and banana-growing areas in the Western Province and the improvement of communications in a number of the cocoa-producing districts.

Existing roads have been maintained in good condition throughout the year.

The towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are all supplied with electricity, and small lighting sets are installed at Aburi and at the Veterinary headquarters at Pong-Tamale. The Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of all these supplies, except for the Sekondi-Takoradi system which is under the control of the Railway Department.

Charges for current were revised in 1934-35, and an increase in consumption was the general result.

Sterile pipe-borne water supplies are provided at Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale.

Extraordinary Works.

The programme of extraordinary works showed an increase from £15,800 in 1934-35 to some £73,000 in 1935-36.

The principal works undertaken were as follows :—

Eastern Province.

- (1) *Accra*.—Construction of new town roads and provision of storm-water drains.
- (2) Hostel for midwife pupils at the Gold Coast Hospital, Korle-Bu.
- (3) Extension to Printing office buildings.
- (4) *Peki*.—Water supply.
- (5) Reconstruction of portion of Road 110E between Nsawam and Adeiso.
- (6) *Accra-Kumasi Trunk Road*.—Reconstruction of section Anyinam-Jajete.

Central Province.

- (7) *Swedru*.— New market.

Western Province.

- (8) *Sekondi*.—Night-soil tipping depot.
- (9) *Tarkwa*.—New African hospital.
- (10) *Beposo Suspension Bridge*.—325-foot span over the River Pra on the coastal road from Cape Coast to Takoradi.
- (11) Construction of roads in banana-growing areas.

Ashanti.

- (12) Reconstruction—Road A6 Bechem-Goaso.
- (13) *Cape Coast-Kumasi Trunk Road*.—Commencement of construction, Brofoyedru-Fomena gap.

Northern Territories.

- (14) Ferry over White Volta river at Pwalagu on Road NT 2.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892; criminal procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 and the civil procedure by the Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was on 1st July, 1935 extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court now deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

Where a magistrate's court makes a conviction or order ordering any of the following things, that is to say:—

- (a) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds;
- (b) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into of recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and that in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act the defendant be imprisoned and kept to hard labour; or
- (c) imprisonment with or without hard labour; or
- (d) corporal punishment;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision.

Provided that no appeal shall be allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides while a Puisne Judge presides over the other. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at other of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In criminal cases District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150.

District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practise as barristers and solicitors in the court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931 section 3.

During the period under review, 69 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Three hundred and twenty-five civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals in the divisional courts has decreased but the civil actions show an increase over those of last year.

In the superior courts, there were 272 convictions in criminal cases thus showing an increase of 85 over the last year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 25,686 convictions being 5,990 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of local law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties; a band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 45,295 finger-prints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographic and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last two years:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cases reported	26,043	28,194	29,438
Cases prosecuted	20,110	21,798	23,239
Persons convicted	22,399	24,225	25,267

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,196	persons were sent to prison.
11	persons whipped.
17,068	persons paid their fines.
1,741	persons were cautioned.
621	persons were bound over.
381	persons were committed to higher courts.
249	juveniles were dealt with.

25,267

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1933, 1934, 1935 and first quarter of 1936 was as follows :—

			<i>Private Cars.</i>	<i>Motor Lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933	...	...	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934	...	...	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935	...	...	1,818	4,990	475	1,198	8,481
1936 (1st quarter)	...	...	1,503	4,125	287	1,092	7,007

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which those at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale are central prisons to which long-sentence prisoners are sent. These are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African Instructors under the supervision of a European Instructor of Industries: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, building construction, brick-making, brush-making and mat-making.

These industries are taught with the object of providing a prisoner with a means of livelihood on discharge. Efforts are made to teach trades for which the materials used are locally produced and which do not require expensive tools.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African prison officials in direct control. The labour performed at these prisons is chiefly general station work, road-making, conservancy and work on prison farms.

At the central prisons there are facilities for segregating prisoners including recidivists. In some of the local prisons separate wards are not available for segregating debtors and untried prisoners but they are kept in separate cells. There are female prisons at Accra, Elmina, Tamale, Keta and Kumasi to which as far as is practicable all female prisoners are sent. In other prisons if the length of sentence does not justify a transfer female prisoners are kept apart from the male prisoners under the control of matrons. There are special wards at Elmina for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

All prisoners with sentences of over six months come under the mark system and can earn remission of part of their sentence by industry and good behaviour.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons with specially trained dispenser-warders in charge.

The prevailing diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws, malaria and chicken-pox. Weights of prisoners are recorded monthly.

In 1935-36 there were 23 deaths or 12·25 per thousand.

Except for outbreaks of a mild form of chicken-pox there were no epidemics.

The daily average population for the year was 1,878 as compared with 1,963 in the previous year. The decrease is due, firstly, to the increase in employment and, secondly, to the fact that time is often given for the payment of fines.

Prisoners' rations are issued in accordance with the diet scale laid down in the Prison Regulations. They have been good and sufficient. Rations are prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are equipped with steam cooking plants.

There is no probation system owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers and the possibility of after care in the form of prisoners' aid societies is remote owing to the absence of voluntary assistance.

There were nine executions as compared with twelve in the previous year.

The boys' home at Kintampo has been satisfactorily administered by officers of the Salvation Army. There were ten admissions and one discharge during the year.

It has, at present, 21 inmates. The home is situated in a fertile district, and raises its own food-crops.

The buildings were formerly a hospital and have been converted to suit the purpose. There is ample room for expansion. Of the 18 boys who have been discharged from the Home ten are known to be in regular employment and only one has reverted to crime.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The Gold Coast.

Eighteen ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Courts Ordinance—No. 7 of 1935. The Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council of the 9th November, 1934, provided that a single ordinance may be made for the Colony and Ashanti or for the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories.

The enacting authority for the Colony is the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and for Ashanti and the Northern Territories the enacting authority continues to be the Governor alone.

The Courts Ordinance was one of the first legislative Acts after the Order in Council and repeals the old Supreme Court Ordinance of 1876 and extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Togoland under British Mandate Order in Council of 9th November, 1934, provides that the new Supreme Court should function throughout the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate as if that Section formed part of the Northern Territories and should function throughout the Southern Section as if that Section formed part of the Eastern Province of the Colony.

The Rules of Procedure under the Courts Ordinance remain practically the same as under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance but changes are made in the constitution of the court and new courts are established.

Under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria were *ex-officio* Judges of the Supreme Court ; the Courts Ordinance changes the constitution by the inclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gambia in addition to the Nigerian Judges.

The new courts established are :—

- (i) The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast whose jurisdiction extends to Ashanti and the Northern Territories and the Colony as a single territory. Except in special cases the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in cases cognizable by a native tribunal, a Provincial Commissioner or the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti or the Northern Territories. It is the court of appeal from the decisions of the magistrates' courts.
- (ii) Magistrates' courts which take the place of District Commissioners' courts and Police Magistrate's Courts.
Appeals from magistrates courts lie to a divisional court of the Supreme Court.
- (iii) Provincial Commissioners' courts which hear appeals from the decisions of native tribunals.
Appeals from this court in land cases lie direct to the West African Court of Appeal.
- (iv) The Chief Commissioner's court of Ashanti and the Chief Commissioner's court of the Northern Territories.

These courts have first instance jurisdiction in land cases in which a chief is a party and hear appeals from magistrates' courts and native courts in accordance with and subject to the respective Native Courts Ordinances.

The Courts Ordinance also substitutes for the rule-making body of the Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance, a rule-making body consisting of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge, the Attorney-General and two advocates of not less than ten years standing, nominated by the Gold Coast Bar Association.

The Criminal Procedure Code—No. 10 of 1935—introduced for the whole of the Gold Coast a new Code of criminal procedure in place of the old Criminal Procedure Ordinance which had become obsolete, and is based on recent legislation enacted in other dependencies.

The ordinance grants to persons convicted by courts of summary jurisdiction a right of appeal on the facts as well as on points of law.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance—No. 29 of 1935—gave effect to an international convention of 1931 for the purpose of supplementing the Second Opium Convention. The conven-

tion of 1931 agreed to the extension of the principles of the convention in a modified form to classes of derivatives of opium, and to the manufacture of derivatives of coca leaf. This ordinance also repealed the existing laws in this regard, and the new ordinance now applies to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Ordinances Extension Ordinance—No. 30 of 1935—applied to Ashanti and the Northern Territories or to Ashanti only with necessary modifications many of the Colony Ordinances. This ordinance will facilitate the compilation of a revised edition of the laws of the Gold Coast.

The Mining Health Areas Amendment and Extension Ordinance—No. 19 of 1935—extended the Mining Health Areas Ordinance (Chapter 106 of the Colony) to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Mining Health Areas Ordinance made provisions for the control of the health and housing of mine labourers and the general sanitation of mining areas. The regulations made under the ordinance provide for the sanitation and condition of buildings in mining health areas, for proper medical attention ; and in certain cases dependant on the number of labourers employed, for the building and maintenance of a hospital.

The working of these provisions is subject to the supervision of the Director of Medical Services.

The Notaries Public Ordinance—No. 26 of 1935—provided for the appointment of fit and proper persons as notaries public for the Gold Coast to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the laws of England and the Gold Coast or by the practice of commerce.

A notary public on appointment becomes an officer of the Supreme Court.

Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

Two ordinances were enacted during the period under review.

The Railways Ordinance—No. 27 of 1935—replaced the existing ordinance by an enactment which provides more adequately for the needs of a modern railway.

The rights of persons using the railway are precisely defined.

The Bills of Exchange Amendment Ordinance—No. 10 of 1936. The Ordinances Extension Ordinance (30 of 1935) extended the Bills of Exchange Ordinance (Chapter 10 of the Colony) to Ashanti. This new ordinance amends the provisions regarding the noting of dishonoured bills.

Gold Coast Colony.

Seventeen ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were the following :—

The Labour Ordinance—No. 21 of 1935—gave statutory effect within the Gold Coast Colony to the convention concerning forced or compulsory labour which was confirmed and approved by His Majesty's Privy Council in May, 1931.

The Bananas (Control of Exportation) Ordinance—No. 24 of 1935—gave power to the Governor to prohibit the export of bananas except under licence.

The control facilitated the making of a contract with a shipping company for carriage of bananas to Liverpool and has for its object the economical marketing of bananas and the development of this new industry.

Ashanti.

Twelve ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were the following :—

The Labour Ordinance—No. 32 of 1935—gave effect within Ashanti to the convention concerning forced or compulsory labour which was confirmed by His Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council on the 12th of May, 1931, and follows the Colony ordinance (No. 21 of 1935).

The Obuasi Sanitary Board Ordinance—No. 36 of 1935—established for the town of Obuasi a sanitary board having powers to take all necessary measures for the public health of the town and to provide for public recreation grounds and open spaces. The Board has power to make bye-laws.

Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Seven ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were :—

The Native Courts Ordinance—No. 31 of 1935—which provides for the establishment of native courts with jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases in which all the parties are natives.

It follows the lines of the Ashanti Native Courts Ordinance (No. 3 of 1935) and replaces the Northern Territories Native Tribunals Ordinance.

The Labour Ordinance—No. 33 of 1935—which follows the ordinances of the Colony and Ashanti.

Togoland under British Mandate.

Two ordinances relating to administration were enacted during the period under review.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
		£	£
1930-31	... ..	3,499,418 (b)	3,744,010 (a)
1931-32	... ..	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932-33	... ..	2,670,786 (c)	2,673,482
1933-34	... ..	2,684,925 (d)	2,313,096
1934-35	... ..	2,778,055 (d)	2,554,039 (e)
1935-36	... ..	3,268,378	3,128,606 (f)

(a) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (b).

(b) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(c) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(d) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933-34, £15,709 in 1934-35.

(e) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(f) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans; transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
		£	£	£
Customs	... ..	1,735,198	1,473,587	1,647,628
Licences	... ..	224,047	188,823	198,345
Fees	... ..	235,894	227,486	203,469
Posts and Telegraphs	... ..	119,585	105,764	94,251
Sundry and extraordinary	...	1,184,694	288,639	527,093
Total	... ..	3,499,418	2,284,299	2,670,786

<i>Head.</i>		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
		£	£	£
Customs	... ..	1,823,465	1,906,080	2,434,752
Licences	... ..	180,638	267,108	256,331
Fees	... ..	192,513	187,081	197,296
Posts and Telegraphs	... ..	91,427	98,415	100,687
Sundry and Extraordinary	...	396,882	319,371	279,312
Total	... ..	2,684,925	2,778,055	3,268,378

The working of the year 1935-36 may be summarised as under :—

<i>Revenue</i>	£3,268,378
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Expenditure (general budget) :—

Recurrent	£2,286,459
Extraordinary	842,147
				<u>3,128,606</u>

Net surplus 1935-36	<u>139,772</u>
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<i>Railway.</i>	1934-35.		1935-36.
Expenditure ...	£960,298	Revenue ...	£1,002,802
Revenue ...	806,083	Expenditure ...	966,124
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Deficit ...	<u>£154,215</u>	Surplus ...	<u>£36,678</u>

It should be noted however that included in the railway expenditure for 1935-36 there is a contribution of £124,375 to the Renewals Fund.

<i>Takoradi harbour.</i>	1934-35.		1935-36.
Expenditure ...	£177,929	Revenue ...	£196,423
Revenue ...	156,053	Expenditure ...	178,921
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Deficit ...	<u>£21,876</u>	Surplus ...	<u>£17,502</u>

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £3,736,635 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	£986,281
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	...	...	...	11,941
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	767,191
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund	...	...	...	17,502
Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve	...	...	...	453,720
				<u>£3,736,635</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1936, were as follows :—

Cash balance	...	...	£87,446	
Joint Colonial Funds	...	...	1,040,000	
General advance accounts	...	...	70,479	
Unallocated stores	...	...	114,999	
Municipal loan accounts	...	...	61,676	
Investments	...	...	2,800,375	
				<u>£4,174,975</u>

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit accounts	...	...	105,740	
Loan account (unexpended balance)			20,895	
Special funds	...	...	323,646	
Renewals funds	...	...	784,693	
Reserve funds	1,953,720	
				<u>3,188,694</u>

Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of	<u>£986,281</u>
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Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1936 was £11,435,000 and the sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,350,434.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	...	...	...	£2,434,752
Harbour and light dues	...	...	...	37,889
Licences, etc.	...	...	...	256,331

Customs duties represent 74·5 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (a) the area between Simpa, Tarkwa, Huni Valley and Prestea, (b) the Birim and Bonsa diamondfields, (c) parts of the Volta River district, (d) the Ho District of Togoland under British Mandate, (e) a strip of country in Ashanti between the Dampaiyau and Obuom ranges and the Pra river, (f) the area between Konongo, Agogo, Bompata and Obogu, (g) the country around Bechem, Sabranum and Abofuo in Ashanti and (h) parts of the Gonja, Wa, Lawra and Mamprusi districts of the Northern Territories.

In addition the workings of nearly all of the active gold mines and prospects and of many other gold prospects were examined.

Gold.—A detailed study was made of the stratigraphy and structure of the rocks of the Tarkwa goldfield and of the country to the south-west, west and north-west.

A line of auriferous quartz reefs, some of which yielded encouraging prospects of gold, was discovered in the Lawra district of the Northern Territories and traced for eight miles from Panyoa on the Wa-Lawra motor road to Duri on the Lawra-Jirapa road. There are no old gold workings and previously gold was not known to exist in this area.

Diamonds.—One of the most important mineral developments in 1935-36 was the rapid increase in the output of diamonds from the African alluvial diggings near the Bonsa river south-west of Tarkwa in the Western Province. At the end of the year the output was averaging 5,500 carats per month compared with 1,500 carats per month at the beginning of the year, and nearly 1,000 Africans were employed in winning and prospecting for diamonds. The original discovery of diamond in this area was made by the Geological Survey in 1922.

Iron ore.—An investigation of the country around Pudo, in the Lawra district, of the Northern Territories where deposits of titaniferous iron ore were discovered by the Geological Survey in 1927 and 1929, revealed the presence of other large deposits of similar type.

Limestone.—Two deposits of limestone were found at Du, Mamprusi district, Northern Territories near the old road from Walwale to Navrongo, and several other small deposits of limestone were found in the Volta river valley between the Afram confluence and Akroso.

Water Supplies.—A detailed geological investigation of the water supplies of the Northern Territories was commenced in January, 1936 and a large area was covered before the end of March. The investigation has shown that most of the country is well watered and that supplies of water sufficient for the present needs of the people can readily be obtained in most districts.

Geophysical Prospecting.—Experimental investigations by means of electrical and magnetic methods were carried out to test the application of the methods to local geological problems. Resistivity methods were used with success in the Northern Territories in determining the underground geology and the depth of the water table.

Archaeology.—A collection of pottery fragments and stone implements excavated from the ancient entrenched sites near Abodum, Osenasi, Manso and Batabe, Birim and Eastern Akim districts, was examined for the Geological Survey by Dr. H. J. Braunholtz of the British Museum. He reports that the pottery is distinct from modern Gold Coast ware and that it is very similar in some respects to the pottery from ancient hill sites at Nsuta and Tarkwa. The presence of stone celts associated with iron-smelting and the absence of pipe-bowls, metal objects and trade beads, and other considerations such as the silting-up of the trenches and the statements of the local inhabitants that the trenches antedate their ancestors, indicate that the sites are pre-Akan and ceased to be occupied after the sixteenth century and possibly a good deal earlier.

Publications.—Bulletin No. 7—*The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast* is now in the press, and Bulletins Nos. 8 and 9, *A Bibliography of Gold Coast Geology, Mining and Archaeology* and *The Geology of Lake Bosumtwi*, will probably be published in 1936.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the people of the Gold Coast ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the local community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land in the Colony or Ashanti for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon

the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the local owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concession Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the people of the Protectorate, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

The exploitation of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance 1936 under which the property in and control of all minerals is declared to reside in the Governor. The Ordinance contains provisions for the protection of the natives in any area which is being developed.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				<i>Total Area</i> <i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Area owned by</i> <i>Government.</i> <i>Sq. miles.</i>
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	53
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	33
Total				78,802	167
Mandated Territory of Togoland				13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

Work in connection with concessions continues to occupy the bulk of the staff both in the field and in the computing and drawing offices. In addition to the surveys of actual concession boundaries there are surveys to be made to provide framework, areas to be contoured for lay-outs, demarcation of lay-outs and surveys of mining health areas.

The outstanding production of the printing branch during the year was a second and much improved edition of the *Atlas of the Gold Coast*. In addition to the usual diagrams, charts, illustrations, etc., for other departments, four new field sheets on the 1-inch scale and two sheets on the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale were printed.

The topographical branch was very short of staff but completed the revision of the Wiawso standard sheet, surveyed 102 miles of theodolite framework traverses and three forest reserves.

In the cadastral branch work has been mainly concentrated on the survey and demarcation of town lay-outs, surveys for acquisitions and leases and secondary framework traverses. A town survey was made at Abetifi and a tribal boundary between Kwahu and Akim Abuakwa was demarcated. In addition to producing plans resulting from the above surveys the drawing office has dealt with a large demand for key maps of concessions and copies of plans of individual concessions.

Work on main framework has been carried on in the Northern Territories and in the Western Province of the Colony. In all 100 miles of primary traverse were completed and preliminary work carried out over 150 miles. A chain of secondary triangulation was beacons but observations were not possible before the end of the year.

Ninety-two miles of precise levelling were completed. This completes the first line of levels which connects Accra with the Colony datum point at Takoradi via the coast road and work has now commenced on a line from Takoradi to Accra along the railway via Kumasi.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
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Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
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Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (<i>Whitclaw and Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (<i>Robertson</i>)	0	5	0
Gold in the Gold Coast with coloured Geological Map (Memoir No. 4 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	8	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Minerals and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports to the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Eyre-Smith</i>)	0	1	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (<i>Enoch Azu</i>)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
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The Gold Coast and the War (<i>Charles Lucas</i>)	0	2	0

Languages, Text Books—				£	s.	d.
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Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (<i>Wilkie</i>)				0 3 6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (<i>Brown</i>)				each	...	0 3 0
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Legal—						
A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (<i>Taylor</i>)				0 5 0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols. (India paper)				0 10 6
Subsidiary Legislation—						
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Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)*				...	per quarterly issue	0 3 0

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

*Vols. I and II, Nos. 1–12 are now available.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra ; The Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi, and Swedru ; and West Africa Publicity, Limited, Accra.

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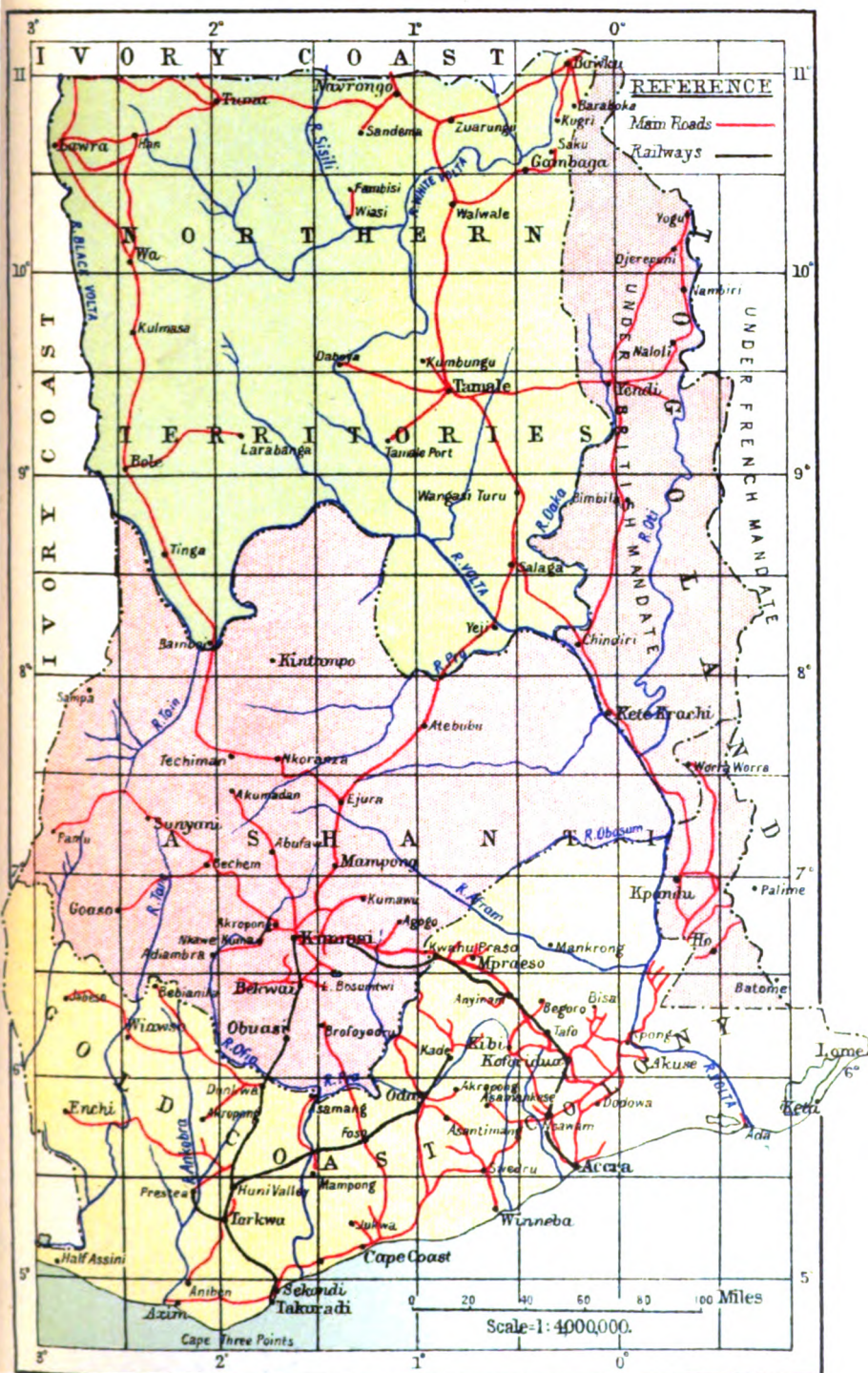
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The New Hebrides lie between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude, and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude. and are of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles.

The Group includes the islands of the Banks and Torres Groups, the former lying a few miles due north of the main Group, and the latter about 40 miles to the north-west of the Banks, the whole forming an irregular double chain some 440 miles in length.

The largest island of the Group is Santo, of an area of approximately 1,500 square miles, and a coastline of about 200 miles. The southern and western sides are very mountainous and rugged, some of the ranges rising to a height of over 6,000 ft. The next largest island is Malekula, which although very much broken up by mountain ranges is not so mountainous as Santo.

Other larger islands in their order of importance are Efate, Ambrym, Erromanga, Epi, Aoba, Pentecost and Maerou, and Gaua and Vanua Lava of the Banks Group. In addition to these are some 80 small islands and islets.

There are three active volcanoes in the Group, situated on the islands of Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively. The first two are in a constant state of eruption, and the last-named somewhat quiescent, emitting smoke and vapour at irregular intervals.

The Group possesses four good harbours, Vila and Havannah Harbours situated on the island of Efate, and Ports Sandwich and Stanley on Malekula, besides a number of good sheltered anchorages such as the Second Channel and Pallicollo on Santo, Ringdove Bay on Epi, The Maskelynes off South Malekula, Undine Bay on Efate, and Anelghaut on Aneityum.

The headquarters of the Administration are situated on the shores of Vila Harbour, which is also the chief commercial centre of the Group. Other important settlements are located at Epi, Malekula, and the Second Channel, Santo.

The Group is generally well-watered. On the larger islands are several small rivers navigable to boats and small motor craft for a distance of some miles. The only lake of any size in the Group is found on top of the island of Gaua in the Banks Group, and is some four miles in circumference.

Climate.

The New Hebrides islands are classed as unhealthy. The climate, although very enervating, is not worse than that of many other tropical places. The year is divided up, generally speaking, into two seasons, the hot and wet season, commencing in November and ending in April, and the dry and cool season from May to October. Of late, however, the tendency is for the line of demarcation to become less clear, there being considerable periods of drought in the rainy season and vice versa in the dry season. The temperature in the island of Efate ranges from a minimum of about 60° F. in the cool season to a maximum of about 92° F. in the hot. The hot season is the most unhealthy owing to the extreme humidity and the prevalence of mosquitoes. Also it is so enervating as to make recovery from an illness somewhat prolonged. The cool season is, generally speaking, healthy and very pleasant. The southern islands of the Group are cooler and healthier than the northern—the latter being about 7° F. warmer on the average.

History.

The New Hebrides Group was discovered by the Spanish explorer, de Quiros, in the year 1606. Under the impression that he had at last found the long-sought Southern Continent, the quest for which occupied the navigators of this period, he called it "Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo". He anchored in a large bay to which he gave the name of St. Phillip and St. James, and on the shores of a river flowing into that bay he established the settlement of La Nuova Jerusalem. To the port which undoubtedly existed in those days he gave the name of Vera Cruz. This island is to-day known as Santo. Owing to sickness, and

dissensions with the natives, the settlement was soon abandoned, and to-day, so far as is known, no traces of it exist. The port of Vera Cruz has likewise disappeared, nor can its original site be traced along the 40 odd miles of coastline forming the bay.

Nothing more was heard of the Group until some 160 years later, when in 1768, the French navigator, Bougainville, passed to the southward of de Quiros's discovery, and sailed between the islands known to-day as Santo and Malekula, thus disproving de Quiros's claims to the discovery of the great Southern Continent. The strait through which he passed still bears his name. On the same voyage he discovered the islands of Pentecost, Aoba, and Maeovo, to which he gave the name of the Cyclades.

It remained, however, for the great navigator, Captain Cook, to discover and chart the greater part of the Group in the year 1774, when, entering the Group from the north, he sailed to the southward, discovering and naming the majority of the islands which form the southern chain of the Group. It is recorded that among other places visited he spent some 15 days in the then snug little harbour of Port Resolution on the island of Tanna. Since those days, however, the floor of the harbour has risen, and where Captain Cook anchored in four fathoms of water, to-day a small launch will scarcely float.

Among other early visitors may be cited Laperouse, who is supposed to have visited the Group in 1788; and d'Entrecasteaux, who came in search of Laperouse in 1793.

In the same year the Banks Islands were sighted by Bligh on the occasion of his famous voyage in an open boat to Timor after the mutiny on the *Bounty*.

Dumont d'Urville, Belcher, and Markham, are among the early voyagers whose accounts of these islands are of interest.

By virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of 16th November, 1887, whereby, among other things, each nation agreed not to exercise a separate control over the Group, a Joint Naval Commission was appointed, consisting of the respective Captains and two Officers from each of the two warships which then paid periodical visits to the Group. The Commission was charged with the protection of the lives and property of the subjects of the two nations—France and England—in the islands.

By the year 1895 a number of British and French subjects had settled in the Group and the necessity was felt for some jurisdiction to deal with their disputes, in consequence of which an Arbitration Court was established by the colonists, but the Joint Naval Commission pronounced its veto and the Court was dissolved.

In 1902 the Group had assumed sufficient importance to necessitate the appointment of Resident Commissioners to deal with such judicial cases as came within their jurisdiction. In 1902 the first British Resident Commissioner was appointed, the French Government having a short time previously appointed a similar officer.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By the Convention of 20th October, 1906, between the United Kingdom and France, British-French Condominium Government was established. The executive consists of a British and a French Resident Commissioner acting in concert, assisted by a staff of officers. The Administrative Departments of the Condominium are staffed by officers of both nationalities who are subject to the control of the Resident Commissioners acting jointly. Each Power retains sovereignty over its own nationals. The seat of Government is at Vila on the island of Efate. Condominium agents of both nationalities are established on various islands of the Group and are allotted areas of control. The executive must in all cases reach joint agreement in decisions affecting the administration of the Condominium. The principal Condominium judicial body is the Joint Court which is composed of a British and a French Judge with a president of neutral nationality. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public health, lands registry, and public works.

The Convention of 1906 has been superseded by the Convention of 6th August, 1914, which was ratified in 1922.

The British and French Resident Commissioners are subordinate to their respective British and French High Commissioners. The British High Commissioner is stationed at Suva, and the French High Commissioner at Noumea.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the New Hebrides is composed of some 40,000-60,000 natives and 1,902 non-natives. A statement is appended giving details of the non-native population.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>British.</i>			<i>French.</i>			<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Nationals	103	75	178	282	449	731	909
Foreigners opted under Protocol ...	8	4	12	32	—	32	44
Asiatics opted under Protocol	57	4	61	64	—	64	125
Protected subjects and citizens :—							
Tonkinese	—	—	—	663	159	822	822
Javanese	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
	168	83	251	1,043	608	1,651	1,902

Of the European population, some 300 French and 60 British reside on the island of Efate, mainly in and around the town of Vila. Santo is the next important centre and carries about 35 British and 150 French. The balance is distributed throughout the Group. The European population of the southern part of the Group is almost entirely British, amounting to 30 persons; of this number 25 reside on the island of Tanna.

The Chinese and Japanese community number 93 and 32 respectively and are centred in and around the town of Vila.

The primitive state of the New Hebrides precludes the taking of any reliable census of the indigenous population. In certain islands which have been under missionary influence for a number of years it is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the inhabitants, but in the more uncivilized islands such as Malekula, Pentecost, and Santo, whose interiors are almost a closed book, it is not possible to form more than a rough estimate of their numbers.

Malekula is credited with the largest population, some 9,000 natives. Next come Santo and Pentecost, about 7,000 each; Tanna, 6,500; Aoba, 6,000; Ambrym, 4,000; Epi, 2,500; and Efate, 2,000. Among the smaller islands whose population is worthy of note may be cited Faama with just over 2,000, and Tongoa with 1,300 inhabitants.

In general, the native population of the Group is on the decline, but in recent years the islands of Tanna, Paama, and Tongoa have shown a slight tendency to an increase. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the natives of these islands appear to be endowed with a keener commercial acumen than their fellows, which, entailing a necessarily increased activity, may have some bearing on their present immunity from decline.

IV.—HEALTH.

The following is a report on the health of the Group by the Chief Condominium Medical Officer:—

“ L'état sanitaire a été relativement satisfaisant au cours de l'année 1935. A part les épidémies de grippe qui ont provoqué, par les complications pulmonaires d'assez nombreux décès, il n'y a rien à signaler de particulier au point de vue épidémiologique.

“ Ce qui domine dans toutes les îles de l'Archipel c'est le Paludisme qui revêt à certaines époques de l'année principalement au moment des changements de saisons une forme assez sérieuse.

“ Une lutte méthodique contre le Paludisme doit être entreprise.

“ Cette lutte doit comprendre :

“ (a) Le Traitement du plus grand nombre possible des paludéens.

“ (b) La lutte contre les moustiques surtout à l'état larvaire.

“(c) L'extension et la surveillance étroite de la quininisation préventive.

“Aucun recensement de la Lèpre n'a encore été fait aux Nouvelles-Hébrides.

“Il est donc impossible de se faire une idée du nombre de lépreux existants dans nos îles. Mais pour l'instant nous n'avons pas les moyens en personnel, ni les crédits suffisants pour faire ce recensement et entreprendre le traitement systématique et la ségrégation des lépreux.

“Il a cependant été créé fin 1934 et en 1935 deux centres provisoires de traitement des lépreux avec les Crédits fournis par la Budget du Condominium. Un sur le Groupe Nord à Santo, dans le paddock de l'Hôpital Français.

“Un sur le groupe Sud à Lenakel (fin 1934).

“A Santo, il a été traité 3 malades (3 hommes).

“A Lenakel, 6 malades (3 femmes, 2 hommes et un enfant).

“Le traitement a consisté, en injection de bleu de méthylène intraveineux (solution à 1 per cent.) et en injection d'hyrganol Dausse, et en injection d'huile de Chaulmoogra.

“Par la méthode des injections intraveineuses de bleu de méthylène, les résultats immédiats sont très rapides et consistent principalement en suppression des douleurs, cicatrisation des ulcérations, arrêt des poussées évolutives : amélioration notable de l'état et du moral-récupération du sommeil. Mais les résultats obtenus ne durent pas ; dès que l'on cesse le traitement, les accidents aigus reviennent et la marche en avant de la maladie reprend de façon accélérée-semble-t-il.

“L'Hyrganol Dausse, n'a donné aucun résultat appréciable.

“L'Huile de Chaulmoogra, par contre semble avoir une influence heureuse dans la réparation et la cicatrisation des lésions.

“En résumé, après les grands espoirs que les premiers résultats donnés par le bleu de méthylène avaient fait naître, il ne nous reste qu'une déception assez vive.

“Les améliorations notables et indiscutables obtenues par le bleu de méthylène ne sont par durables. Bien plus la maladie semble avoir reçu un coup de fouet par le traitement et la marche en avant de la maladie semble être accélérée après cessation du traitement.

“Les différentes préparations à l'Huile de Chaulmoogra semblent être le médicament de choix dans le traitement de fond de cette terrible maladie.

Medical Institutions.

There are eight European doctors, four hospitals, and five medical aid posts in the Group. The location of the hospitals and aid posts is as follows :—

SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

Tanna.—A well-equipped hospital run by the Presbyterian Mission, assisted by a grant from British funds. A British medical

practitioner is in charge of the hospital. There is also a small French hospital in charge of an officer of the French Medical Service. A leper segregation area was started on Tanna during the year under the auspices of the Condominium Government and treatment is given.

CENTRAL ISLANDS.

Efate.—There are two good hospitals at Vila, the John G. Paton Memorial Hospital, administered by the Presbyterian Mission and assisted by a grant from British funds, and the French Government Hospital. These hospitals have trained European staffs and are in the charge of qualified medical officers. The French Government has recently erected a new non-European wing at the French hospital.

Epi.—There is a medical aid post on this island, and a European doctor ministers to the medical welfare of the population.

Malekula.—There is a French Government hospital at Norsup and a European medical officer is in charge. At Port Sandwich there is a French Government medical aid post.

NORTHERN ISLANDS.

Santo.—The French Government have established a hospital in the Second Channel, Santo, with a European medical officer in charge and European staff.

There are three medical aid posts belonging to the Melanesian Mission, and assisted by a grant from British funds, on Pentecost, Aoba and Vanua Lava.

All these institutions are open to the indigenous population as well as to white residents and Asiatics.

The following gives statistics of the New Hebrides hospitals for the year 1935:—

<i>Cases.</i>	<i>British Hospitals Vila and Tanna.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>French Hospitals (amalgamated.)</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives and Asiatics.</i>		<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives and Asiatics.</i>	
In-patients ...	10	585	595	235	1,150	1,385
Out-patients ...	51	6,443	6,494	2,158	19,461	21,619
Total ...	61	7,028	7,089	2,393	20,611	23,004
Deaths ...	—	22	22	7	79	86

Diseases.

Malaria is the principal disease. It is more prevalent in the northern islands than the southern, owing to the difference in climate and rainfall, and the prevalence of large swampy areas. Amoebic dysentery is endemic throughout the year and epidemic

in the hot season. Both these diseases are being combated with success by measures of sanitation. Blackwater fever occurs occasionally among Europeans. The indigenous population suffers chiefly from yaws, hookworm, malaria, and dysentery. The various hospitals in the Group, both Government and Missionary, treat the natives for these complaints.

Sanitation.

Sanitation in the islands of the Group is still in the early stages of development but some progress has been made at Vila, the capital, during the past few years. The water-supply is rain-water collected into large tanks with which all houses are equipped. This system has the disadvantage of providing breeding places for mosquitoes unless adequately protected or periodically treated with kerosene oil. On the other hand, it provides a pure source of supply, and cases of water contamination are rare.

All Government houses in Vila are supplied with septic tanks which prove satisfactory, but most residents adopt the pit system of latrine.

Arrangements are made by the Condominium Administration for the disposal of refuse which is destroyed by incineration.

Sanitary legislation provides for the inspection of all meat tendered for human consumption in Vila, and for the inspection of private and public premises. A Government quarantine station has been established on the north side of the entrance to Vila Harbour.

Periodical inspections of the town of Vila are undertaken by the Sanitary Commission, and a permanent refuse removal squad is responsible for the removal every day of kitchen refuse, etc., and for the cleanliness of the public roads.

V.—HOUSING.

Houses occupied by Europeans in the Group are usually of the one storey bungalow type, containing two or more rooms, and surrounded by a verandah. They are generally constructed of wood and galvanized iron. Owing to the frequency of earthquake shocks, buildings of brick, stone, or concrete, are not favoured.

In the more civilized areas natives are gradually adapting themselves to European ideas of construction, and a marked improvement in native dwelling houses is noticeable in villages adjacent to Vila.

In the outlying islands, mission natives favour dwelling houses constructed of lime mortar, which is a great improvement on the grass humpy of former days, and far more comfortable and sanitary.

The non-mission or heathen native still clings to the insanitary grass or leaf shelter, accommodating the whole of his family and more often than not his pigs and dogs as well. But with the gradual advance of civilization this system is discarded in favour of the more substantial dwellings mentioned above.

The building of houses, etc., in the town of Vila is governed by the provision of a Town Conservancy Regulation which requires all plans of projected buildings to be passed by a Sanitary Commission.

Under the provisions of the same Regulation, householders are bound to keep their premises in good order, clean and free from weeds and undergrowth.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief products of the Group are copra, cocoa and coffee. A fair amount of shell and sandalwood is also exported.

The value of copra produced in 1935 was £61,783, that of cocoa £42,047, and that of coffee £19,367.

The values for 1935 shown in the production and price tables annexed to Chapter VII are in sterling, the franc values having been converted at the market rate of exchange, whereas from 1931 to 1934 the Protocol rate of 124 francs = £1 was employed for conversion of franc values. No useful deductions, therefore, can be drawn from comparison of those prices and values with those of the previous four years.

The general substantial increases in production of staple products were due more to absence of cyclones than to advance in prices. Copra was probably the only product that reacted to a true and considerable rise in price, native production being considerably stimulated.

The price of cotton, once a promising staple produce of the New Hebrides, was still so unremunerative as to cause practical cessation of production.

In addition to the above-mentioned articles, small quantities of maize and wool are exported.

A small sheep station, running some 2,000 to 2,500 sheep, has been successfully operated on the island of Erromanga for some years. Fair prices have been realized for the wool.

A large number of cattle is raised in the Group, but not as an industry, their chief value being for purposes of keeping down grass on plantations and feeding labourers.

With the exception of copra, of which about one-sixth is produced by native owners of small plots of coconut trees, the products referred to above are grown entirely on European-owned plantations, some of them the property of individual owners, others owned by important companies such as the Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides, and Société Cottonnière, which have large interests in the Group.

Plantations are worked by British settlers with indigenous labourers partly under contract and partly as free and casual labourers. French settlers employ the same class of labour to a large extent, but they are mainly dependent on Tonkinese coolies imported for French settlers by the French authorities.

The proportion of casual or non-contract native labourers, as compared with natives employed under contract by British settlers, is about 2 to 1, and by French settlers, about 4 to 1.

At the end of 1935 there were 822 Tonkinese and two Javanese coolies (including women and children) in the Group.

The maximum period of contract for indigenous labourers is three years, but with the growing popularity of the casual labour system, these lengthy terms are becoming more and more rare; the native prefers short contracts, or if possible, no contract at all. The usual term of contract for imported Tonkinese coolies is five years.

All native labour is subject to the control of the Administration. Conditions of employment are governed by the labour provisions of the Protocol of 1914. In addition, British settlers are subject to the provisions of separate legislation containing restrictions additional to those provided in the Protocol.

No mining, fishing, or manufacturing industries exist in the Group.

There are no cultivations, plantations, or industries worked or owned by persons of non-European descent, other than those of about a score of Tonkinese and Chinese market gardeners in the neighbourhood of the town of Vila, whose produce is all consumed locally.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The New Hebrides soil and climate are excellent for the culture of many tropical products. Planters specialized in copra, cocoa, and coffee. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of scientific methods of preparation and of a system of standardization, these products are very irregular in quality, and owing to their indifferent reputation receive a comparatively low price.

Copra prices showed a substantial improvement during the year and this commodity is now a payable proposition. Cocoa remained depressed, with coffee little better. Other prices were maintained or improved. Owing to the absence of hurricanes during the hot season of 1934-5, the crops were all above recent averages.

Other products exported were cotton, trochas and burghaus shell, sandalwood, maize, hides and bêche-de-mer.

Hides are a by-product of the cattle referred to in the previous section and not an industry, and the quantity exported is negligible. The quantity of bêche-de-mer produced is small and merely a by-product of Japanese and Chinese trochas fishers. Pearl shell is occasionally found, but only in small quantities. Wool is grown successfully on one of the southern islands, but sheep do not flourish in the northern part of the Group.

There are many good trees such as kauri, island teak, and sandalwood, as well as a variety of hardwoods, but as yet these have been little exploited owing to economic and topographical difficulties.

Oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, bananas, pineapples, mangoes and avocada pears, etc., grow in profusion, but none are exported on account of lack of available markets.

It is believed that the New Hebrides are rich in mineral wealth. Exploitation has been delayed owing to land tenure difficulties. Coal and sulphur are known to exist.

Large tracts of fertile land are still untouched, awaiting greater stability of markets and security of tenure.

Exports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE IN TONS AND STERLING.

NEW HEBRIDES, 1935

13

	1928.		1929.		1930.†		1931.†		1932.†		1933.†		1934.†		1935.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£ *		£ *		£ *		£ *		£ *		£ *		£ *		£ *
Copra ...	12,682	208,954	10,787	147,460	11,883	130,573	10,005	69,886	7,032	36,306	7,045	23,864	6,939	14,886	9,859	61,783
Cocoa ...	1,422	77,685	2,047	89,088	2,265	73,444	1,505	31,435	1,728	27,967	1,893	28,745	1,728	19,512	2,672	42,047
Cotton ...	551	43,498	329	31,700	480	26,880	387	9,833	189	3,277	62	1,084	19	307	33	966
Coffee ...	96	5,534	100	6,530	125	7,892	131	5,712	213	6,571	433	13,937	318	9,624	366	19,367
Trochus and Burghaus Shell ...	61	2,627	57	2,980	55	2,721	102	2,053	112	1,768	110	1,782	130	2,970	98	3,594
Maize ...	303	2,277	482	4,355	455	3,670	52	298	99	400	35	143	43	209	106	283
Sandalwood ...	54	898	49	957	98	1,978	24	492	69	1,146	61	941	100	1,446	66	1,704
Wool ...	22	2,453	8	963	16	1,257	9	412	4	170	9	436	9	441	6	515
Cotton Seed ...	1,198	1,210	657	1,060	476	591	1,063	1,286	411	497	128	121	—	—	—	—
Hides ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	349	17	135	21	172	28	273	23	287
Castor Oil Seed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	121	4	22	52	172	29	72	17	69
Coconuts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	182	107	289	79	185	94	133	40	91
Bêche-de-mer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	104	1	13	18	236	3	39	2	43
Miscellaneous ...	336	975	643	1,139	607	1,514	276	30	28	40	97	21	200	21	136	188
Totals ...	16,725	346,081	15,159	286,232	16,460	250,520	13,667	122,193	10,014	78,601	10,043	71,839	9,587	49,933	13,423	130,937

* Converted at 124 francs = £1.

§ Converted at 75 francs = £1.

† In these years exports were unfavourably affected by cyclones.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LOCAL PRICES OF RAW PRODUCE.

(Per metric ton.)

	1930.*	1931.*	1932.*	1933.*	1934.*	1935.†
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Copra ...	11	7	5	3.4	2.15	6.25
Coffee ...	45	35	30	32	32	53
Cocoa ...	32	21	16	15	11.3	15.6
Cotton ...	56	25	17	18	18	29.35
Maize ...	8	5.7	4	4	5	2.65
Trochas ...	52	24	20	20	28	43
Burghaus ...	12	10	8	6	6	10
Wool ...	79	47	42	47	68	94

* Converted at 124 francs = £1.

† Converted at 75 francs = £1.

Copra prices improved to payable levels and native production was stimulated. The increase in price shown in the above table is due to the 1934 figures having been converted at the Protocol rate of 124 francs = £1.

Other products remained at much the same levels as in 1934, wool alone showing a fair increase in value.

The share of produce exported, as British by British firms and planters was 8.5 per cent. and 7 per cent. for tonnage and value respectively.

Imports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES.

Year.	British currency. £	French currency. Francs.	Remarks. Converted at :—
1924	92,201	7,929,327	francs 86 = £
1925	217,863	22,004,232	francs 101 = £
1926	197,840	30,457,405	francs 154 = £
1927	307,939	38,184,562	francs 124 = £
1928	373,797	46,474,828	francs 124 = £
1929	300,035	37,204,343	francs 124 = £
1930	157,541	19,535,138	francs 124 = £
1931	79,997	9,919,635	francs 124 = £
1932	81,587	10,116,807	francs 124 = £
1933	85,544	10,607,515	francs 124 = £
1934	75,993	9,423,132	francs 124 = £
1935	115,492	8,661,951	francs 75 = £

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CHIEF IMPORTS.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	*	*	*	*	*	†
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	968	1,150	1,574	1,240	1,277	1,638
Benzine (petrol) ...	7,761	3,238	3,288	3,741	2,024	2,148
Biscuits	1,234	780	385	496	568	953
Tinned goods and groceries	8,362	2,720	1,603	1,508	1,164	1 766
Cartridges	1,170	280	240	247	284	153
Tobacco	5,363	5,545	4,466	5,140	3,819	5,126
Cement	1,685	780	599	536	1,018	1,311
Lubricating oils...	1,952	1,285	273	1,606	1,570	3,230
Spirits	1,706	1,635	2,569	1,590	1,845	3,369
Tinned milk	1,476	1,050	879	943	759	1,208
Kerosene	3,600	2,520	2,340	3,329	1,323	1,814
Rice	22,661	11,254	7,325	4,467	3,335	6,737
Flour	6,137	2,815	2,164	2,143	2,040	3,472
Sugar	2,420	1,610	1,570	1,259	1,316	2,111
Soap	1,141	843	613	575	416	517
Tinned fish	1,883	1,180	462	1,850	590	1,212
Wines (fine)	1,980	1,010	1,424	1,000	511	637
Wines (ordinaire)	4,346	4,096	2,493	2,817	1,909	3,092
Gunny bags	2,830	4,857	3,688	4,166	2,084	3,175
Building materials	6,612	3,561	3,953	5,701	3,023	6,774
Agricultural—						
machinery, boats,						
motor cars	2,210	674	793	2,189	3,796	8,445
Potatoes	1,000	456	347	298	351	566
Tea	—	1,240	789	1,190	800	1,089

* Converted at rate of 124 francs = £1.

† Converted at 75 francs = £1.

The values of imports for 1935 cannot be compared with those for 1931 to 1934, as the conversion rate in these latter years was the Protocol rate of 124 francs = £1, while in 1935 the bank rate of exchange was adopted. The total sterling value of imports in 1935 was £115,493.

The only reliable measure of comparison of imports between 1934 and 1935 is by quantities and, in fact, these have varied to no important extent as between the two years.

During 1935 a new import tariff became operative raising the duties on general merchandise from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. Tobacco and spirits were more severely taxed with duties of 50 per cent. and 30 per cent.

The exchange continued to assist, but to a lesser extent, imports from British sources having been somewhat offset by a reduction in the price of many French articles and by the devaluation of the dollar. American goods (especially tinned food and timber), which had had a restricted market for some time, were imported in increasing quantities. Imports of cheap textiles and other goods continued to be freely made from Japan. Imports made by British firms and individuals amounted to 26 per cent. of the total.

The share of trade of Australia for 1935 was £56,006 sterling, or 48.5 per cent. The chief articles imported from this source are flour, beer, "fine" and "trade" cigarettes and tobacco, tinned meats and fish, potatoes, onions, butter, tinned milk, biscuits, haberdashery, millinery, clothing, and building materials.

Shares of trade of other supplying countries were:—

	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom	2,948	2.5
Hong Kong	1,394	1.25
France and French Colonies ...	24,071	21
United States of America ...	14,052	12.25
Japan	7,865	7
Dutch Indies	2,113	1.5
Various	7,044	6

The principal importing firms are:—(British) Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited; (French) Les Comptoirs Français des Nouvelles-Hébrides, Messrs. Gubbay Frères, and La Société Commerciale Française des Iles Françaises du Pacifique.

Three steamers were employed in the inter-island trade. The third (and smallest) was wrecked just after the end of the year. Of the two remaining vessels, one (British) carries a trade room, where the settler is able to purchase most of his requirements and dispose of his produce, whilst the other (French) forms part of the Messageries Maritimes fleet and confines itself to the freighting of cargo and the transport of passengers. In addition there are a number of small trading craft operating, some of which are native-owned.

There are three large stores in Vila, one of which is British. In addition there are numerous small shops in the hands of French, Japanese and Chinese traders. There are two stores at Segond Channel, Santo, both French.

During the year under review there was a considerable improvement in the general trading outlook, owing to the more remunerative price of copra. Not only was more copra made by natives but the natives again began to buy comparatively freely.

Native trading is on the increase, but at present levels of prices there is room for some expansion. Some white traders are setting up native branches of their own businesses for copra and general trading.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour and Wages.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Native labour may be divided into three main classes:—

(a) Plantation labour, boats' crews of local small vessels, employees of traders, Government messengers, Constabulary, etc., on contract and otherwise;

(b) domestic labour;

(c) casual labour, working on steamers, wharves, Government works, etc.

The supply of native labour during the year was equal to the demand. The tendency to employ "free labour" (not under contract) is increasing except in the case of certain plantations which have difficulty in obtaining labour near at hand. The growth of a "free" labour market is a satisfactory feature as it has a tendency to bring the wages and treatment of labour into more exact relationship with prices. It is doubtful, however, if certain plantations would ever be able to be run without a few contracted men at least to ensure the proper harvesting of certain seasonal crops.

In consequence of the gradual disappearance of Tonkinese, French employers have been recruiting natives freely.

The native's aversion from long term engagements is as pronounced as ever; he prefers to work without engagement if possible and will not usually bind himself for more than 12 months.

By nature the native of the New Hebrides is lazy and of mercurial temperament. He will not work unless circumstances compel him. His wants are less simple than formerly, as he has become accustomed to European food and clothing. When times are good labour is exceedingly scarce and dear, as the majority of natives can obtain all they want by the sale of the produce of their lands, and with a minimum of exertion. When times are bad, like the present, the point arrives when the native, having exhausted his hoarded savings, cannot, without a very great deal of exertion himself, obtain the luxuries he desires. He is then faced with the choice of work on his own account, which is unpalatable, or, on the other hand, with either reverting to his natural state in the matter of food (of which there is plenty) and clothing or working for wages. This stage was reached during the course of 1931. Since then employers have found no difficulty in obtaining labour and the production of native-made copra has fallen off to a very considerable extent. Conversely traders have found it difficult to obtain a living, there being no money to buy their wares.

Domestic labour remains by comparison difficult to secure, as neither the male nor the female native takes kindly to this form of service and can rarely be prevailed upon to stay with an employer for an extended period. For this reason the New Hebridean is not efficient as a servant and can rarely be trained to the finer domestic arts.

Wages of most classes of native labour have undergone considerable reduction, but not in ratio to the depression of prices. During the year the current rates of wages were :—

Class (a)—

Plantation labourers ...	{	10s. to £1 10s. per month with food and clothing, whether under engagement or not, generally together with piece-work.
Boats' crews ...		
Traders' employees ...		

Government messengers	£3 per month without food.
Constabulary	{ From £2 per month with food and clothing.

Note.—Local or casual labour is frequently employed on plantations for picking cotton and seasonal crops on a daily wage from 1s. to 2s. with or without food, according to arrangement.

Class (b)—

Domestic labour ...	{ £1 to £2 per month with food and clothing, whether engaged or not.
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Class (c)—

Casual labour, other than plantation ...	{ 2s. to 4s. per day with or without food, and according to skill.
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The employment of natives under engagement of any kind is governed by the provisions of the Protocol of 1914, and, in the case of British dependents, also by national legislation.

ASIATIC LABOUR.

Asiatic labour consists of:—

(a) Indo-Chinese coolies introduced into the territory by the French Government under contract, for employment by French settlers. These Tonkinese are, generally speaking, satisfactory, being of a superior intelligence to the natives, if not physically so strong. They are naturally hard-workers and receive approximately 100 francs a month, plus food, clothing, lodging, etc. The cost to the settler is considerably higher than that of the native labourer as, in addition to wages, he has to bear the cost of transportation to and from Indo-China, Government inspection and medical surveillance, etc. Owing to the depression, a large number of these labourers has been repatriated. At the end of the year, 822 remained.

(b) Free Chinese and Japanese labour of the artisan class. These are very few, and work on a day-to-day basis at wages varying according to skill and the demand for labour. Such wages vary from 10s. to £1 a day. There are also a few Chinese employed as stewards, cooks, and firemen, on inter-island steamers at rates varying from £3 to £6 per month with rations.

Cost of Living.

The maintenance of a good standard of living among European residents is an important factor for the preservation of health and

an equitable mental outlook, and it is desirable that it should be as high as circumstances permit. The general standard of European living is good. At Vila, the capital of the Group, living is more expensive than in other parts as facilities for maintaining vegetable gardens and live stock are less. Market gardening is carried out by the Chinese community and by a few natives, and under normal conditions green vegetables can be obtained during seven to nine months of the year. The supply is generally unreliable, being at times in excess of local requirements and at other times the reverse. Fresh meat of fair quality is obtainable from the local butchers and arrangements for supplies of fresh milk can usually be made. Fish is difficult to obtain and the quality is tropical. The stores maintain supplies of clothing, hosiery, boots, etc., but it is more desirable for wearing apparel to be obtained from Australia or Europe. Nearly all perishable food commodities are imported from Australia with the exception of rice and sugar, of which a proportion is imported from Indo-China and Java.

The cost of living in the islands of the Group away from Vila is cheaper and generally more satisfactory; all European residents are able to maintain vegetable gardens and live stock and thus provide themselves with eggs, milk, butter, poultry and meat. The periodical visits of the island vessels supply them with such other commodities as they require.

The following table gives the average retail prices in the town of Vila during 1935:—

Fresh milk	...	...	8d. to 10d. per quart.
Flour	...	...	2d. to 2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2½d. to 5d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Fresh meat	...	...	10d. to 2s. per lb.
Onions	...	...	3d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	3s. 3d. to 4s. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen.
Poultry	...	...	4s. to 8s. each.
Tinned meat	...	...	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Wood fuel	...	...	6s. to 13s. 4d. per cubic metre.
Kerosene	...	...	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).
Petrol	...	...	7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no schools controlled or supported by the Condominium Government, nor are there any facilities for European children to receive anything but a primary education, which is not of a very high standard.

The town of Vila has three schools: (1) a school for girls, supported and controlled by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Mission; (2) a boys' school, supported and controlled by the Marist Mission; and (3) an infants' school run by the French Government. There is also a mixed primary school at Segond Channel, Santo, under the auspices of the Marist Mission. Admission to these schools is not restricted to the children of Europeans and the entrance fees are purely nominal.

The British and French Missions in the Group have various good schools and training institutions for the benefit of the natives. The Presbyterian Mission maintains an excellent school at Tangoa, South Santo, and can accommodate up to 60 pupils. They also maintain other schools throughout the Group. The Melanesian Mission have a good school at Lolowai, Aoba, and schools in the Banks Group. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a utilitarian school at Aore Island, Santo, which is equipped with modern machinery for teaching all kinds of woodcraft. The Marist Mission also maintains schools in various islands of the Group.

All these institutions carry out excellent work among the natives and deserve commendation.

The task of educating the New Hebridean has been left in the hands of the various Mission bodies operating in the Group; but in order to appreciate the inestimable services rendered by these Missions in educating and civilizing the wild inhabitants of these islands, a short sketch of missionary endeavour will be of assistance.

The island of Erromanga was the scene of the first essay to wean the native from heathenism, when in the year 1839 John Williams and Harris, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, landed at Dillons Bay, and in the same year were killed by the natives for whose welfare they strove.

It was not until 1857 that any further attempt was made to bring civilization to the Erromangans. In that year the Reverend G. N. and Mrs. Gordon took up the work, but were subsequently murdered by the natives, to be followed by Gordon's brother, who perished in the same manner. The Gordons were followed by Mr. and Mrs. McNair. Mr. McNair died on the island and was followed by the Reverend Doctor Robertson, who, after many years of danger and hardship had the satisfaction of seeing the whole island under the civilizing influence of Christianity when he left the Group in 1920.

Erromanga is well named "The Martyr's Isle".

In 1842 an endeavour was made by Messrs. Turner and Nisbet

to convert the Tannese, but their efforts were not attended with success, and after a few months they were forced to flee, barely escaping with their lives. Sixteen years later the Reverend Doctor J. G. Paton took up the work on Tanna but, owing to the hostility of the natives, was compelled to abandon the island after four years. He settled on the adjacent island of Aniwa, where his efforts were attended with every success. Tanna was afterwards occupied by the Reverends Watt and Neilson, whose work materially contributed to the subjugation of the warlike Tannese.

About the year 1850 the control of the missions passed into the charge of the various Presbyterian Church bodies in the Colonies, and in later years the more northern islands of the Group were endowed with missionaries. The following names figure prominently in the list of those devoted men and women who in the early days braved the hardships and dangers of this Group in the task of claiming its inhabitants for civilization: The Reverend Milne of Nguna; Doctors Mackenzie and Macdonald of Efate; Michelsen of Tongoa; Smail and Fraser of Epi; Morton and Watt-Leggatt of Malekula; Annand and Mackenzie of Santo.

Other workers in the New Hebrides mission-field include the Catholic, Melanesian, Church of Christ, and Seventh Day Adventist denominations.

The Catholic Mission was first established on the island of Aneityum in the year 1848, but their stay was not of long duration and the attempt was soon abandoned. They returned to the Group however in 1887, and since that date their influence has gradually extended to the whole Group with the exception of the southern islands, and the Banks and Torres. The year 1933, however, saw the establishment by the Marist Mission of a post on the island of Tanna in the southern portion of the Group.

The Melanesian Mission was in the field about the year 1850, and by agreement with the Presbyterian Missions the northern part of the Group, comprising Aoba, Pentecost, Maevo, and the Banks and Torres, as yet untouched by the Presbyterians, was abandoned as a Melanesian Mission sphere of influence.

It was on Aoba Island in the year 1905 that the Reverend Godden of this Mission, the latest of mission martyrs at native hands, was brutally murdered by a native of that island.

In 1912 the Seventh Day Adventists started operations on Efate, but later transferred their activities to Ambrym, Malekula, and Santo, and in 1932 to Tanna.

In the task of civilizing the native the importance of education was never lost sight of. Each mission village has its school, where the rudiments of reading and writing are imparted to young and old. To-day there are four good central schools, in addition to the mission station schools, where facilities are provided for primary education of the native. Of these the Training Institution established many years ago by the Presbyterian Mission at Tangoa renders excellent services in fashioning from the raw material

teachers in whose care is confided the task of education. Another invaluable institution of this nature is the Melanesian Mission school on Aoba. The Catholic Mission school at Vila also renders good services in this direction. The year 1925 saw the Seventh Day Adventists installed on the island of Aore, where natives from all parts of the Group in addition to their scholastic studies, receive practical instruction in various arts and crafts.

Apart from the good educational work achieved by the missions, there is the equally important and beneficial medical work undertaken by the Presbyterian Mission, about which much could be written. A few years ago this denomination maintained no less than four well-equipped hospitals in the Group. To-day there are two, one at Tanna and the other at Vila. These hospitals are primarily intended for native patients, but their services are no less appreciated by white sufferers. The hospital established at Dip Point, Ambrym, under the superintendence of Doctor Bowie, to whose skill and kindness not only hundreds of natives but many Europeans alive to-day owe their lives, will always be remembered in connexion with missionary endeavour in this Group. This hospital, in the year 1913, was engulfed, together with the adjoining mission station and native villages, in the tremendous volcanic outburst on that island, and to-day, where the hospital stood, is nothing but a shallow lake.

The mission hospital at Vila was opened in 1912, and is a well appointed building standing on the small island of Iririki in Vila Harbour.

Tanna hospital has been in existence over 25 years and its beneficial services are well known and appreciated by all.

The Melanesian Mission has established on the islands of Aoba, Pentecost and Vanua Lava in the Banks Group, medical aid posts staffed by fully qualified nursing sisters who render valuable assistance to native sufferers in their areas.

Many missionaries of all denominations have been trained in simple medicine and in the giving of injections. They give splendid service in the combating of native diseases such as yaws, hookworm and malaria, and in the sanitary and hygienic education of the native.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Europe.—A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes line is maintained between the terminal points of Dunkirk and Noumea (New Caledonia), via Vila, on both inward and outward voyages. The route is via Tahiti, Panama, Martinique, and Marseilles, and the period of the voyage approximately 53 days between Vila and Marseilles.

Australia.—The s.s. *Morinda* (Burns Philp line) and the s.s. *Laperouse* (Messageries Maritimes) maintain respectively six-weekly and periodical communications with Sydney, New South Wales, the former via Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island on the outward and homeward voyages from Sydney, and the latter via Lifou, Loyalty Islands, and Noumea, New Caledonia. The s.s. *Laperouse* also maintains a service with Indo-China and Hong Kong.

Dutch Line.—A regular service is also maintained by the Royal Packet Navigation Company's steamer *Van Rees* between Saigon and Noumea and Sydney, touching at Vila about every two months via Batavia, Papua and New Guinea.

New Caledonia.—Periodical communication is maintained with Noumea by the s.s. *Laperouse*, and by the Messageries Maritimes line of steamers previously mentioned, approximately every two months. The French inter-island steamers also pay occasional visits to Noumea.

Inter-Island.—The following steamers make periodical voyages round the Group. They have no fixed itinerary but usually connect at Vila with the French or British mail vessels :—

s.s. *Mirani* (Burns Philp (South Sea) Company Limited) and s.s. *Bucephale* (Messageries Maritimes).

The port of Vila is the port of entry in the Group. The tonnage entered and cleared during 1935 was as follows :—

ENTERED.

					<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	...	11,218	(12 vessels)
French	...	...	...	...	110,246	(30 vessels)
Other	...	...	...	...	25,133	(13 vessels)
					<hr/>	
					146,597	
					<hr/>	

CLEARED.

					<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	...	10,837	(11 vessels)
French	...	...	...	...	107,817	(30 vessels)
Other	...	...	...	...	25,133	(13 vessels)
					<hr/>	
					143,787	
					<hr/>	

Ports.

Vessels of any size can enter the Port of Vila but the number of anchorages for large vessels is limited. All loading and discharging is carried out in lighters as the wharves and jetties at Vila are not suitable for vessels exceeding 100 tons.

Railways.

There are no railways in the Group. A two-foot trolley rail track runs from the outskirts of Mélé to Vila—a distance of about four miles—and is used for various commercial purposes. The small wharves, privately-owned by the commercial houses in Vila, are also provided with rails for the transport on trolleys of merchandise and produce to and from the bulk store sheds.

Posts.

Mail communication from and to Europe and Australia is maintained by the mail steamers s.s. *Morinda* every six weeks, and s.s. *Laperouse* periodically, both of which call at Vila and various island ports. These lines are subsidized by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the French Government, respectively. The mails, both inward and outward, are sorted at Vila and re-bagged for distribution round the Group by the inter-island steamers, which receive a grant from the Condominium Government for the services performed. The average time for European postal matter to reach Vila by the regular mail routes is 42 to 49 days. The Condominium Government has a postage stamp issue designed to represent the dual control. There are two series of stamps—one British and one French. Both are inscribed in English and French currency.

The Condominium, during 1934, entered into the new Australian-European air mail scheme.

The postal matter handled by the Vila Post Office for 1935 was as follows:—

	From or to British territory.		From or to French territory.		From or to other places.		Totals.
	Received.	Des- patched.	Received.	Des- patched.	Received.	Des- patched.	
Letters	25,000	19,000	51,000	37,000	3,500	3,000	138,500
Other articles ...	46,000	2,000	32,000	3,000	500	500	84,000
Registered articles	600	1,300	2,950	2,800	100	300	8,050
Air mail articles	10	10	50	350	—	—	420
Totals ...	71,610	22,310	86,000	43,150	4,100	3,800	230,970

Radio-Telegraph.

Communication with the New Hebrides is by radio-telegraph. The Condominium Government maintains a station at Vila. The station is powered at $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts and the call sign is FJX. Reception and transmission are carried out on wavelengths of 17 to 40 metres and 21 to 37 metres respectively and also on the 600 and 800 metre bands. A daily service is maintained with the station

at Suva, Fiji (VPD and VRP), and with the French Government station at Noumea, New Caledonia (FJP). Severe static interference with the service on the intermediate bands during the hot and rainy season from November to April. The terminal charge of the Vila station is 3d. per word (minimum charge 1s. 6d.). The rate per word for telegrams despatched from Vila to Australia and the United Kingdom is as follows :—

To	Ordinary.	Code.	Deferred.	D.L.T.	X.L.T.
Australia ...	1s.	8d.	—	—	8d.
United Kingdom	2s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 1d.	9d.	9d.
				(Minimum charge of 25 words).	(Minimum charge of 10 words).

The traffic handled by the Station during the year under report was as follows :—

Class.	Words received.	Words despatched.
Official	26,224	26,591
„ Relayed	156	—
Ordinary Private	6,643	4,062
„ Relayed	4,353	—
Code	12,364	14,304
„ Relayed	4,880	—
L.C.	620	708
„ Relayed	511	—
D.L.T.	184	307
„ Relayed	98	—
X.L.T.	72	129
„ Relayed	55	—
Total	56,168	45,841

Total words received and despatched = 102,009.

Roads.

With the exception of the islands of Efate, Tanna and Tongoa, there are very few public highways in the Group suitable for wheeled transport. Tanna has several good roads, one of which traverses the island. There is also a fair road on the island of Tongoa. Vila, the capital and seat of Government, has several roads and these link up with the outlying districts.

Telephones.

Telephone communication is established in the town of Vila and the outlying districts. The system is operated by a central exchange and the service is continuous. There are 52 telephones and 96 miles of wire. During the hurricane season the service is liable to interruption. There are no telephone systems in the other islands of the Group. The annual subscription rate is £4 (unlimited calls).

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The Condominium Government carries out its banking operations through Nouméa (New Caledonia) and Sydney (Australia). It has been the practice in the past for the larger British and French commercial houses at Vila to act as bankers for their clients, but depressed conditions have severely restricted these operations. The Banque de l'Indochine, at Nouméa, issues a local note which circulates in the New Hebrides and is guaranteed by the Bank of France.

The currencies circulating in the New Hebrides Group are sterling, Australian, and French currency; sterling and francs being legal tender. Australian currency is accepted at the prevailing discount rate against sterling.

Australian currency is the chief medium of commerce throughout the Group. The average rates of exchange during the year for sterling and Australian money in relation to the franc were pound sterling = 75 francs, and pound Australian = 60 francs. The British and French systems of weights and measures are both employed throughout the Group.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Condominium maintains a Public Works Department normally controlled by a Superintendent and an Assistant. During the year a proportion of the Condominium houses and buildings in Vila and elsewhere were put into repair and repainted, while the Efate roads were all repaired, and the Tagabe Bridge, on the road from Vila to the outlying districts of Mélé, was replaced by a new bridge in reinforced concrete.

In normal times building material is mostly imported from Australia. Dwelling houses and other buildings are all made of wood and galvanized iron owing to the prevalence of earth tremors.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is carried out partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contract under Public Works supervision. Semi-metalled roads exist in Efate for a few miles round Vila. There are unmetalled or semi-metalled roads in various parts of the Group, the best being those in the islands of Tanna and Tongoa, which have been made by the natives themselves to facilitate the cartage of produce to the beaches. Such roads are comparatively easy of construction as the underlying hard coral is generally close to the surface and thus cartage of material is minimized. The chief difficulty in maintaining roads is the keeping down of bush.

The use of motor vehicles, and in some islands ox-wagons, has increased the importance of road construction. Most plantations now keep motor transport for their own use and maintain very fair motorways within their own boundaries. These frequently link up

with similar roads on adjoining properties. In this manner most of the existing public roads (now maintained by the Condominium) have come into being and it is probable that public roads and island arteries of the future will be similarly evolved.

The Public Works Department also maintains the harbour light system of Vila Harbour. This consists of an automatic lighthouse on Pango Point, which guides vessels to the mouth of Vila Harbour, and a pair of leading lights on the hills above the harbour which give a line to the deep water entrance. A green light shows the lateral margin of safety for large ships. Pango lighthouse was rebuilt and the mechanism of the leading lights of Vila Harbour were renewed during 1934.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Convention of 1914 provided for the immediate introduction of three Courts, namely the Joint Court, and the French and British National Courts, and the subsequent formation of two others—Courts of First Instance and Native Courts.

The scope and functions of these Courts is briefly as follows :—

(1) *Joint Court*.—The Court is composed of a British and a French Judge, with a President of neutral nationality. There is also a Public Prosecutor and a Native Advocate. The Joint Court is a Court of final adjudication in matters of purely Condominium nature. Broadly speaking, and subject to certain exceptions, its civil jurisdiction is confined to certain proceedings in respect of rights over immovable property—its chief function being that of a land Court governing the registration of indefeasible titles to land. It may also settle cases between any parties, native or non-native, brought before it by consent of both. Its criminal jurisdiction, broadly speaking, is confined to offences—(a) connected with the recruitment of native labourers, or (b) committed by natives against non-natives, or (c) committed by natives against natives in areas where the Native Code is in force and involving a penalty of over one year's confinement, or (d) against the Convention, or Joint Regulations passed in pursuance thereof, in areas where no Court of First Instance exists.

There is an appeal to the Joint Court from all judgments of Courts of First Instance and from important civil judgments of Native Courts. The Joint Court also has certain revisionary powers in criminal cases of Native Courts, and judgments of Courts of First Instance involving sentence of imprisonment.

(2) *Courts of First Instance*.—The composition of these Courts consists of a British and a French District Agent with a British or French Assessor chosen by lot. Their jurisdiction is over breaches of the 1914 Convention, or of Joint Regulations

made thereunder, except those connected with the recruitment of native labour.

(3) *Native Courts*.—These are composed of either a British or French District Agent, assisted by two native Assessors. The British and French Agents preside over the Courts in turn, month and month about. A necessary corollary to the full and complete functioning of these Courts is the promulgation in the area of the Native Code.

(4) and (5) *National Courts*.—The British and French Governments have established in the Group, in conformity with their existing legal systems, Courts with jurisdiction over all civil cases, other than those reserved to the Joint Court, and over all criminal cases in which a non-native is the defendant. In civil cases the jurisdiction over actions between non-natives belongs in some cases to the Court of the Power under whose law the contract was concluded, or the act or thing in question originated, and in other cases to the Court of the Power to which the defendant belongs. In criminal cases, non-natives are justiciable by the Court of their own nationality or the nationality applied to them.

Courts of First Instance have so far been set up in Central Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

A Code of Native Criminal Law has been instituted and two Native Courts—one in the Central District No. 1 and one in the Southern District—have been formed to administer Penal Law only within their competence and jurisdiction.

The following judgments, other than civil, were recorded by the various Courts :—

				<i>Nature of Judgment.</i>	
				<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Imprisonment.</i>
Joint Court	...	...	...	—	10†
Courts of First Instance	...	...	...	6	1
Native Courts	...	...	...	35	34
Resident Commissioner's Courts	...	...	...	14	36
British National Court	...	...	...	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	55	81

† Amendments and confirmation of Native Court Judgments (5) and Court of First Instance Judgments (3).

Police.

The policing of the Group is carried out by two separate forces of armed native constabulary, British and French, each in the charge of a National Commandant under the orders of the respective Resident Commissioners. The headquarters are at Vila, and small detachments are located at the District Agencies on the islands of Tanna, Malekula, and Santo, respectively, in order to assist the District Agents in the carrying out of their duties.

The British force is composed of natives recruited from the islands of the New Hebrides, and the French force partly of New

Hebrideans and Loyalty Islanders. In addition, the French have enrolled a number of Tonkinese police, for the purpose of facilitating police operations among the Tonkinese coolies in the Group.

The duties of the native constabulary consist in the maintenance of law and order among the native population of the more civilized areas, general police and patrol work, the guarding of native prisoners, and the repression of native disorders.

Both the British and French Commandants, in addition to their duties as police officers of the Condominium, also act as police officers in so far as their own nationals are concerned, and are charged with the conduct of police cases before their respective National Courts.

The cost of the maintenance of the two forces is defrayed by the respective national Governments, except when the two corps are acting jointly, when the expenses are met from Condominium funds.

The usual term of enlistment for natives of the Group is two years. Some re-engage for further terms. The civilizing influence of the period spent under discipline combined with the regular food and regular hours of work, is an important factor in the lives of these natives; when they return to their homes they have acquired a certain knowledge of, and respect for, the law and white man's justice which cannot fail to be of assistance to them and their fellow islanders in their everyday life and their relations with Europeans.

Prisons.

Each Government maintains its own national prison, which is situated in the town of Vila, and accommodation is provided for both natives and whites. The cost of maintenance of prisoners sentenced by the national tribunals is met from national funds, and that of natives sentenced by the Resident Commissioners and the Native and Mixed Courts, from Condominium funds.

There is no Condominium prison staff. Each Commandant acts as prison keeper and is responsible for the supervision of prisoners placed in his charge. He is assisted by police constables who act as warders.

In addition to the national prisons at headquarters each District Agency is provided with a temporary lock-up in which natives under short sentences are confined.

The class of native prisoner with which the Administration is called upon to deal is almost exclusively confined to those sentenced for breaches of local liquor laws and offenders against the provisions of the Native Penal Code.

Native Prisoners are employed on works of general utility, such as the making and cleaning of roads, weeding Government paddocks, transport of material to various Government buildings, etc.

The daily average of native prisoners confined in the British prison was 12.52 and in the French prison 9.36. No deaths occurred in the British prison. Generally speaking, the health of prisoners was good.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important legislative acts coming into force during the year were:—

(a) Joint Regulation No. 2 of 1935, which amended the New Hebrides Customs Tariff;

(b) Joint Regulation No. 3 of 1935, which imposed a temporary levy on Condominium salaries; and

(c) Joint Regulation No. 6 of 1935, which amended the Collection of Customs Regulation and provided powers for the better collection of dues outside Vila.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

By Article 5 of the Convention of 1914 each of the two Powers is required to defray the expenses of its own Administration in the Group. The cost of the joint services is defrayed out of local taxation. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public works, ports and harbours, public health, the Joint Court and the Summary Courts and Lands Registry. In the event of revenue from local taxation proving insufficient to meet jointly approved expenditure, the two Signatory Powers contribute the deficit in equal proportions. Since the year 1921 the Condominium has been self-supporting, but owing to the falling off in revenue, due to the general commercial depression, contributions were required in the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, from each Government.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**CONDOMINIUM REVENUE.**

<i>Year.</i>	<i>French Currency.</i>		<i>British Currency.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
					Converted at:
1927	Francs	3,037,711	or	£24,497	Francs 124 = £1
1928	"	3,463,551	or	£27,932	" "
1929	"	3,549,562	or	£28,624	" "
1930	"	2,402,829	or	£19,378	" "
1931	"	1,592,941	or	£12,846	" "
1932	"	1,242,635	or	£10,021	" "
1933	"	1,379,644	or	£11,126	" "
1934	"	1,329,249	or	£10,719	" "
1935				£23,008	Francs 75 = £1

CONDOMINIUM EXPENDITURE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>French Currency.</i>		<i>British Currency.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
					Converted at:
1927	Francs	2,220,479	or	£17,907	Francs 124 = £1.
1928	"	3,568,404	or	£28,777	" "
1929	"	3,210,639	or	£25,892	" "
1930	"	3,509,011	or	£28,298	" "
1931	"	3,013,698	or	£24,304	" "
1932	"	2,455,448	or	£19,802	" "
1933	"	2,358,346	or	£19,019	" "
1934	"	2,884,240	or	£23,362	" "
1935				£26,102	Francs 75 = £1.

The chief sources of Condominium revenue are import and export taxes and port dues, which normally account for some four-fifths of the receipts. Other sources of income are postal and telegraphic receipts, Court fees and fines, survey fees, trading licences, taxes on vehicles, Lands Registry fees, and miscellaneous receipts.

The following is a brief table of the principal import duties current during the year :—

General merchandise, unspecified	...	...	12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Gramophones, records, perfumery, lace, rifles, revolvers, and cartridges	...	...	20
Spirits	...	...	30
Tobacco	...	...	50
Wines	...	...	5 to 12
Petrol, lubricating and combustible oils	...	...	10
Kerosene	...	...	6
Shotguns and cartridges, detonators	...	...	100
Beer	...	...	1s. per gallon.
Dynamite	...	...	1s. 10d. per lb.
Fuse	...	...	6d. per 24 feet.

No duty is levied on the following articles :—official uniforms and robes, live stock, books, cereals and seeds, ship's biscuit, coal, fertilizers, medical appliances and drugs for hospitals, microscopes, plants, vaccines and lymphs, fresh vegetables and fruit.

The main heads of taxation and actual yields for the year 1935 are tabulated as follows :—

	£
Inland Revenue (trading and other licences)	628
Post Office	776
Port dues	834
Court and Survey fees	2,337
Import duties	14,809
Export duties	1,389
Wireless telegraph (gross)	1,357
Lands Registry	93

EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES ENTIRELY BRITISH.

	£
1927-28	16,048
1928-29	11,966
1929-30	9,506
1930-31	10,314
1931-32	9,540
1932-33	9,106
1933-34	8,615
1934-35	9,346

This expenditure is defrayed from funds provided by Parliament on Civil Estimates, Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services,

Class II, 9. Certain miscellaneous receipts, such as Court fees and fines, and rent, totalling about a hundred pounds annually, are applied in reduction of the Vote on which expenditure is provided for. The expenditure on British services includes, among other things, the personal emoluments of the British national staff, Police Force, and District Agents, and maintenance of houses of officers and police barracks.

The French Government maintains at national expense services similar to the above.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Land owned by settlers in the New Hebrides was acquired originally from native owners, either by purchase or barter. Ownership at the present day is based on these native deeds, but such deeds do not constitute a valid title until judgment has been pronounced upon them by the Joint Court. The procedure in regard to obtaining indefeasible titles to land in the New Hebrides is set out in Articles 22 to 27 of the Protocol of 1914. Approximately 1,000 claims have been lodged in the Joint Court representing an area of 2,150,000 acres, more or less.

The adjudication of land claims on Efate was completed during 1932 and the majority of claims in the Southern Islands similarly dealt with during 1933 and 1934. During 1934 and 1935 survey of Epi and adjacent islands was commenced.

The speed with which claims have been dealt with has been dependent to a large extent on the progress of land surveys of the properties affected, and of the claims of opposing applicants for title.

A staff of surveyors is attached to the Court, but owing to the difficult nature of the country to be surveyed and identified, progress is necessarily slow. For financial reasons the staff of surveyors has lately been kept at a minimum.

In the adjudication of land claims, due consideration is given to the needs of the indigenous population that may be occupying lands coming up for registration. The Court instructs its surveyors to report on such matters in the course of their work, and is guided by such reports in deciding the desirability or necessity of making native reserves. The Anglo-French Protocol provides for the appointment of an official Native Advocate by the two Governments to watch over native interests in land matters and to bring to the notice of the Court instances of usurpation of land by settlers, as well as to assist them in opposing claims before the Court. The Torrens system of land registration has been adapted to the New Hebrides.

Atmospheric Disturbances.

A cyclone of medium intensity passed over the Group in December, 1935, damaging plantations and buildings in a few centres. A few small craft were lost.

General.

The French Resident Commissioner (M. Sautot) was transferred to Tahiti in April and M. Casimir was appointed Acting French Resident Commissioner.

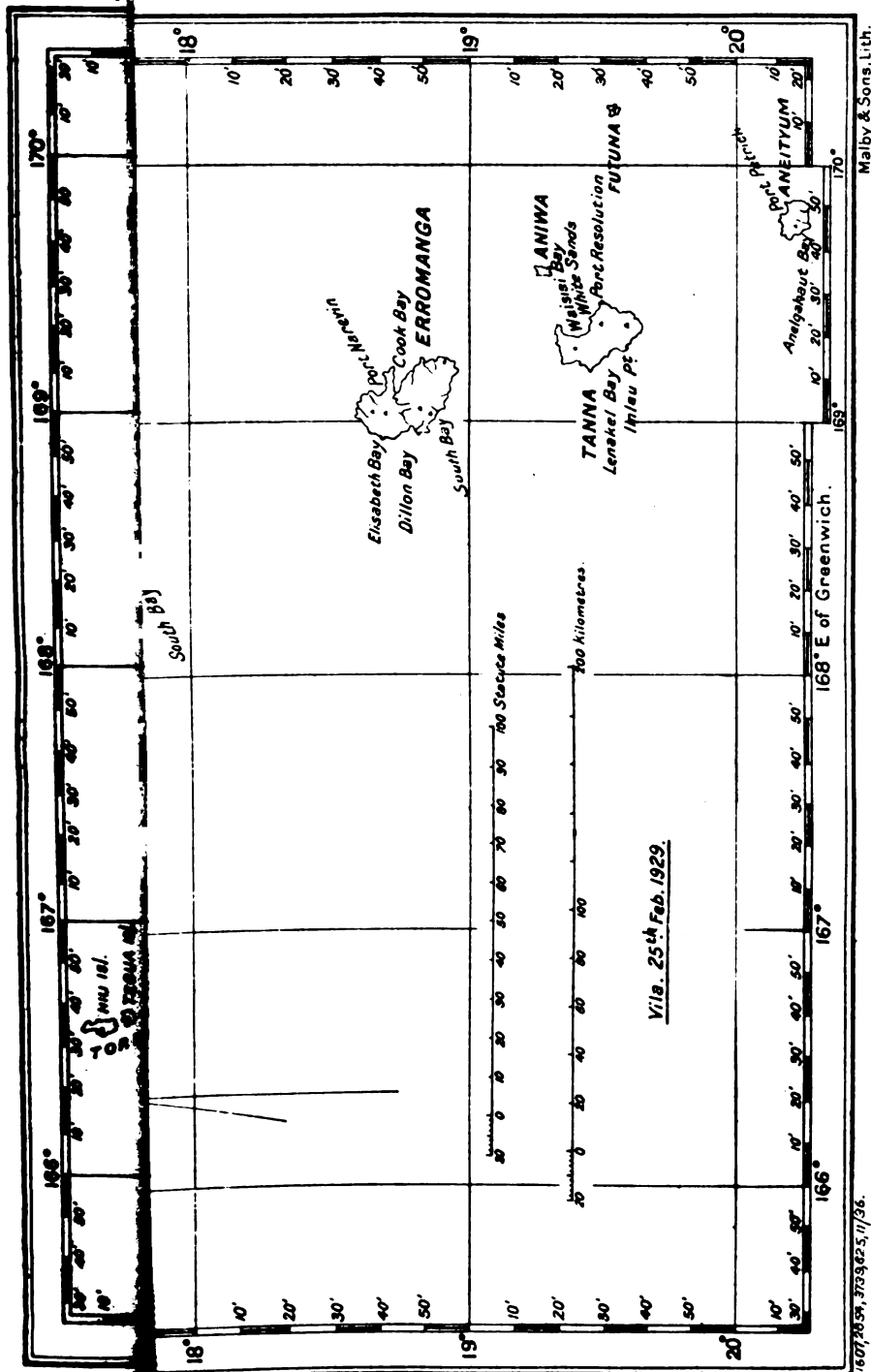
H.M.S. *Wellington* (Commander J. B. E. Hall, R.N.) of the New Zealand Squadron visited the Group during July.

The Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated on 6th May with great enthusiasm by the whole mixed community of the islands.

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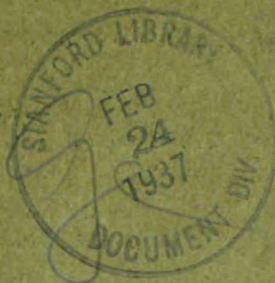
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TONGA FOR THE YEAR 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands called respectively Tongatabu, Ha'apai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuafoou, Niuatobutabu and Tafahi.

The main groups are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of south latitude and the 173rd and 176th degrees of west longitude. and extend over an area of approximately 250 square miles.

The islands consist of two parallel chains running north and south. The western chain is volcanic in formation and the eastern coralline. With the exception of Tofua and Falcon islands the volcanoes are dormant or extinct.

The island of Niutobutabu was discovered by the Dutch navigators Schouten and Lemaire in 1616. They did not visit the main groups.

In 1643 Tongatabu was discovered by Tasman, and from that year until 1767, when Wallis anchored in Niuatobutabu, there was no contact with the outside world. Captain Cook visited Tongatabu and the Ha'apai group in 1773 and again in 1777, and named the islands the Friendly Islands. In 1789 Captain Bligh visited the Ha'apai group. It was in the waters of this group that the mutiny of the *Bounty* occurred.

Niuafouu was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in the year 1791.

Contact with the outside world was now established.

Climate.

The climate of the Tongan group from May to November is good for the tropics. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 80 degrees and the humidity during these months is, as a rule, relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees, but the humidity, especially when the wind is northerly, is high. This season is trying for Europeans. The meteorological summary for the year is appended to this Report.

History.

The early history of Tonga is enshrouded in myth, and any attempt to reconstruct the past is based on the list of the Tui Tonga, the ancient kings. This list has been compiled by ethnologists and dates back to the 10th century. The extent of the dominions of these ancient kings is not clearly known, but there is evidence that they possessed overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence they received tribute. The kingship was hereditary and the power of the Tui Tonga was absolute. About the 15th century, after the murder of a Tui Tonga, his successor, while retaining his sacred powers, divested himself of much of his executive authority, which he transferred to his brother, whom he henceforth called the Tui Haatakalaau. At this time it may be said that there were two kings in Tonga, the spiritual and the temporal. About the middle of the 17th century the temporal king transferred his executive power to a brother, retaining for himself the presentation of offerings from his people. The new chief was called the Tui Kanokupolu, and succession to the title, though not hereditary, was kept within the family. From the date of the creation of the

new title the powers of the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haatakalaua gradually passed into the hands of the Tui Kanokupolu and in the middle of the 19th century, upon the death of the then Tui Tonga, the insignia of the ancient title of the Tui Tonga were conferred upon the Tui Kanokupolu, King George I, the founder of the reigning dynasty. While the evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, the double delegation of powers renders difficult the true understanding of the ancient Tongan polity.

Evidence remains in modern Tonga of the power of the ancient kings in the form of the stone monuments which still exist. Chief of these is the Haamoga—a trilithon consisting of two large upright coral stones about 16 ft. high, with a connecting stone, 19 ft. long, laid horizontally across and mortised into the tops of the upright pieces, the visible parts of which are estimated to weigh between 30 and 40 tons. It was probably erected about the 13th century. Tradition is not consistent as to the reason which impelled the then Tui Tonga to erect this monument, but it is evidentiary of an absolute power. Its state of preservation is excellent. Other evidence of the powers of the ancient kings is to be found in the langis, the royal burial grounds which still exist in Tonga. They consist of quadrilateral mounds, faced by huge blocks of stone, rising sometimes in terraces to a height of 20 ft. The stones are coral, of immense weight, and can only have been placed in position by the concerted labour of a large body of men skilled in the use of rollers and levers. The stones out of which the monuments were constructed were probably quarried from the coral reefs, though there is a strong traditionary evidence that many of them came from distant Polynesian islands.

From the close of the 18th century the history of Tonga can be obtained from the chronicles of Europeans who visited the islands or from European missionary sources. During the first half of the 19th century the islands were the scene of civil wars. These were finally checked during the reign of King George I who had by conquest gathered all power into his own hands. He was finally proclaimed King in 1845. King George I came strongly under missionary influence and, though his rule was absolute, he determined to grant a Constitution, based on the English model, to the Tongans. This Constitution, granted over 50 years ago, has been from time to time amended, yet in essentials the present Constitution differs little from the original. King George died in 1893, at the age of 96, after a memorable reign of nearly 50 years. He was the creator of modern Tonga. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, King George II. The present monarch, Queen Salote Tubou, D.B.E., succeeded to the throne on the death of her father King George Tubou II in 1918.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga in 1900 and a British Agent appointed.

The language of the group is Tongan, though the laws and *Government Gazettes* are published in both English and Tongan.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of Tonga the Government is divided into three bodies, the Queen, Privy Council, and Cabinet; the Legislative Assembly; and the Judiciary. The chief executive body is the Queen-in-Council, and executive decisions of lesser import are taken in Cabinet over which the Premier presides. The law-making power is vested in the Assembly which consists of the members of the Privy Council, seven nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives elected by the people. Elections are held triennially. A limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council; any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review at the next meeting of the Legislature. At present the technical and financial departments are administered by European members of the Tongan civil service, and Tongan ministers control the other departments. The northern group of islands, Haapai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands are administered by Tongan Governors who are members of, and responsible to, the Executive. Minor Tongan officials perform statutory duties in connection with the village life of the people.

No constitutional changes took place during the year.

III.—POPULATION.

The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1935, was 30,724. The increase in the population during the year ending April, 1935, was .80 per cent., compared with 2.91 per cent. for 1934.

The figures for other races are as follows:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	434
Half-castes	...	...	...	...	352
Other Pacific Islanders	...	...	...	...	229
Others	...	...	...	...	134

The incidence of the non-Tongan population has not varied appreciably during the last ten years.

The average density of population for all races is 127.49 per square mile.

The following figures show the vital statistics of the Tongan population for the five years ending 31st December last:—

Year.					Number of Births.	Birth-rate. per mille
1931	...	...	...	...	1,145	40.30
1932	...	...	...	...	1,180	40.47
1933	...	...	...	...	1,139	37.99
1934	...	...	...	...	1,191	38.88
1935	...	...	...	...	1,194	37.90

As regards the sexes of the children born the following table shows the proportion for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	1,014·1	1,000
1932	...	...	...	...	1,156·6	1,000
1933	...	...	...	...	1,228·9	1,000
1934	...	...	...	...	1,000·0	1,013·5
1935	...	...	...	...	1,027·1	1,000

The illegitimate births amounted to 240. The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Percentage.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	17·53
1932	...	...	...	...	15·42
1933	...	...	...	...	18·29
1934	...	...	...	...	17·96
1935	...	...	...	...	20·10

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	430	15·08
1932	...	...	...	...	417	14·64
1933	...	...	...	...	432	14·36
1934	...	...	...	...	430	14·03
1935	...	...	...	...	399	12·71

The following table shows the infant mortality rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>In per mille of births.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	62·80
1932	...	...	...	...	74·50
1933	...	...	...	...	75·60
1934	...	...	...	...	71·30
1935	...	...	...	...	91·60

The following table sets out the total number of marriages performed and the marriage rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Rate per mille of population.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	228	7·52
1932	...	...	...	...	243	8·02
1933	...	...	...	...	227	7·58
1934	...	...	...	...	188	6·13
1935	...	...	...	...	229	7·11

The Chief Justice of Tonga is the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths of Tongan subjects. Registration in the case of British subjects and foreigners is provided for under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, and Regulations made thereunder, and is effected at the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Government of Tonga consists of three medical officers, a dentist, a European nurse, four Tongan medical practitioners and a Tongan subordinate staff. Three Tongan nurses are on the staff at Nukualofa Hospital. Four Tongan students are studying at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji.

The Tongans receive free medical attention. Other patients are charged fees on a scale laid down by the Executive. Fees are paid direct into revenue. The dentist receives a retaining fee from the Government. Tongans receive free treatment in cases of extractions and temporary stoppings. They are also treated freely for pyorrhoea, the incidence of which is heavy.

Provision was made for an expenditure of £7,311 on medical and health services. This sum is equivalent to 13.88 per cent. of the estimated revenue for the year. There are three hospitals in Tonga. The main hospital at Nukualofa is well equipped to meet the needs of the community. It consists of European and Tongan wards, three maternity wards, in separate buildings, and a dispensary. A portable X-ray outfit was obtained during the year. The other hospitals are in Ha'apai and Vavau. They are suitable for local requirements.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. There are no estates in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Reference to the system of land tenure is made below. In recording statistical information as to the prevalence of disease it follows that the figures refer only to the home life of the people and the question of disease caused by work in factories or mines does not arise.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year.</i>			
Filariasis	1,330
Tetanus	8
Leprosy	3
Conjunctivitis	638
Trachoma	93
Typhoid fever	112
Yaws	988
Dysentery	46
Tuberculosis	131
Pneumonia	25

Comparative figures of reported cases of typhoid are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	158
1932	...	...	...	...	165
1933	...	...	...	...	147
1934	...	...	...	...	142
1935	...	...	...	...	112

The disease is endemic. During the year a total of 610 prophylactic inoculations were given.

Comparative figures of reported cases of dysentery are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	24
1932	...	...	...	...	12
1933	...	...	...	...	59
1934	...	...	...	...	56
1935	...	...	...	...	46

Most of the cases notified during the year were bacillary in character.

Comparative figures of reported cases of tuberculosis are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	308
1932	...	...	...	...	256
1933	...	...	...	...	230
1934	...	...	...	...	106
1935	...	...	...	...	131

This disease is by far the commonest cause of death; out of 203 patients attended by the Medical Department and subsequently dying, 57 died from some form of tuberculosis.

Comparative figures of reported cases of yaws are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	511
1932	...	...	...	...	575
1933	...	...	...	...	663
1934	...	...	...	...	594
1935	...	...	...	...	988

A total of 1,733 B.S.T. and 818 N.A.B. injections were given.

The principal causes of death, when a member of the Medical Department was in attendance, were:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Tuberculosis ...	28·0	Gastro-intestinal ...	8·3
Cardiac disease ...	5·4	Tetanus ...	·9
Typhoid fever ...	5·9	Nervous diseases ...	2·9
Filariasis ...	4·9	Influenza ...	1·9
Senility ...	6·8	Parturition ...	2·4
Cancer ...	4·9	Traumatic ...	3·9
Pneumonia... ..	8·8	Respiratory ...	1·4
Septic conditions ...	3·4		

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year by the medical staff at the three hospitals :—

	<i>Nukualofa.</i>	<i>Vavau.</i>	<i>Ha'apai.</i>
Admissions ...	217	206	27
Major operations ...	146	106	19
Minor operations ...	670	581	191

Outpatients :—

Attendances ...	27,787	23,215	10,280
Visits ...	2,683	2,867	1,103
Anaesthetics ...	421	432	223
Confinements ...	31	58	16
Sanitary inspections	404	130	—

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Tongan staff at outlying dispensaries :—

Minor operations ...	1,248
Intravenous injections for yaws ...	581
Intramuscular injections for yaws...	27
Attendances as out-patients ...	35,510
New patients ...	1,660
Visits ...	8,354
T. A. B. inoculations ...	464
Confinements ...	155

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year by the Dental Department :—

Number of patients ...	1,350
Extractions ...	1,829
Fillings ...	378
Pyorrhœa cases treated ...	120

The Government dentist visited the northern islands of the group during the year.

The value of institutional treatment of maternity cases is becoming appreciated by the Tongans. There were 183 attendances at the ante-natal clinic at Nukualofa Hospital and mothers are encouraged to come to hospital for their confinements, as far as the limitation of space permits. An infant welfare clinic has also been established. There were 176 attendances during the year. Free supplies of food for infants, when necessary, are provided.

As regards sanitation, the work of erecting cement latrines has been completed and the use of a standard pattern approved by the Board of Health is compulsory. Progress, though slow, is being made in the construction of cement tanks for water conservation and in the repairs of existing village tanks. In the past many large tanks were built in Tonga with no catchment area except their own roofs. The village churches afford excellent catchment but there was a repugnance among the Tongans to use the church roof for this purpose. This antipathy has now disappeared. There are no rivers or streams in Tonga and it is essential, in the interest of the public health, that a complete system of rain-water conservation tanks be installed. As a prevention against typhoid and dysentery the necessity of an unpolluted supply of drinking water is apparent. During periods of drought the people are frequently dependent on well-water for general domestic purposes.

V.—HOUSING.

The Tongan native house is built with reed sides and thatched roof. It is illegal to build a house less than twelve feet in length and proportionately broad. The average size, however, is approximately 20 ft. long and 12 ft. broad. The native kitchen is merely a shelter built apart from the dwelling house. Ordinary pots are used for cooking purposes, but on special occasions food is always prepared in a native oven. This consists of a pit about 3 ft. deep which is lined with stones. The stones are heated by means of a flue and the food—pork, fish, or fowl, and native root crops—is baked among the stones, which are covered with leaves and earth.

The Tongan in later years has shown a preference for the European style of house and, according to the census figures of 1935, approximately one-third of the houses are now of wooden construction with corrugated iron roof. These cottages consist of one or more rooms and verandah. While they lack the picturesqueness of the native house they are easier to maintain. The tendency to prefer the European type of house is accentuated by the fact that the supply of wood and thatching materials suitable for house building is limited. Economic depression has, however, checked the substitution of the thatched cottage by the wooden house and the houses built in recent years are mostly of native construction. There is no housing problem in Tonga and a wage-earning class may be said not to exist, as the people are peasant proprietors. The houses are the property of the people. Legal provision is made for an annual inspection of houses and if any house is found to be in bad repair or badly drained it is lawful for the Tongan District Officer to order the owner to rebuild or provide proper drainage. Provision is also made for the weeding of the land around the houses and an inspection is made in the towns every two months to ensure that town sites are kept clean.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. The chief crop is copra and production is almost entirely confined to the Tongans. There are a few European leaseholds but the percentage of copra exported by European planters is negligible. The Tongan is a peasant proprietor and cultivates in person his statutory area of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres to which reference is made below. Plantation labour, in the ordinary sense of the term, does not therefore exist. Approximately 20 per cent. of the coconut crop is consumed locally. It is used for cooking and drinking purposes, or for feeding pigs and fowls. The average annual value of the copra crop exported during the past five years has been £81,512. Every Tongan taxpayer is an actual or potential copra producer. There are at present 8,282 taxpayers. European influence has not, in the past, speaking generally, had any material influence on the method of copra production by the Tongan. In modern times legislation has been passed to provide for the proper spacing of newly-planted trees, and it is now an incident of the tenure of the $8\frac{1}{4}$ acre allotment of a Tongan that one-half of the area should be planted with coconut trees in rows, and so arranged that the trees are 30 ft. apart. The legislation further provides for the weeding and inspection of allotments. The Tongan cultivator in the past planted his coconut trees closely together and it is difficult to persuade the ordinary farmer that a thinning out of over-planted areas will result in an increased crop. Legislative provision was made in 1926 having for its object the improvement in the quality of the copra exported, and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra. During the year provision was made in an amending Act to ensure that traders had proper drying platforms for copra.

Prior to the War there was a considerable trade with New Zealand in bananas and citrus fruits, but the absence of direct communication with the Dominion, which ceased during the War, killed the trade. During the year 1931 satisfactory transport arrangements were made and banana production for export purposes recommenced. The first shipment of fruit was made in December, 1931. In 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases valued at £10,452. In 1933 exports amounted to 17,098 cases valued at £3,782. The banana industry received a severe set-back in 1933, as a result of the severe gales experienced towards the latter part of February, when practically all the tall varieties of bananas were laid flat and others severely damaged. In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga. The combined quota for the two administrations was fixed at 12,000

cases from May to September and 15,000 cases from October to April. The Tongan share of the quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent. of the total Fiji-Tonga quota, and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933. In 1934, owing to lack of shipping, it was only possible to send nine shipments, amounting to 26,402 cases, valued at £6,907, to the Dominion. In 1935 the combined quota was reduced and the Tongan share of the quota was fixed at 1,900 cases in May, 2,500 from June to September, and 2,400 from October to April. During the year, 29,793 cases were shipped, valued at £8,352. Approximately 1,100 cases were shipped in excess of the quota; this amount represents transfers from other administrations who had short-shipped their quota to the Dominion during the four weekly quota periods. The Tongan does not use the ordinary banana, to any degree, as a food stuff and fruit production over market requirements would be used as feeding-stuff for pigs.

In addition to bananas small shipments of pineapples and kumaras (sweet potatoes), of an approximate value of £537, were shipped to New Zealand. Bêche-de-mer to the value of £934 was shipped to Hong Kong.

The main vegetable food of the Tongan consists of yams, taro, kumaras, and plantains. The approximate area under root crops is 8,000 acres. These crops are grown for local consumption only and it would be impossible to form any accurate estimate of their value.

The soil throughout the group is very fertile and in Tongatabu European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the hot months of December to April. They are cultivated chiefly for local consumption by Europeans. The amount produced is limited by the extent of the available market.

Livestock production is confined, in general, to pigs, cattle, and goats. There is no export of livestock.

There are approximately 22,986 pigs in the group. They are used as a foodstuff by the Tongans and on ceremonial occasions they form an important part of the feast.

Cattle are limited in number and owned chiefly by Europeans. The younger Tongan is showing a tendency to keep cows. This, however, is a modern development due to contact with Europeans.

The Tongan does not as a rule sell his pigs and it would be difficult therefore to form an estimate of their value. The number of goats, according to the census figure for the year, is 3,539.

There is no mineral production in Tonga.

There are no fisheries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade during the last five years:—

Year.					Imports. £	Exports. £
1931	...	...	...	...	81,170	90,596
1932	...	...	...	...	86,006	96,163
1933	...	...	...	...	86,007	114,447
1934	...	...	...	...	48,526	77,842
1935	...	...	...	...	68,782	90,711

The export trade during the year was confined almost entirely to copra, bananas, and a small amount of bêche-de-mer. Copra is exported on optional bills of lading, and is mostly sold on the Continent of Europe. The quantity and value of copra exported during the last five years are as follows:—

Year.					Tons.	Value. £
1931	...	...	...	...	8,929	80,361
1932	...	...	...	...	8,323	83,228
1933	...	...	...	...	11,397	105,028
1934	...	...	...	...	10,154	59,941
1935	...	...	...	...	12,039	79,003

The principal imports, apart from drapery, benzine and kerosene, were of Empire origin. The following table shows the countries of origin and value of imports from these countries during the last five years:—

Country of origin.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand ...	33,246	29,743	22,343	10,826 (15,720)	16,079 (20,122)
Australia ...	22,766	28,759	24,410	10,325 (14,451)	12,932 (71,633)
United Kingdom ...	9,303	10,495	11,155	8,295 (4,897)	10,159 (7,763)
India ...	—	—	1,144	5,208 (138)	4,874 (—)
Fiji... ..	5,896	5,026	6,734	3,765 (6,528)	1,499 (4,445)
Other British Territories ...	327	84	118	1,008 (123)	1,898 (610)
United States of America ...	7,377	5,224	10,172	3,090 (2,297)	7,990 (7,073)
Japan ...	1,829	6,475	9,528	4,187 (3,636)	11,069 (10,000)
Other Foreign Countries ...	420	199	395	1,822 (731)	2,282 (1,107)

Before 1934 imports were classified by the Customs Department of the Government of Tonga according to the country of origin. The term was used loosely; the classification was more strictly a classification according to the country from which the goods were consigned. In 1934 and 1935 goods have been classified both in accordance with country of origin and country of consignment. The statistics given show in brackets for the years 1934 and 1935 classification according to the method employed before 1934.

The details and value of principal imports during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>General Description.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags, gunny	2,798	5,959	7,076	5,164	4,754
Beer	1,092	1,098	1,176	857	650
Benzine	2,436	2,373	3,440	1,086	2,825
Biscuits	1,451	1,011	1,079	569	691
Butter	1,636	1,273	957	634	853
Cigars and cigarettes ...	325	388	407	272	325
Cordage and rope ...	716	830	1,164	466	1,002
Drapery	13,345	16,185	15,345	5,356	13,219
Flour	8,252	4,990	5,595	2,534	4,773
Galvanized ware	1,017	1,224	1,293	494	1,369
Hardware	3,343	2,636	2,801	1,169	1,113
Meats, tinned	10,508	10,091	9,369	4,650	7,639
Motor cars and parts ...	767	447	1,130	724	1,431
Soap	1,454	1,646	1,675	1,416	1,739
Spirits	1,186	867	1,141	1,206	402
Sugar	3,349	2,392	2,548	1,742	1,948
Tobacco	1,029	1,292	1,705	1,073	1,451
Timber	1,519	367	2,773	305	914

The rise in the value of imports during the year is accounted for by the improved condition of the copra market. The Tongan is a free spender and the commercial houses, who had been carrying light stocks, imported more freely than they had done for a considerable period.

Imports from the United Kingdom showed a slight improvement but the adverse exchange position (Tongan currency is on the Australian basis) and the importation of cheap foreign draperies seriously affects a material improvement. Imports from the United Kingdom consist chiefly of hardware, soft goods, drugs and medical supplies.

During the year drapery imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £2,450 as against £9,739 from Japan.

The market for the British light car is limited. Benzine is retailed at 2s. per gallon and the advantages of the low horse-powered car in the matter of running expenses are obvious. At the end of the year 85 private cars and 42 commercial vehicles were registered. Of these only 12 cars and one lorry were British.

Imports from New Zealand and Australia consist chiefly of flour, sugar, tinned meats, beer, and tobacco. Gunny bags, used for copra, are of Indian origin.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is difficult to draw a comparison between the cost of living in the United Kingdom and Tonga on account of the general difference in conditions. The general tariff on imported goods is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and the preferential tariff 12½ per cent.; freight charges on imports are high. There is, on the other hand, no

income tax. Supplies of fresh meat, milk, eggs, poultry, and ice are obtainable in Nukualofa, the seat of Government.

In the outlying islands fresh meat, milk, and ice are not procurable. Excellent vegetables are obtainable in Nukualofa, except during the months of December to April, at reasonable prices. The following table shows the current prices of certain necessary commodities :—

Sugar	...	...	4d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. local ; 2s. imported.
Flour	...	...	3d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	4d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	1s. 6d. to 2s. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Ham	...	...	1s. 9d. lb.
Bread	...	...	6d. per 2 lb. loaf.
Meat	...	...	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Poultry	...	...	2s. to 3s. a fowl.
Kerosene	...	...	10s. per 4 gallon tin.
Benzine	...	...	10s. per 4 gallon tin.

The household budget of an official will, on the whole, be approximately 25 to 30 per cent. higher in Tonga than in the United Kingdom.

The number of labourers employed in Tonga is negligible. The Tongan cultivates his own farm. A few Solomon Islanders, Fijians, and Indians work in the stores or on European plantations. The average wage of a store labourer is 3s. a day without food. These labourers were in the past brought from Fiji and their passages paid by their employers. The hours of work of a labourer in stores are nine a day. The Government employs Tongan labour on the roads. The unskilled man receives 3s. a day. Labourers on the plantations are few in number. They receive a wage of £2 to £3 a month with food.

Domestic servants are expensive. Tongan men do not engage in domestic duties and Tongan girls receive a wage of £2 10s. 0d. to £3 a month and food. Indian cooks from Fiji, when procurable, receive a wage of £5 to £6 a month, with food, and in addition their fares from and to Fiji are paid by their employers.

The staple foodstuff of the Tongan is root crops grown on his own farm. He uses his pigs as a meat diet. Fish, locally caught, is extensively eaten. It would be difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy his cost of living.

When labourers are rationed by employers the cost is approximately £1 10s. 0d. a month. They are given a diet similar to that of the Tongan.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The early history of education in Tonga is closely associated with the activities of the Christian Missions. The Government, however, decided on the establishment of State schools at an early stage in the development of the country; there are references to such schools in speeches by King George I delivered over fifty years ago. In 1882 the first King founded Tonga College. He made a personal gift of the valuable site on which the College was built and also endowed it with a large area of planting land. Since its foundation over 4,300 students have been in residence.

Some years before Tonga College was founded the King had founded Tubou College. The Wesleyan Mission since 1826 had carried out educational work but the foundation of the College in 1866 marked a definite advance. Girls were admitted to Tubou College in 1870 and it is on record that girls have been captains of the whole school.

In 1888 the Roman Catholic Mission founded Api Foo College for the further training of selected boys from parochial schools.

In the various Tonga Codes of Law which have been published during the last fifty years statutes dealing with education have been included. In 1927 a comprehensive Act was passed. Education is compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen years. The schools, under the Education Act, are divided into three types, primary, middle, and high. The primary schools provide an elementary education in the vernacular. There are 68 Government and 44 denominational primary schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 5,901. The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1935, was 30,724. Of this total 8,282 are taxpayers, i.e., males over the age of sixteen years. The number of males and females in the country is approximately the same. If, therefore, allowance is made for the children who have not reached the school age and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years, it will be seen that practically all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen attended the primary schools. These schools provide an education in accordance with a Government syllabus and are subject to an inspection. Elementary instruction is given in the three Rs, history of Tonga, geography, hygiene, singing, needlework, and native arts. The buildings of the Government primary schools were, until the year 1930, provided and maintained by the taxpayers of the villages. By an amending law of that year they are charged on general revenue. Education is free. In all primary schools there is co-education.

It has not been possible to establish the middle schools provided for in the Act. At these an elementary education on an English basis will be given. In the primary schools the medium of instruction is Tongan, but in several of these elementary instruction in English is now given.

The Colleges to which reference has been made above provide a general secondary education of a simple nature. They are residential.

The staff at the Government College consists of three European masters, five Tongan masters, and a bandmaster. There are 294 boys in residence. The ordinary academic subjects are taught; the medium of instruction is English. The boys grow their own food, mostly vegetables and root crops, on the College plantation. The College brass band during term gives a weekly recital in the War Memorial Band Rotunda in Nukualofa and plays on official occasions. The band was first formed in the College in 1886 under the conductorship of the grandson of the royal founder of the College.

The Director of Education, who is also Principal of the College, conducts an annual course of instruction at the College for teachers from the Government primary schools during the long vacation. Instruction is practical and theoretical and the results have proved useful.

Tubou College is a Free Wesleyan Mission school. It is now divided into two parts, the boys' school at Nafualu and the girls' school at Nukualofa. Both are residential. At the end of the year there were 324 boys and 113 girls in residence. The staff at the boys' school consists of one European and five Tongans; at the girls' school there is one European and one Tongan teacher. The objective of the school at Nafualu is the training of boys in academic subjects to fit them for general usefulness in the country and especially in the Church, as primary school teachers in Mission schools. In examinations conducted by the Government the record of the school is particularly good. It possesses a museum housed in an historic Tongan church which was removed from Nukualofa and re-erected in the school grounds. The museum building is the finest example of Tongan architecture now extant. The collection consists of over 200 exhibits.

At the girls' school the curriculum is similar to that taught in the boys' school, domestic science being substituted for the agricultural training given to the boys.

At Api Foou College, there are 115 students in residence. The staff consists of one European and six Tongans.

Secondary education for girls, apart from Mission, is undeveloped.

No provision is made by the Government for the education of European children. The Missions have schools which the children attend. Instruction of an elementary type only is given.

A scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1927 under which Tongan students from the secondary schools proceed abroad for higher education. At present two scholars are in residence at Newington College, Australia, and two scholars have entered the Central Medical School, Fiji. The value of the scholarships is £150 per annum at Newington College and £100 per annum at the Medical School.

Expenditure on educational services amounted to £5,908. This sum is equivalent to 11.6 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year.

No fees are charged in any Government schools.

The following fees are charged at Mission schools :—

Wesleyan Mission. Secondary Schools only. Boys—£1 per annum. Girls—£2 per annum.

Roman Catholic Mission. Schools at Nukualofa in Tongatabu and Neiafu in Vavau. One shilling per week.

Later Day Saints Mission. Secondary School only 10s. per annum.

No fees are charged at all other schools of these Missions as well as at schools conducted by the Anglican Mission, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Free Church of Tonga.

During the year 1931 an Education Commission was appointed to report, *inter alia*, upon the present administration of the Education Department, with special reference to the supervision and inspection of primary schools, the training of teachers, and the suitability or otherwise of the primary school syllabus. A recommendation of the Commission that primary school work should, so far as possible, be transferred to the Missions, assisted by grants-in-aid, has been approved in Parliament, but action has not yet been taken.

The Government of Tonga contributes to the funds of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Games play an important part in Tongan school life. The Tongan is a keen Rugby footballer and cricketer and a particularly good tennis player. The sports meeting between Tonga College and Tubou College is one of the big events of Tongan social life. At the girls' school basket ball is extensively played.

The Tongan is a keen musician. Brass and string bands exist in most of the principal towns.

The Tongan is keen also on concerts at which European and Tongan items are performed. Considerable ability is displayed in staging simple plays which are frequently included in concert programmes.

On account of the nature of Tongan polity it is unnecessary to make any provision for orphanages or for the maintenance of persons incapacitated by sickness or accident or for the aged. In all cases care and maintenance devolve upon the relatives who assume responsibility as a matter of course.

During the year 1931 a "European Aid Society" was formed in Nukualofa having for its object the assistance of aged Europeans. The Society is a voluntary one and is kept in funds by small uniform subscriptions from residents. It represents a modest effort on the part of Europeans to render assistance to deserving cases which have arisen in the community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**Shipping.**

A regular four-weekly subsidized cargo service between Nukualofa and Auckland was maintained during the year by a small steamer under charter to the Union Steamship Company. The vessel has no accommodation for passengers. In addition seven vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes. Of these, three were British, three Swedish, and one Panamanian. The Matson Company's trans-Pacific passenger liners no longer call at Niuafou'u.

Five tourist vessels visited Nukualofa during the year.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the two ports of entry amounted to 116,260. Of this total 56,902 was British, 18,534 Swedish, and 4,684 Panamanian.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by a Japanese auxiliary ketch. It is a small ship fitted with a semi-Diesel engine.

Roads.

There are approximately 42 miles of metalled road in Tongatabu and 14 miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The by-roads are graded earth roads; they are unsuitable for heavy traffic during rains.

There are no railways in the islands.

Telephones and Wireless.

The Tongan Government maintains a wireless station at Nukualofa and sub-stations at Vavau, Ha'apai, Niuafou'u, and Niuatobutabu. The sub-stations communicate only with the main station. Nukualofa radio communicates with New Zealand, Samoa, and Fiji and thence to all parts of the world. The service with New Zealand was inaugurated in April, 1935, and is conducted on short wave by the Nukualofa and Wellington fixed stations. The sub-stations are equipped with locally-built continuous wave valve transmitters rated at 20 watts input. The power supplied for the valves is furnished by a battery of Leclanché type primary cells. The sub-stations are operated by Tongans who receive training locally. The new system has worked satisfactorily.

The following table shows the traffic handled during the year and the revenue received.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Messages.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i> £
Nukualofa ...	Government	—	140	51
	Ordinary	1,206	1,266	327
Vavau ...	Government	47	43	24
	Ordinary	715	746	158
Ha'apai ...	Government	30	12	9
	Ordinary	338	436	81
Niuafou'u ...	Government	19	18	9
	Ordinary	113	215	34
Niuatobutabu ...	Government	20	17	10
	Ordinary	70	121	25

A summary of the traffic handled, including British Government and other free telegrams not shown above, is as follows :—messages, 7,283; words, 81,443; revenue, £728.

The terminal charges of the Nukualofa radio for all Tongan stations is 6d. per word from abroad. The inter-insular charge is 4d.

There is a telephone system in Nukualofa which is administered by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. There are 75 subscribers.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure on wireless and telephone services during the year.

					£
<i>Revenue.</i>	Wireless fees	...	...	...	738
	Telephone fees	...	...	...	202
					<hr/> £930 <hr/>
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Personal emoluments	...	...	...	1,091
	Other charges	...	...	...	304
					<hr/> £1,395 <hr/>

The wireless operators in the sub-stations perform also the duties of district clerks and are paid from the vote of the department to which they are attached.

Forty-five broadcast receiving licences were issued during the year. Australian, New Zealand or American programmes are heard daily provided atmospheric conditions are not unfavourable. During the year the Empire Station at Daventry was heard on the short wave. Local reception has continued to improve from year to year.

Watches of short wave transmissions from the United Kingdom continued to be kept throughout the year in order that a further report on local reception might be prepared for the information of the General Post Office, London.

Posts.

Foreign mails were despatched throughout the year by Union Steamship Company boats and copra vessels.

Collectors of Customs at Nukualofa and Vavau act as postmasters at these ports. There are sub-post offices in some of the main villages of Tongatabu. British postal-orders are issued at the chief post offices. Money-orders are also issued. During the year the total value of stamps sold amounted to £898. Money-orders to a value of £2,986 were issued and orders to a value of £392 paid. Postal-orders issued and paid amounted in value to £152 and £16 respectively.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The following statistics show the operations of the Bank since its institution :—

Year.				Deposits.	Withdrawals.
				£	£
1926	...	...	...	3,495	558
1927	...	...	...	7,929	3,900
1928	...	...	...	12,341	9,717
1929	...	...	...	11,359	8,528
1930	...	...	...	23,689	14,228
1931	...	...	...	15,930	11,358
1932	...	...	...	19,763	15,546
1933	...	...	...	10,578	15,303
1934	...	...	...	17,649	18,797
1935	...	...	...	10,005	16,310

The total amount at the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £18,499.

The number of depositors at the end of the year was :—

Tongans	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	190

Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was allowed on the first £500 deposited and at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for an additional amount up to £1,000.

The invested funds of the Bank amount to £17,986.

There is no other Bank in Tonga.

There are no Building, Co-operative, or Friendly Societies.

Currency.

British and Australian coin was made the currency of Tonga by a Statute passed by the Tongan Parliament in 1906. Tongan Government notes were issued in 1919; at the present time notes to the value of £21,268 are in circulation. The issue is secured by an investment reserve. The Treasury Notes Act, 1935, adopts the exchange standard system based on Australian Currency.

Weights and Measures.

British weights and measures are, by Statute, the standard weights and measures of the country.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Works Department of the Government of Tonga has been reduced, for financial reasons, to a skeleton staff and now consists of an Engineer assisted by a Tongan staff. Works beyond the

capacity of the Department are carried out by contractors from abroad or by arrangement with the Public Works Department of Fiji.

The activities of the local Department were confined to maintenance work on public buildings and on the roads.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There are two jurisdictions in Tonga, the British and the Tongan.

The British Agent holds a commission as a Deputy Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. He is a Judicial Commissioner in Divorce. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1900, jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the British Court over British subjects and foreigners. The British Court has jurisdiction in probate and divorce matters where British subjects and foreigners are parties. In criminal cases British subjects and foreigners charged with an offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tonga. The reserved cases are justiciable in the British Court.

The jurisdiction of the British Court is exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. The principles of British law, so far as circumstances admit, are applied. The judicial work of the British Agent is light. During the year two criminal and 16 civil cases were heard and determined and two grants of letters of administration issued.

The Courts of the Tongan Government has full jurisdiction over Tongans and the limited jurisdiction stated above over British subjects and foreigners. The Tongan judicial system is based on the British model, and trial by jury, in cases where the accused are Tongans, is provided for in the Constitution.

The Justice Department of the Government of Tonga consists of the Chief Justice, who acts also as Land Judge, a European Magistrate, and three Tongan Magistrates. The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds £50 and in all criminal cases where the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of £50 or two years' imprisonment; other cases are heard in the Magistrates' Courts. Where the person charged is a European the case is heard and determined by the European Magistrate if it comes within magisterial jurisdiction; other cases are tried by the Chief Justice sitting with two European assessors.

The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears and determines land claims.

Serious crime among the Tongan people is of infrequent occurrence.

The following table shows the number of indictments which have been tried by the Chief Justice during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Indictments.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>
1931	24	12
1932	36	26
1933	22	14
1934	33	27
1935	28	24

The following table shows the number of criminal cases heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>
1931	2,590	1,839	727
1932	3,361	2,263	868
1933	2,668	1,854	647
1934	3,334	2,274	821
1935	3,264	2,349	721

Twenty-nine cases were committed for trial.

The majority of criminal cases heard in the Magistrates' Courts were for minor municipal and traffic offences.

The following table shows the number of convictions recorded during the last five years for the cases dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts other than municipal and traffic offences :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Theft	135	126	117	137	114
Trespass	19	4	23	44	33
Other offences against property	15	5	18	2	1
Assault	55	61	79	104	107
Fighting	21	12	16	31	34
Cruelty to animals	118	78	87	64	109

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows: fines, 2,203; imprisonment for non-payment of fines, 1,057; peremptory imprisonment, 104; whipping or whipping and imprisonment, 42.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation among the Tongans. During the year one civil case came before the Supreme Court and 1,853 actions were heard in the Magistrates' Courts.

There is an appeal from a Magistrate's decision to the Chief Justice in all civil cases and in every criminal case except when the defendant pleads guilty.

During the year the Chief Justice heard 24 appeals, 15 criminal and nine civil. In the criminal appeals the sentences and fines imposed by the Magistrates were affirmed in four cases, two were remitted for rehearing, five were reduced and four appeals were

allowed. In the civil appeals the decisions of the Magistrates were upheld in six cases, a new trial was ordered in two cases, and one appeal was allowed.

The Supreme Court heard six cases in divorce. Decrees absolute were granted in four cases.

The Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction granted letters of administration in 72 cases. The number of grants of probate or letters of administration which issued out of the Court during the last five years were as follows:—1931, 105; 1932, 87; 1933, 97; 1934, 72; and 1935, 67.

The total value of estates in 1935 was £5,333.

There are twenty Tongan lawyers practising in the Courts. Licences to practise are issued by the Chief Justice. There is no educational qualification imposed, but the Chief Justice has a discretionary power to refuse to issue a licence to undesirable persons.

Police.

The Police Department is in charge of a Tongan Minister who is also the Public Prosecutor. The Department has a strength of one European inspector, three Tongan inspectors, and 38 non-commissioned officers and men. The Tongan police, when called upon to do so, assist His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court in making arrests and enforcing judgments.

The total expenditure of the force for all services was £4,165. The cost of the police per head of the population was 2s. 7d.

The number of persons prosecuted by the police for offences of all kinds during the last five years is as follows: 1931, 2,496; 1932, 3,345; 1933, 2,531; 1934, 3,253; 1935, 2,942. The great majority of these prosecutions were for offences of a trivial nature.

All traffic is controlled by the force, which carries out the registration of motor vehicles and the examination of drivers.

In addition to ordinary police duties the force is responsible for the inspection of villages and road frontages and the taking of the annual census.

Prisons.

The Minister of Police is in charge of the Prisons. There is a main goal at Nukualofa with sub-goals at Ha'apai, Vavau, and the two Niuas. There is also a sub-gaol on the Government Agricultural station at Vaikeli where prisoners grow foodstuffs for the Prison and Police Departments. Juvenile offenders are confined in the latter sub-gaol apart from adult prisoners. Crime among juveniles is very rare. All prisoners undergoing a sentence of over six months' imprisonment are confined in the Nukualofa gaol. The number of prisoners in custody on 1st January and 31st December in the Nukualofa goal was 45 and 94 respectively.

The main gaol at Nukualofa consists of two main wooden buildings, a women's gaol, and a hospital. There is no provision for the confinement of prisoners in separate cells.

The sub-gaols consist of small wooden buildings suitable for local requirements.

Prisoners are visited regularly by the Medical Officer. The health of prisoners throughout the year was satisfactory.

Prisoners may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct. The maximum remission for prisoners undergoing a first term of imprisonment is one-quarter of the sentence.

Orders for payments of fines made in the Magistrates' Courts are not enforced for 14 days after the making of the order. If the law under which the order is made does not provide for imprisonment in default of payment a warrant of distress is then issued. In default of distress a warrant of commitment issues ordering a defendant to be imprisoned in respect of the sum still remaining unsatisfied by the distress for any term not exceeding the term specified in respect of a like sum in the scale of imprisonment provided in the Magistrates Act.

Provision is made in Tongan law for the probation of offenders when any person is convicted of an offence, and the Court is of opinion, having regard to the character, age, health or mental condition of the person charged, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to the extenuating circumstances under which it was committed, that it is inexpedient to inflict any other than a nominal punishment, or that it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the Court may, in lieu of imposing a sentence of imprisonment, make an order discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognizance, with or without securities, to be of good behaviour and to appear for sentence when called upon at any time during such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order. When a probation order is made the Court is required to furnish the offender with a notice in writing stating in simple terms the conditions he is required to observe.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Eighteen Acts were passed at the 1935 Session of the Tongan Parliament. Important Acts were :—

The Tongan Nationality Act.—Defines the persons who are to be regarded as Tongan nationals.

The Whaling Industry (Regulation) Act.—Gives effect in Tonga to the International Convention for the Regulation of whaling.

The Carriage by Air Act.—Gives effect in Tonga to the provisions of the Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.

The Treasury Notes Act.—Adopts the exchange standard system. The standard is based on Australian currency.

The other Acts and Regulations passed during the year call for no comment.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Tongan financial year ends on 30th June. The revenue and expenditure totals for each of the last five years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£	£
1930-31	...	...	70,663	78,500
1931-32	...	...	57,224	63,986
1932-33	...	...	64,072	60,347
1933-34	...	...	54,743	64,620
1934-35	...	...	61,654	55,515

There is no public debt, and at the close of the last financial year the surplus funds of the country amounted to £133,719. These funds are invested in New Zealand, Australia, Straits Settlements, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nigeria Stock, and in fixed deposits with the Bank of New Zealand in Sydney and Auckland.

The main heads of taxation are the native tax, Customs dues, and trading licences.

The following table shows the yield of the Customs dues and native tax during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Native tax.</i>
			£	£
1930-31	...	...	27,026	11,677
1931-32	...	...	20,496	9,491
1932-33	...	...	22,459	11,673
1933-34	...	...	20,181	9,437
1934-35	...	...	21,823	13,824

The tariff was revised in 1933 so as to introduce preferential duties for goods of Empire origin. The general tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; the preferential rate is 12½ per cent. Specific duties are applied to a few articles.

The principal specific duties are as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>				<i>General Tariff.</i>	<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>
				s. d.	s. d.
Beer, per gal.	...	...	...	2 0	1 6
Benzine, per gal.	...	...	...	4	4
Cigarettes, per lb.	...	...	...	10 0	8 0
Flour, per 150 lb.	...	...	...	4 6	2 3

<i>Article.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>		<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Kerosene of 150 degrees or over closed flash test, per gal.	3		3	
Spirits of all kinds, of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and which is proof or over-proof—per proof gal.	34	0	28	0
Spirits of all kinds, of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and which is underproof—per liquid gal.	29	0	23	0
Sugar, per lb.		1		$\frac{1}{2}$
Timber, undressed, per 100 sq. ft.	2	0	1	6
Timber, dressed, per 100 sq. ft.	2	6	2	0
Tobacco manufactured, per lb.	7	0	5	0

The principal articles on the free list are :—

Bags, new, for copra.

Agricultural machinery and implements.

There is an export tax on copra of £1 per ton.

There are no excise duties.

The principal stamp duties on documents are :—

Agreement or memorandum of agreement (whether the same be evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written document)—

Where the value amounts to £1 but does not exceed £3 2

Where the value exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10 1 0

Where the value exceeds £10 then for every additional £10 and also for every part of £10 (but not to exceed 10s. on any such document) 2 0

Bill of lading and each copy 1 0

Bill of exchange—

(1) Payable on demand or at sight or on presentation 2

(2) Payable otherwise than on demand, sight, or presentation, drawn or expressed to be payable in or actually paid or endorsed in any manner negotiated in the Kingdom—

For any sum not exceeding £50 1 0

For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 1 0

	s.	d.
Promissory note of any kind (except a Bank note or Currency note)—		
For any sum not exceeding £5	2	
Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £25	6	
For every additional £25 and also for every fractional part of £25	6	
(Exemptions—All bills of exchange or promissory notes issued by any Bank for Government purposes to the Treasurer.)		
Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any land or buildings—		
The following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—		
Where the rent does not exceed £25	2	0
Where the rent exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	5	0
Above £50, for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50	5	0
Conveyance or transfer—		
(1) Of any lease	5	0
(2) On sale of any goods whether included in a transfer of a lease or not for every £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ...	2	0
Mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant—		
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of any money not exceeding £50	2	0
For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50	2	0
(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant, and also where any further money is added to the money secured		(The same rate of duty as (1).)
(3) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purposes :		
Where the principal or primary security is duly stamped	2	0
(4) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid or the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured ...	2	0

Receipt—

Given for or upon the payment of money—	s.	d.
Amounting to £2 or upwards but not exceeding £50		2
Exceeding £50 or upwards but not exceeding £100		4
Exceeding £100		6

(Exemptions—Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of the Government of Tonga ; receipts or discharges given by any person for the payment of wages or salary ; receipts given for contributions for charitable institutions or religious bodies.)

All male Tongans, when they attain the age of 16 years, pay a poll tax of 36s. per annum. The tax is paid in quarterly instalments. The yield of the tax during the last five years is set out above. A register of taxpayers is kept by the district tax clerk. This register is revised annually from a list of taxpayers prepared by the District Officer. The tax is paid direct to the district clerk by the taxpayer. Exemption from the tax may be granted on the grounds of old age or sickness.

There is no hut tax.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

The Tongan land system is, in many respects, unique.

In historic times the Tongan lived on his farm rather than in village communities ; the communal land ownership which is met with in parts of the Pacific is unknown in Tonga. In the 18th century the troubled condition of the land drove the peasant proprietors to take refuge together in fortresses, and out of these fortresses the modern village has grown. The remains of many old trenches exist to-day. Although the necessity for living together for purposes of mutual protection disappeared in the middle of last century, the people did not revert to their old mode of life and the town is now an accepted part of Tongan polity.

The historic system of land tenure was feudal. The great chiefs held of the King and they sub-divided their land among their followers. Through the chiefs the King received tribute and they in turn exacted feudal dues from the people. In the first Constitution of Tonga, granted by the King over fifty years ago, it was expressly enacted that the Kingdom was the King's. The King, however, confirmed in their ancestral holdings the high chiefs and out of the royal and chiefs' estates holdings were granted to the people. In course of time a grant which was made in return for service in cash or kind became the right of the people and a law was passed which entitled every Tongan, when he became a taxpayer, to two holdings, a house site in the village, and tax lands in the bush.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to develop further the evolution of the Tongan land system ; it is felt, however, that a brief reference to the system of the past is necessary before the present system of tenure is shortly described.

Every Tongan male, when he attains the age of 16 and thereby becomes a taxpayer, is entitled to a tax allotment of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres in the bush and a town site not exceeding 132 feet square. He obtains the grant upon application to the Minister of Lands. The Minister makes the allotment from the estate of the chief on which the applicant resides. If land is not available on such estate the allotment is made from the estate of another chief who is willing to provide it. If no allotment is made under this latter provision Crown land is utilized. If the applicant is already resident on Crown land, the allotment is made therefrom in the first place.

The rental for the tax allotment is 8s. per annum. It is paid to the Crown or the chief according to where the allotment is made. No rent is charged for the village site.

Provision is made in the law for ejectment for the non-payment of rent or for the non-compliance with the planting section of the law. It is mandatory on every holder, as an incident of tenure, within one year of the grant to plant 200 coconut trees on his allotment, properly spaced as provided by law. Provision is made for the survey and registration of grants. Upon the death of a holder his widow is entitled to a life estate in the allotment and devolution is expressly provided for. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain a lease of an extra area.

Provision was made in 1927 to enable a Tongan to receive, upon application being made, in lieu of the grants referred to, an area of $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres of tax land in the bush for which he pays a rental of 4s. If he obtains such allotment, he is not eligible for a town site. It was hoped by reducing the rental and increasing the area to induce the people to live on the land rather than in the village. It was also hoped that Tongans who live in congested islands would transfer to other islands where the larger areas at the reduced rentals were available. So far only 23 applications have been received for the $12\frac{3}{4}$ acre blocks.

Provision was made in 1934 to permit the chiefs, provided the Executive considered there was sufficient land available for the grant of the ordinary tax allotments of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres, to grant on application made an area of 15 acres, in lieu of the grants referred to above, to Tongans resident on their estates. This area is made up as follows :—

- (a) a tax allotment of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres ;
- (b) a town allotment of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres ;
- (c) a leased area of five acres for a period of 50 years at a nominal rental.

Grants on this basis have been made on an estate of one of the chiefs. The advantage of the new system is that taxpayers would live on their farms.

Without the consent of the Executive no chief or allotment holder may grant a lease or make any agreement in respect of his land. The mortgaging of growing crops is illegal.

It is a curious fact that many Tongans do not take advantage of their statutory right to land. There is no compulsion to apply. At the present time, according to records available, allotments are held by 5,872 taxpayers and 710 widows; there are 2,342 taxpayers who have not applied for an allotment. These persons live in towns or on their fathers' cultivated allotments to which they hope in time to succeed.

In other cases there is a disinclination to leave an island which is fully settled. Ample land is available for a full development of the land system and if every taxpayer were an allotment-holder approximately one half of the area of the country would still be available for distribution.

The interest of a Tongan in land, whether he is a chief or a commoner, is a life estate. His ownership is limited in point of disposition; it possesses certain attributes of an estate in fee tail which the holder for life cannot bar. The land system is of interest as being an example of a system grafted by law upon the polity of a people and becoming a leading feature of that polity.

The survey work performed by the Government surveyors consisted in demarcating tax and town allotments. Lease and road surveys were also carried out. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,661 of a total area of 6,941 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residencies in the towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

APPENDIX A.

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1935.*Extremes and means for the year.*

NUKUALOFA. (Lat. 21-7-58·6 S. Long. 175-11-59·1 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·219 on 10th August.
 Lowest, 29·43 on 21st March.
 Mean, 29·928

Humidity :

Highest, 99·5 per cent. on 26th January.
 Lowest, 55·2 per cent. on 16th January.
 Mean, 80 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 89·8° on 20th February.
 Lowest, 56° on 14th July.
 Mean, 74·9°

Rainfall : 66·18 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 150.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 4·52 inches on 21st September.

Cyclonic Storms : 11th–12th July.

Lowest barometer 29·58. Wind N.W through W. to W.xS. Maximum
 velocity of wind 46 m.p.h.

HA'APAI. (Lat. 19-48-31·25 S. Long. 174-20-55·8 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·192 on 9th August.
 Lowest, 29·276 on 21st March.
 Mean, 29·913

Humidity :

Highest, 99·5 per cent. on 25th January, 21st March and 21st July.
 Lowest, 53·5 per cent. on 28th May.
 Mean, 80·6 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 92·7° on 15th March.
 Lowest, 61° on 16th May and 7th August.
 Mean, 78·1°

Rainfall : 63·65 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 144.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 3·37 inches on 11th October.

Cyclonic Storms : 21st March, 12th July and 27th December.

21st March, 1935: Lowest barometer 29·276. Wind E.N.E. through E.
 to S.W.xS. Maximum velocity of wind 46 m.p.h.

12th July, 1935: Lowest barometer 29·65. Wind N.E. through N. to
 N.W. Maximum velocity of wind 38 m.p.h.

27th December, 1935: Lowest barometer 29·476. Wind E.N.E. through
 E. to S.S.W. Maximum velocity of wind 46 m.p.h.

VAVAU. (Lat. 18-38-58 S. Long. 173-59-12 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·178 on 9th August.
 Lowest, 28·884 on 21st March.
 Mean, 29·880

Humidity :

Highest, 98 per cent. on 13th December.
 Lowest, 49·5 per cent. on 21st April.
 Mean, 78·7 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 90° on 15th and 16th March.
 Lowest, 62° on 19th July.
 Mean, 78·8°

Rainfall : 85·98 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 178.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 4·95 inches on 21st March.

Cyclonic Storms : 21st March and 27th December.

21st March, 1935: Lowest barometer 28·884. Wind S.S.E. through S. to S.S.W. Maximum velocity of wind 68 m.p.h.

27th December, 1935: Lowest barometer 29·283. Wind E. through N. to N.W. Maximum velocity of wind 63 m.p.h.

NIUATOBUTABU. (Lat. 15-57-32 S. Long. 173-46-33 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·076 on 15th July and 5th August.
 Lowest, 29·232 on 20th March.
 Mean, 29·870

Humidity :

Highest, 100 per cent. on 3rd May.
 Lowest, 62·2 per cent. on 20th September.
 Mean, 80·8 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 91·2° on 13th March.
 Lowest, 65° on 3rd June.
 Mean, 80·6°

Rainfall : 122·20 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 223.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 8·35 inches on 20th March.

Cyclonic Storms : 19th-20th March and 26th December.

19th-20th March, 1935: Lowest barometer 29·232. Wind E.N.E. through N. to N.W. Maximum velocity of wind 68 m.p.h.

26th December, 1935: Lowest barometer 29·548. Wind N.E. through N. to N.N.W. Maximum velocity of wind 46 m.p.h.

NIUAFO'OU. (Lat. 15-33-55 S. Long. 175-37-55 W.)

Barometer :

Highest, 30·050 on 10th August.
 Lowest, 29·50 on 19th March.
 Mean, 29·861

Humidity :

Highest, 98 per cent. on 1st October and 8th December.
 Lowest, 59·6 per cent. on 8th August.
 Mean, 80·9 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 92° on 26th and 28th February.

Lowest, 69·3° on 12th August.

Mean, 81·1°

Rainfall : 90·36 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 221.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 7·39 inches on 28th November.

Cyclonic Storms : Nil.

APPENDIX B.

Publications.

Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands. J. Martin.	Murray. London. 1817.
Missionary Voyage of the <i>Duff</i> , com- manded by Capt. James Wilson.	Chapman. London. 1799.
Account of a voyage in search of La Perouse. J. J. de Labillardière.	London. 1802.
Diversions of a Prime Minister. Sir B. H. Thomson.	Blackwood. London. 1894. (15s.)
Tongan Society. E. W. Gifford	Bishop Museum. Honolulu. 1929.
History and Geography of Tonga. A. H. Wood.	Government Printer. Tonga. 1932.
Annual Colonial Reports	H.M. Stationery Office.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of [Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements] [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

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COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes,

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Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

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[Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE: DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

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Vol. III (Index) 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) (In the press)

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CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
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25,342
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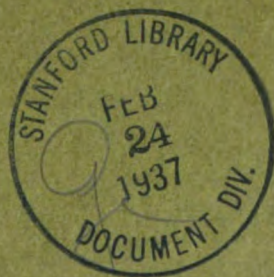
Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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FALKLAND ISLANDS

1935

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Published periodically in three Parts—(1) Africa, (2) Eastern, Mediterranean and Pacific, (3) West Indies. The last edition, which contained information relating to the Tariffs up to the beginning of July, 1934, was issued in September, 1934, as Colonial No. 97. Part I, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.); Part II, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.); Part III, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.). Amending Leaflets have been published from time to time. A revised complete edition of this work is in course of preparation

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1935

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PART I.—THE COLONY.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows :

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 ft. in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called "stone runs" the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are almost entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has about 1,200 inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about 100 persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 ins., precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous, calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting 24 hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French "Iles Malouines" and by the Spaniards "Islas Malvinas", were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire*, one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound, in memory of the well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the

battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe, through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spec, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colony is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of five official and one unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council composed of four official and four unofficial

members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which late it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local government in the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European, chiefly British, descent, Scotch blood being marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The 1931 census showed the total population as amounting to 2,392 compared with 2,094 in 1921 and 2,043 in 1901. Of this number, 1,358 were males and 1,034 females. On the 31st of December, 1935, the estimated population was 2,432, made up of 1,349 males and 1,083 females. The density of the population is about one person to every two square miles. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between outlying districts of the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1935 was 50, and of deaths 19, or respectively 20.55 and 7.81 per 1,000. Twenty-two marriages were celebrated during the year. Two deaths occurred among children under the age of two years. Eighty-two persons arrived in the Colony and one hundred and eighteen persons left in the course of the period under review.

IV.—HEALTH.

The climate is healthy, especially in the Camp districts, but damp in and about Stanley; consequently it is not very suitable for persons with any rheumatic tendencies.

During the summer months the constant high winds are rather trying. The weather conditions in winter are slightly milder and more pleasant than those of the north of England. The conditions of living are simple; the ordinary social amenities of a larger Colony are almost entirely lacking. The quality of the food is good but lacks variety especially with regard to vegetables, but with care in cultivation it is possible to guarantee at least a nine months' supply. Fruit is imported from Montevideo and the supply becomes better each year with the improved transport and a greater local demand. Steps are being taken both by the Medical and Stock Departments to improve the supply of fresh milk in the town of Stanley.

Dental caries and pyorrhoea are very prevalent amongst the Falkland Islanders, the children suffering from defective teeth at a very early age. The contributory factors are lack of calcium in the water and a deficiency in green food. The Dental Surgeon makes periodical tours of the East and West Falklands and holds a special clinic for school children every Saturday morning.

Vaccination is compulsory and the Vaccination Ordinance is rigidly enforced, every Medical Officer being appointed a Public Vaccinator for the area in which he is stationed.

Gastritis and dyspepsia are common complaints. Twenty-eight appendicectomies were performed during 1935, the majority being in the quiescent stage. It is interesting to note that since 1920, 248 appendicectomies have been performed; this is 9.5 per cent. of the population. From time to time outbreaks of acute enteritis occur but so far the origin of these outbreaks has not been definitely determined. Gastro-intestinal influenza broke out in June.

Coryza in epidemic form is very common. During the months of July and August a severe outbreak of bronchial influenza occurred affecting the whole population of Stanley and spreading to the West Falkland and many settlements on the East Falkland.

Fifteen cases of tuberculosis were under treatment during the year. The incidence of bovine tuberculosis is being investigated, the double intradermal test being used.

Sixty-three school children were under treatment for impetigo contagiosa. A small epidemic of chicken-pox occurred early in the year. Thread worm infection is very common among the children; one case of Hydatid disease was operated upon.

Of the twenty-four officials recruited from the United Kingdom six reported sick with various minor ailments.

Forty-three confinements took place in the hospital and five in the town, making a total of forty-eight as compared with thirty in the previous year. During the year an infant welfare clinic was established with most encouraging results.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley, the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The hospital has twelve beds, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses, stores, and an out-patient department. Outside buildings provide an office and workshop for the Dental Surgeon, and also a drug store and laboratory. An improved type of X-ray apparatus has been installed.

The staff of the Medical Department includes the Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, one of whom is stationed on the West Falkland Island, a Dental Surgeon, a Nurse Matron and a qualified Nursing Sister, in addition to junior nurses locally recruited and trained.

A Medical Officer made periodical tours of the North-East Falkland, the remainder of the East Falkland being under the Falkland Islands Company's Medical Officer stationed at Darwin.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer made an extensive tour of the East Falkland and certain settlements in the West Falkland.

The out-patient department of the hospital provides ante-natal and post-natal services. Maternity nursing services are provided for Stanley and outlying districts.

During the year 1935, 239 persons were admitted to the hospital as compared with 102 in the previous year and 1,837 new cases were

seen in the out-patients' department. Five deaths occurred in hospital; 230 operations were performed as compared with 93 in the previous year.

The medico-electrical section of the out-patient department has carried out successful work during the year with radiant heat, vapour and Turkish baths, especially valuable in skin disease and muscular rheumatism.

Artificial sunlight treatment has been carried out in cases of adenitis and anaemia in children, and also in cases of tubercular bone and joint diseases.

In the town of Stanley sewage is disposed of partly by the water-carriage system and partly by the earth-closet method. It is satisfactory to record that the number of inhabitants taking advantage of water-carriage facilities is steadily increasing. The night soil from earth closets is removed by means of special carts under the control of the Public Works Department. The disposal of sewage, which is deposited in the harbour, is efficient, as it is carried out to sea by the strong tidal currents.

In accordance with the Public Health by-laws, all ashes and household refuse must be stored in properly constructed bins which are required to be emptied once a month at least. This system is found to work satisfactorily.

The water supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line from a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains have now been extended so as to serve the whole of Stanley. The inhabitants have taken advantage of the facilities offered, and the use of rain water from tanks and barrels is gradually disappearing.

The system of roads in Stanley is now adequate to present needs. The drainage system of the town continues to be improved.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses in Stanley: these were inspected with reasonable frequency and were found to comply with the Board of Health by-laws. Meat for human consumption was also inspected at regular intervals.

Dairies were inspected from time to time and found to be satisfactory.

Bi-annual rat weeks continued, with considerable success; rats appear to have diminished as a result, but they are still numerous enough to warrant periodical poison-baiting of rubbish dumps, waste lands and the foreshore.

V.—HOUSING.

A number of new houses were erected during the year. The buildings are of a suitable type, and conform to the requirements of the Board of Health both as regards construction and sanitary

arrangements. There is no overcrowding in Stanley, the rate of building being adequate to the needs of the population. A large number of the wage-earning population own their own houses and building loans are made in suitable cases, by the Government, to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government maintains sufficient accommodation for its officials, and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

The Sanitary Inspector inspects regularly all premises in the town, and householders are required to keep them in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Power is vested in the Board of Health to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation. In general terms the housing of the people may be said to be fully satisfactory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

For practical purposes wool is the sole product of the Colony at the present time. It is all exported in the grease to London: skins and tallow are also shipped together with a limited quantity of hides. Sheep are run on farms varying in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres, and carrying on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or say, three to five acres to every sheep.

Statistics are not kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year, as distinct from the actual quantity exported, but the production of wool over the five-year period ended on the 31st of October, 1935, may be taken as four million pounds annually. The actual return of wool exported during 1935, was 4,195,052 lb. valued at £109,381, or 202,068 lb. more than the preceding year. The average price realized was between 7d. and 8d. per lb.

Hides and skins exported were valued at £6,927, as against £9,257 in the preceding year, or a decrease of £2,330.

Live Stock.—During the year a number of rams were imported from the United Kingdom and from New Zealand for the purpose of improving flocks in the Colony.

Seal oil.—The Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company, Limited, which has confined its activities hitherto to the production of oil from hair seal, operated in 1935 and was successful in producing some 300 tons of oil valued at £4,135.

General.—The Colony has no resources of known value apart from the commodities above described. Agriculture can hardly be said to exist, but forage crops are produced to a limited extent.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of trade for the year was £225,142 as compared with £234,661 for the previous year. Imports showed an increase of £8,894 and exports a decrease of £18,413.

The following table shows under the principal heads the respective values for the past five years :—

IMPORTS.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	40,267	33,117	28,858	35,113	32,741
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	12,093	8,210	5,902	9,125	10,513
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	56,965	39,561	33,729	45,644	48,599
Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,415	1,162	747	1,315	8,988
Bullion and specie ...	35	—	25	750	—
Total imports ...	£110,775	82,050	69,261	91,947	100,841

EXPORTS.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool ...	125,818	109,475	100,749	130,325	109,381
Hides and skins ...	8,941	5,119	8,807	9,257	6,927
Tallow ...	1,860	1,150	1,768	1,867	2,070
Live stock ...	—	246	—	—	457
Seal oil ...	—	5,000	4,660	16	4,135
Bullion and specie ...	8,000	—	—	—	—
Other articles ...	2,334	957	988	1,249	1,331
Total exports ...	£146,953	121,947	116,972	142,714	124,301

Imports.

The principal articles imported during 1935 were, in value :—

	£
Provisions ...	20,345
Hardware... ..	14,522
Drapery, etc. ...	4,384
Coal, coke, and oil fuel ...	1,891
Timber ...	7,467
Paints, etc. ...	4,577
Chemicals... ..	4,222

and in quantities :—

Beer ...	12,182 gal.
Spirits ...	2,731 „
Tobacco ...	13,125 lb.
Wines ...	978 gal.

Approximately 70 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

The countries of origin were as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	71,561
Other parts of the British Empire	6,624
Total from the British Empire	£78,185
Uruguay	9,118
Argentina	3,904
Brazil	2,272
Chile	6,209
Other countries	1,153
Total from foreign countries	£22,656

Exports.

Almost the entire trade continued, as in previous years, to be with the United Kingdom, shipments to other countries being inconsiderable, totalling only £895. The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Wool (lb.)	3,931,595	3,934,852	4,021,444	3,992,984	4,159,052
Tallow (lb.)	275,520	164,642	425,712	235,200	234,655
Hides and sheepskins (No.)	73,566	56,565	77,679	100,844	81,092
Seal oil (barrels)	—	1,701	1,806	8	2,006

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The average rate of wages for unskilled labour is 1s. 2d. an hour, and for skilled labour, 1s. 4d. an hour. Artisans receive 1s. 7d. an hour. The hours of work are eight a day, with a total of 40 to 45 hours a week.

In domestic service, monthly wages with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from £2 to £3 10s.; for cooks, from £3 to £4 10s.

Owing to the continued depression in the sheep-farming industry there was little or no reduction in the number of men seeking employment in Stanley, some of whom received relief work in the form of clearing ground and planting tussac grass; this work was carried out in connection with a scheme for improving the pastures of the Stanley Common. The policy of employing men on works undertaken by the Government solely to meet the unemployment situation was discontinued in 1935 and in April it became necessary to introduce the dole to relieve distress. Relief was granted to an average of 43 applicants during the 39 weeks ended on the 31st of December. The cost amounted to £2,322.

On the farm stations wages ranged from £5 to £8 a month, quarters, fuel, meat and milk found.

The cost of living has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food were as follows :—

Mutton	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Beef	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Pork, fresh...	...	...	...	1s. per lb.
Fowls	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. each.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	8d. to 1s. per quart.
Potatoes	...	...	...	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	1s. per 4 lb. loaf.
Sugar	...	...	...	4d. per lb.
Tea ...	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Butter (imported)...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.

The supply of fresh fish, fowls, and fresh pork is uncertain and irregular and in consequence diet is somewhat limited in variety.

On the whole the cost of living is moderate. There are no hotels in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding-houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience at charges ranging from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week.

Unfurnished houses for workmen cost from £2 to £3 10s. 0d. per month.

In the majority of cases the Government provides houses for its officials. Houses, if not provided by the Government, are difficult to obtain and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision is also made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. Grants are made in approved cases to enable children from country districts to be taught in Stanley.

For the benefit of children who are unable to come to Stanley, the Government maintains three itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falkland Island and one on the East Falkland Island.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains a schoolmaster at its settlement at Darwin, and in addition certain itinerant schoolmasters for service in the outlying districts of Lafonia.

There are no facilities in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no Government institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and there is no legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or for old age.

Poor relief is granted by the Government in certain necessitous cases. The cost in 1935 amounted to £305.

A society known as the Stanley Benefit Club insures its members for sickness and death.

There are three social clubs, namely, the Colony Club, the Falkland Club and the Working Men's Social Club.

There are football, badminton, golf, and hockey clubs, all of which are flourishing.

The Stanley Sports Association holds an annual sports meeting in December of each year for horse racing and athletic events.

The Defence Force Rifle Association, which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, holds an annual meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. A team from the Falkland Islands was successful in winning the Junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in 1930, and again in 1934. It is a matter for regret that it was not found possible to send a representative team to Bisley in 1935, but hopes are entertained of renewing in 1936 the Colony's participation in this competition and in the Junior Mackinnon competition. Indoor shooting on the modern and well-equipped miniature range in the Drill Hall is also very popular during the winter months. The team selected from the members of the local Miniature Rifle Association succeeded in winning the Colonial Rifle Association's Small-Bore Match in the years 1932 and 1934. The local Miniature Rifle Association was also successful in winning the Dominions Small Bore Trophy in 1933.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey and gymnastics, as well as the formal Swedish drill.

There are also public baths, and a well-equipped gymnasium.

The Town Hall, Stanley, is well equipped with modern appliances for theatrical productions. It can seat an audience of 500 people in comfort and safety. It has a very fine dance floor and is much used for that purpose particularly during the winter months.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Rover Sea Scouts continued their useful work. There are also troops of Cubs and Brownies.

There is one cinema in Stanley. There is also a public library at which books to suit every taste may be obtained.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo to which port a service is maintained by the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some 600 tons dead weight.

belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls homeward and outward are made at Stanley at irregular and infrequent intervals by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The distance from Stanley to Montevideo is rather more than a thousand miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Lafonia* averages four and a half days, and by other vessels from three to five days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Montevideo, is 26 days; by the direct route passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time and the cargo vessels require upwards of a month to five weeks on the voyage home, which is performed almost invariably from Stanley to London without intermediate stop, and on the outward voyage upwards of five weeks dependent on the number of intermediate stops.

On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four to five weeks.

Provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for the maintenance of communication with South Georgia by the s.s. *Lafonia* which makes two voyages during the year. The time taken on the voyage between Stanley and South Georgia averages three and a half days.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London and Montevideo, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency.

Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 2s. 6d. a word for "ordinary", 1s. 3d. a word for "deferred", and 1s. 6d. a word for "code" messages.

There are no submarine cables.

The postal rate for the United Kingdom and the Empire is one penny per ounce.

At the end of 1935 there were 89 wireless sets licensed.

The Government maintains a broadcast relay service. The licence for subscribers to this service is £1 per annum and the number of licences issued in 1935 was 107. The principal overseas programmes are relayed from the Broadcasting Studio to subscribers. Local programmes of gramophone records are also given, as well as news and sports items from England.

There are no railways in the Colony. Certain roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed to a limited extent. Internal

communication is carried out on horseback or by boat. The inter-isular service for mails and passengers is carried out by the s.s. *Lafonia*.

There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is maintained by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. In the outlying districts privately-owned lines join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland, and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay, where the Government also maintains a small radio station for the purpose of local traffic. Two farm stations have constructed radio stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways in the Colony and no air mail and passenger service.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank. The rate of interest paid is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th of September, 1935, the total sum deposited was £228,896, and the number of depositors, 1,055. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £217, or about £95 per head of the population.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of one per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and paper currency of 10s., £1 and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Notes Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on 31st December, 1935, there were £3,000 of coin and £22,000 of currency notes in circulation.

The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year work on the construction of roads towards and through the peat deposits was continued. The main road is in the direction of Eliza Cove situated on the south shore of the East Islands and passes through some 200,000 cubic yards of peat.

An annex containing improved kitchen, dining room, stores, etc., which forms part of the scheme for the proposed extension and improvement of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital was completed and occupied.

In the year under review a 500 millimetre beacon with steel housing containing a battery of six acetylene accumulators, also accommodation for two spare sets of accumulators, was erected on the southern extreme promontory of Cape Meredith, West Falkland Island. The light is unwatched and controlled by sun-valve. It was the gift of John Hamilton, Esquire, of Weddell Island.

Paths and approaches to the Stanley Cemetery were reconditioned by laying down 2,000 yards run of concrete kerbing and re-shingling. Water was laid on and the general drainage improved.

Footpaths to Government House were replaced by concrete motor roads leading from the main road and passing through the paddock with "passa libres" or cattle stops at entrance and exit.

Alterations were carried out at the Police Station to provide for the transfer of the telephone exchange from the Town Hall thus enabling the police to attend emergency calls during silent hours.

During the year there was a steady demand for water connections, and installations of hot water systems, baths and water closets. These were all dealt with from the existing water supply which is being heavily taxed. An increased supply is under consideration for 1936.

General improvements were effected in the town of Stanley especially in regard to the drainage facilities in the upper reaches of the town. The mileage of roads treated with bitumen solution was extended.

In addition to its other activities, the Public Works Department undertakes the usual maintenance services, including conservancy, and water supply for the town. The Department is also responsible for the considerable quantity of peat fuel which is required for Government services. To its charge are committed, furthermore, the general upkeep of all Government buildings and property, in particular of plant, sea-walls, bridges, fences, jetties and harbour lights, and in addition, the maintenance of the lights on William Point, Porpoise Point on the East Falkland, and Cape Meredith on the West Falkland.

An average number of 92 men, exclusive of monthly employees, was on the pay roll during the year, as compared with 137 in 1934. The total expenditure incurred under Public Works and Electrical votes was £24,135 in 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace, and as such, have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and

a chief Constable and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The chief Constable is also Gaoler-in-charge of the gaol in Stanley, which accommodates only short-sentence prisoners.

In general the Colony shows a remarkable absence of crimes of violence, while serious crime of any description is rare. Cases of petty theft and of injury to property, however, occur from time to time. Seventeen persons were dealt with in 1935 in the Summary Court and of this number 15 were convicted. No criminal issue came before the Supreme Court during the year; one case came before the juvenile court.

The prison in Stanley was inspected regularly by the medical authority and was found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1935. In addition to the Supplementary Appropriation (1934) Ordinance, No. 3, and the Appropriation (1935) Ordinance, No. 8, the following measures were enacted:—

No. 1.—*The Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Amendment Ordinance*, amending the principal Ordinance.

No. 2.—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance*, enacting a minor amendment to existing legislation.

No. 4.—*The Senior Medical Officer (Designation) Ordinance*, substituting the designation "Senior Medical Officer" for the designation "Colonial Surgeon" in certain Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

No. 5.—*The Falkland Islands Currency Notes (Amendment) Ordinance*, deleting Section 8 from the principal Ordinance.

No. 6.—*The Administration of Justice (Amendment) Ordinance*, relating to the appointment of Judge.

No. 7.—*The Immigration Ordinance*, to control immigration into the Colony.

No. 9.—*The Tariff (Export Duties) Amendment Ordinance*, fixing the special rate of duty on export of whale oil and seal oil during the 1935-6 and 1936 seasons, respectively, at 1s. 6d. for each barrel of 40 gallons.

The following subsidiary legislation was also enacted during the year:—

Proclamation, dated 21st February, prohibiting the export including re-export, to Paraguay of arms and war materials.

Proclamation dated 29th July, repealing the above Proclamation.

Order in Council deleting certain wild birds from Schedules I and II and adding the Cape Horn Otter to Schedule I of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913.

Regulations governing the award of the Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Regulations enacting minor amendments to existing legislation, regarding Wireless Telegraphy.

Regulations prescribing the fees to be charged for admission to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Medicines, Dressings, and Medical comforts, and Maternity cases, the services of Medical Officers and for Dental treatment.

Regulations relating to the award of the Efficiency Decoration and Efficiency Medal.

Regulations providing for the employment of local stevedores in loading and unloading ships trading to ports in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1935 from all sources was £49,813 as compared with £102,700 in 1934, and from ordinary sources £49,633 as compared with £55,275 in 1934. The decrease in revenue from all sources between 1934 and 1935 was principally due to the following extraordinary items brought to account in 1934 :—Appreciation of Investments £37,906, Profit on Sale and Transfer of Stock £8,403 and Land Sales Fund £1,116. The shortfall of the 1935 ordinary Revenue as compared with the 1934 figures is attributable mainly to surplus interest from the Savings Bank, from which source it was anticipated that £3,950 would accrue to Revenue, after the amount required to meet interest on Deposits had been met. Surplus interest was however £2,693 and as the Savings Bank Deposits during the year were abnormal, this amount together with the sum of £3,966 which was found necessary to provide under Expenditure was credited to the Savings Bank Fund, to bring the securities up to 110 per cent. of the value of the deposits in the Bank. Added to this, there was a reduction of £1,916 in the amount received by way of contribution from Dependencies.

The expenditure on recurrent services was £44,829 or more by £7,310 than in 1934, and less by £4,804 than the revenue from ordinary sources.

The principal causes contributing to the excess expenditure on recurrent services in 1935 were :—the sum of £3,966 required for the Savings Bank Fund and £2,322 for Unemployment Relief. In addition to expenditure on recurrent services, sums of £13,211 and £1,766 were expended on Public Works Extraordinary and Depreciation of Investments respectively.

The revenue from all sources during the year was less than the expenditure of £59,806 by £9,993.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
		<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£	£
1931	...	51,805	78,397	38,977	72,676
1932	...	64,199	98,463	38,711	54,798
1933	...	59,333	66,417	37,156	52,335
1934	...	101,584	102,700	37,519	54,463
1935	...	49,633	49,813	44,829	59,806

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £296,904, made up as follows :—

	£
Land Sales Fund	241,200
Other Surplus	55,704
	<hr/>
	£296,904

The Colony's Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £34,000.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs import and export duties.
2. Rates levied on house property.

The Customs import duties are on wines, malt, spirits, tobacco and matches, at the following rates :—

Wines	...	3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Malt	...	6d. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Spirits	...	20s. a gallon.
Tobacco	...	4s. a pound.
Matches	...	For every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches, 4s.

A preferential rate of nine-tenths of the full duty is allowed on tobacco and cigarettes of Empire production and manufacture and matches of Empire manufacture and provenance are admitted duty free.

Export duties are collected on wool, whale oil and seal oil at the following rates :—

Wool	...	1s. for every 25 lb.
Whale oil and seal oil	...	1s. 6d. for every barrel of forty gallons, or 9s. a ton.

The yield in 1935 from each source was as follows :—

	£
Import Duties	5,807
Export Duties	8,553
Rate on house property	849

There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude 50 and 80 west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past five years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a 100 miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating closely to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the grand scale right to the sea. During the year 1935 the average mean temperature was $33\text{--}35^{\circ}$ F. Rain fell on 67 days and snow or sleet on 146 days.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred in 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald*, one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-9 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1773, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers are reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-1 and 1821-2 by no less than 91 vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-4 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. Valuable contributions to the survey of the Dependencies have been made in recent years by the ships under the direction of the Discovery Committee, particularly the R.R.S. *Discovery II*. Knowledge of the South Georgia coast was much advanced in the years 1926-30. The South Sandwich group was surveyed in 1930, extensive running surveys were made in the South Orkneys in 1933, and from time to time in the South Shetlands.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

III.—POPULATION.

There is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is resident either at the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it approximates to 700, practically all males, but during the winter it is not more than one-third of that number. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian or Scandinavian. Two deaths, no births and no marriages occurred in the Dependencies in 1935.

At the census taken on 26th April, 1931, the number of persons at South Georgia, including shipping, was recorded as 563 and at the South Shetlands as 146; among these one female only appears.

IV.—HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness arises from the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No Medical Officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviiken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies.

Weather conditions in 1935 were not unfavourable. Health conditions were relatively good except that the monotony of the climate and the lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression.

V.—HOUSING.

The question of housing does not really arise in the Dependencies. The officials in South Georgia are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove, and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personal working on their stations are fully adequate.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Apart from sealing on a small scale, whaling is the only industry in the Dependencies and whale and seal oil and by-products of the whale, such as guano, their sole produce. Sealing operations are carried on at South Georgia from the 1st March to 31st October. For the season 1935-6, whaling was restricted to the period from 16th September to 31st May.

At South Georgia two stations only conducted whaling operations, the catch being restricted by agreement on a quota basis. The land station at Deception Island remained closed. No floating factories worked under licence from the Government. There was a marked improvement in the whale oil market during the year.

The season was an exceptionally good one and the weather from a whaling point of view throughout the season was favourable.

The catch amounted to 1,785 whales of which 1,221 were blue. 520 fin, 41 humpback and 3 sperm. The number of barrels of oil produced was 143,192 with an average per "standard" whale of 95.90. One hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six bags of guano were also produced.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the actual catch, "standard whales", the oil and guano production, and the average for the past five seasons:—

Season.	Actual		"Standard"		Oil Produced.	Guano.	Averages.	
	Whales.	Whales.	Whales.	Whales.	Barrels.	Bags.	Oil.	Guano.
1931-32 ...	2,205	1,310	124,337	113,420	94.91	86.58		
1932-33 ...	996	631	54,583	49,572	86.50	78.56		
1933-34 ...	2,364	1,431	132,190	123,996	92.37	86.65		
1934-35 ...	1,575	1,022	108,261	91,073	105.90	89.00		
1935-36 ...	1,785	1,493	143,192	114,666	95.90	76.80		

The total value of the season's production is estimated at £468,998, of which £404,572 represents the value of the oil, £63,066 guano, and £1,360 baleen.

As in the three previous seasons a number of Falkland Islands labourers were engaged at the two land stations at South Georgia and on board the floating factories belonging to Messrs. Salvesen.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Dependencies in 1935 was £502,722, of which £177,239 represented imports and £325,483 exports. Of the imports, whale oil (for re-export) accounted for £60,015; coal, coke and oil fuel, £66,801; hardware, £16,199, and provisions £8,143. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £250,045, and of guano and bone meal to £64,357.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies during the past five years :—

			£	£	£
			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1931	...	...	311,388	1,748,467	2,059,855
1932	...	...	228,952	369,542	598,494
1933	...	...	200,557	337,353	537,910
1934	...	...	204,854	455,468	660,322
1935	...	...	177,239	325,483	502,722

The decrease in the value of the import and export trade is due to the continued depression in the whaling industry. Excluding importations and exportations of whale oil from and for the " high seas ", about 40 per cent. of the value of the imports came from the United Kingdom. About 90 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the coal imported was obtained from the United Kingdom, and of the fuel oil from the Dutch West Indies. About 52 per cent. of the hardware came from the United Kingdom and 43 per cent. from Norway, while provisions show 25 per cent. from Norway, 32 per cent. from the Argentine, and 38 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

During the year 1935 the price of oil ranged from £10 to £19 10s. 0d. a ton according to grade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is especially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the total earnings of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their stations the question of the cost of living does not arise.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are three children only in the Dependencies and therefore the problem of education does not arise.

The whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the winter months, when there is deep snow.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for two voyages by their s.s. *Lafonia* during the year for the purpose of conveying mails to and from South Georgia. During the whaling season direct sailings from Europe to South Georgia and vice versa are in the normal course not infrequent, and there is a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken furnished by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca* of the Compania Argentina de Pesca. The majority of the vessels of the high seas whaling fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in October and on their return journey in April.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. In summer no long intervals occur but in winter the delay may on occasions be considerable. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Two floating docks are maintained at South Georgia, one at Grytviken and the other at Stromness Harbour. The dock at Grytviken has an overall length of 133 feet and a breadth of 34 feet with a lifting capacity of 600 tons. It is capable of taking vessels up to 140 feet in length and drawing 15 feet 6 inches. Stromness dock is 150 feet long, 34 feet wide and its lifting capacity is 700 tons. It will take vessels up to 160 feet in length with a draught of 15 feet.

Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1935 :—

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	42	99,224	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	21	24,376	2	1,468
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 123,600	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1,468

II.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds or in kilograms.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works were carried out by the Government during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all Dependencies. During 1935 no case of serious crime was brought before the Court. Despite the trying conditions, the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, seldom calling for the intervention of the civil authorities: a fact which in itself speaks highly for the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

See under Chapter XIV of Part I of this Report.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Dependencies' revenue which is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry amounted in 1935 to £12,617. The expenditure excluding that from the Research and Development Fund was £12,617.

The following table shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past five years:—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1931	...	...	...	48,133	31,129
1932	...	...	...	17,446	20,143
1933	...	...	...	12,081	18,384
1934	...	...	...	14,892	14,892
1935	...	...	...	12,617	12,617

The decrease in the returns of revenue and expenditure is due, as in the immediately preceding years, to the restricted scale on which whaling operations have been conducted.

The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1935, was £332,317, earmarked as follows :—

			£
Research and Development Fund	...	...	326,209
"Discovery" Pension Fund	...	...	6,108
			<hr/>
			£332,317
			<hr/>

The main heads of taxation are Customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £479 in 1935 and export duties to £9,675. The Customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil stood at 1s. 6d. a barrel or 9s. a ton. The export duty on guano is at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Books relating to the Falkland Islands.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i> s. d.
Emmont Port, Account of the last expedition.*	Bernard Penrose	1775	—	—
Falkland Islands.	G. T. Whittington	1840	Smith, Elder and Co. and J. Ridgway.	—
Falkland Islands.	Sir W. L. Allardyce, G.C.M.G.	1909	Garden City Press, Letchworth.	—
Story of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	Sir T. R. St. Johnstone, K.C.M.G.	1920	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	—
The Falkland Islands.	V. F. Boyson	1924	Clarendon Press	10 0
Falkland Islands, a short notice prepared on the occasion of the Centenary of the Colony.	J. M. Ellis	1933	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
Antarctica.	Nordenskjold and Anderson.	1905	Hurst and Blackett	18 0
Memorandum on the sheep-farming industry in the Falkland Islands.	Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Report of an Investigation into the Conditions and Practice of Sheep-farming in the Falkland Islands.	Hugh Munro	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Final Report on Geological Investigations in the Falkland Islands, 1920-2.	H. A. Baker	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
The Climate and Weather of the Falkland Islands.	C. E. P. Brooks	1923	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
A botanical survey of the Falkland Islands.	Carl Skottsberg	1913	Almqvist and Wiksells, Uppsala.	11 6
Illustrations of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Falkland Islands.*	E. F. Vallentin	1921	Reeve.	42 0
Voyage of a Naturalist.	Charles Darwin	1882	John Murray	—
Falkland Islands, Wild life in.	A. F. Cobb	1910	Gowans and Gray	0 6
Birds of the Falkland Islands.	A. F. Cobb, B.A., F.R.G.S.	1933	H. F. & G. Witherby	7 6
<i>Books relating to the Dependencies.</i>				
Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.	Cmd. 657	1920	H.M. Stationery Office.	2 6
South Georgia.	L. Harrison Matthews.	1931	Simpkin and Marshall, Ltd.	15 0
Whaling in the Antarctic.	A. G. Bennett	1931	Blackwood	7 6
Whaling and other Researches.	"Discovery" Reports.	1929-	Cambridge University Press.	Various prices.

Blue Book. Annual

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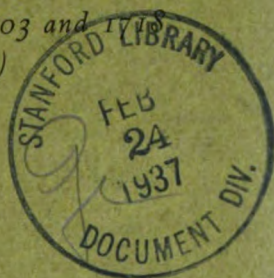
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The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all *ex officio*, with such other persons as may be nominated by the Crown. The period of the appointment of members other than *ex officio* members is six years.

The Legislative Council is partly elected, and its constitution provides for an official majority. It consists of eight official members, three nominated members, and five elected members. The official members are the Governor, who is President and has an original and a casting vote, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all three *ex officio*; together with the officers lawfully discharging the functions of the following offices:—the Chief Medical and Health Officer, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Director of Education, and the Commissioner of Carriacou.

Amendment of the Constitution is under consideration.

In the absence of the Governor from Grenada, the Colonial Secretary becomes Administrator of Grenada.

In the absence of the Governor from the Windward Islands, the administration of the group devolves on the officer holding a dormant commission. The Administrator of St. Lucia at present holds such a commission. If no dormant commission has been issued, the administration of the group is assumed by the Colonial Secretary of Grenada.

Municipal affairs are largely in the hands of a District Board in each parish, composed of an equal number of nominated and elected members. The numbers vary between eight and fourteen according to the importance of the parishes.

In the island of Carriacou the affairs of the town of Hillsborough are managed by Town Wardens appointed by the Governor.

Other bodies assisting in the local Government are the Agricultural Board, the Central Water Authority, the Sanitary Authority, the Central Road Authority, the Electricity Authority, the Board of Secondary Education, the Board of Primary Education, the Forestry Board, and the Charity Advisory Committee with District Committees under the several District Boards.

III.—POPULATION.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Grenada were Caribs, but that race is now quite extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent. The population, according to the census of 1921, was composed of:—

Black	...	...	...	...	51,032
Mixed	...	...	...	...	11,673
Oriental	...	...	...	...	2,692
White	...	...	...	...	905
Total	...	...	...	...	66,302

of whom 37,455 were female and 28,847 males.

The population of St. George's, the capital, at that date was 4,629.

No census was taken in 1931, owing to financial circumstances, but the population at 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 85,626. The estimated totals at the end of the five preceding years were:—

1930	...	...	...	...	76,967
1931	...	...	...	...	78,662
1932	...	...	...	...	81,000
1933	...	...	...	...	82,624
1934	...	...	...	...	83,888

The following table indicates the birth-rate and death-rate per 1,000 during the past decade:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1926	...	...	...	...	33·53	20·3
1927	...	...	...	...	31·29	15·6
1928	...	...	...	...	33·33	16·5
1929	...	...	...	...	32·24	16·8
1930	...	...	...	...	32·63	15·8
1931	...	...	...	...	30·24	17·2
1932	...	...	...	...	32·60	13·8
1933	...	...	...	...	32·53	14·3
1934	...	...	...	...	32·16	13·6
1935	...	...	...	...	31·07	14·3
Averages	...	...	...	...	32·16	15·82

A comparison of the percentage of deaths among children up to five years of age during the past five years is given below:—

Percentage of Deaths.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Under One Year.</i>	<i>1-2 Years.</i>	<i>2-3 Years.</i>	<i>3-4 Years.</i>	<i>4-5 Years.</i>	<i>Total percentage under 5 years.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
1931	22·7	15·9	3·0	1·1	·7	43·4	1,355
1932	20·6	14·7	3·3	2·0	·5	41·1	1,104
1933	21·5	12·1	3·8	2·3	1·2	40·9	1,179
1934	23·8	13·6	2·2	2·2	1·0	42·8	1,143
1935	18·5	16·2	3·9	1·2	·6	40·4	1,224

In 1935 the death-rate per 100 births in the case of infants who died under one year of age was 8·49, as compared with 10·08 in 1934.

Marriages registered during the year totalled 320, as compared with 409 in 1934 and 319 in 1933.

The arrivals during the year were 3,549 and the departures 3,248, as against 2,851 and 3,142 respectively, in 1934.

IV.—HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

The percentage of preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis) has increased over the figure for last year and now forms the largest disease group.

The increase is attributable in the main to the increased incidence of malaria which is engaging the serious attention of Government.

The following table shows the percentage analysis both of total incidence and total mortality.

	<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis)	55.28	20.0
General diseases and injuries	4.88	33.26
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal) ... ..	.67	6.23
Diarrhoea and enteritis	2.36	11.22
Skin and connective tissue diseases	1.82	1.23
Circulatory diseases	1.37	10.73
Respiratory diseases... ..	.76	7.13
Digestive diseases	32.22	6.07
Nervous diseases ... ..	.66	4.13

On an analysis of infective diseases and their mortality—on a percentage basis of 16,086 cases reported with 323 deaths—these were grouped as follows:—

	<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Malaria	77.09	25.20
Influenza	12.70	1.23
Yaws	4.63	—
Gonorrhoea	2.29	1.23
Syphilis	2.28	16.42
Tuberculosis ... ..	.47	38.98
Pneumonia ... ..	.13	11.20
Enteric fevers ... ..	.18	1.85
Tetanus ... ..	.08	2.36
Septicaemia ... ..	.03	.92
Dysentery ... ..	.12	.61

There were many cases of influenza of a mild character throughout the year.

The incidence of venereal diseases, although lower than last year, is still regrettably high and, as noted in last year's report, constitutes a problem which requires the increasing attention of Government. It is, however, gratifying to be able to report that with the continuation of prophylactic measures in the Police Force only one case was reported in the Force during the year.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of yaws treated.

The number of cases of enteritis decreased from 36 to 29 but there were again six deaths in 1935.

At the beginning of the year there was a fairly widespread epidemic of measles which necessitated the closing of several schools during the first quarter. This disease is somewhat difficult to deal with as it is not taken seriously by parents.

No other disease occurring during the year calls for special comment.

Provisions for Treatment.**(a) Medical and Health Staff.**

The staff of the Medical and Sanitary Department is under the control of the Chief Medical and Health Officer whose title will be changed to Senior Medical Officer when the new Constitution is brought into force. The staff consists of a Resident Surgeon, who is in charge of the Colony Hospital, and eight District Medical Officers distributed throughout the Colony.

The nursing staff is composed of 50 nurses who are locally recruited and receive their training at the Colony Hospital, and a Matron who is appointed from the United Kingdom to the Colony Hospital.

There are nine male and seven female attendants at the Mental Hospital, and one steward and one female attendant at the Leper Asylum.

Two nurse attendants (female) staff the Marie Louise (Tuberculosis) Hospital. It is proposed to increase the number as soon as the new tuberculosis hospital, to which reference is made below, is opened.

The Sanitary Department consists of eight District Sanitary Inspectors who are under the direct control of the District Medical Officers. The post of Chief Sanitary Inspector has not yet been filled.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The Colony Hospital (151 beds) at St. George's is exceptionally well-equipped. Paying patients can be admitted into a private ward, or for a slightly higher fee into a separate block which is composed of single-bedded rooms.

There are two smaller district hospitals, one in St. Andrew's with 23 beds, and one in the island of Carriacou with 30 beds. The latter hospital is undergoing complete reconstruction.

A new hospital for consumptives is at present being built on a more suitable site, and will accommodate 20 beds.

The Mental Hospital has accommodation for 118 lunatics.

The Leper Asylum can provide for 20 lepers.

The House of Refuge, which is controlled by Government, can take 86 inmates and is used for the destitute and infirm.

There are seven dispensaries, and 17 medical visiting stations, each with a resident nurse-midwife, and in each of which is a room for emergency cases.

The Colony Hospital and the two district hospitals dealt with 2,565 cases during 1935; this total includes 910 cases in the maternity section, including 520 pregnancies and 479 births, the balance being cases of premature birth and 12 cases of abortion.

The Medical Visiting Stations, established in 1926, have provided an invaluable aid to the District Medical Service, especially in the field of maternity and child-welfare. During 1935 the District Nurses attended 876 confinements, 1,424 cases of infants, and 2,358 general nursing cases. In St. George's and its environs the good work of the Maternity and Child Welfare League, which provides free milk for babies, was continued.

There was a marked decrease in the infantile mortality during 1935, the death-rate falling from 108.0 in 1934 to 84.9 per thousand births in 1935.

Two private dental practitioners attend the Dental Clinic on agreement once a week, and in addition to school children living in St. George's have treated 80 children brought in from the schools in outlying parishes. A total of 857 patients, involving 1,143 treatments, were dealt with at the clinic during the year. The figures for the treatment of children show a decrease on the figures for 1934. This is due to the difficulty of transporting the children to St. George's.

Preventive Measures.

The routine work of the Sanitary Department was continued throughout the year, and numerous collections of mosquito and fly larvae were dealt with. Filling and drainage of swamps by the Public Works Department was actively carried out, and considerable areas were reclaimed and drained during the year.

All cases notified of tuberculosis, enteric and dysentery were investigated by the Sanitary officials. Disinfection of housing, etc., was carried out, and appropriate advice given. In cases of enteric arrangements were made for the inoculation of contacts.

The medical inspection of school children is carried out regularly by District Medical Officers who report to the Chief Medical and Health Officer on a form which gives the number inspected, the number of the various affections found, and reports on the general condition of pupils, and on the sanitation and latrine accommodation of each school. Parents and guardians are sent a form signed by the Medical Officer advising such treatment as may be necessary; but although District nurses and Head Teachers endeavour to keep a record of the action taken by the parents, difficulty is experienced in arranging for the treatment of children in outlying districts, with particular reference to dental treatment (see paragraph on Dental Clinic), and the question of the provision of transport is receiving the attention of Government. During 1935 over 17,415 inspections were made by the Medical Officers.

Education in elementary hygiene continues to be conducted in the primary schools, and the teachers have been made to understand that this is a subject which must be regarded as an important item in the curriculum. District Medical Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurses are continually giving instruction

on this vital subject in the homes of the people, and once a year the Education Department in conjunction with the Medical Department hold a "Health Week" during which lectures and demonstrations are given in every school to both parents and children.

V.—HOUSING.

The latest accurate information regarding the habitations of the people is that furnished by the census of 1921, which showed a total of 15,188 houses made up as follows:—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>One room.</i>		<i>Two rooms.</i>		<i>Three or more rooms.</i>
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Stone	16.3		15.1		68.6
Wood	13.5		71.2		15.3
Mixed	7.1		29.5		63.4
Other	21.5		78.3		0.2

The total population at that date was distributed as follows:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Stone houses	2.4
Wooden houses	85.2
Mixed houses	8.2
Other houses	3.2
Public institutions	1.0

and the average number of inmates per house was:—

One-room	3.0
Two-room	4.6
Three or more	5.7
Average, all classes	4.6

The census report of 1921 stated that while the majority of houses in the Colony with one or two rooms contained less than the average number of inmates shown above, many others were occupied by a far greater number than they were probably capable of accommodating with anything like a proper regard to health, comfort, and decency, and that, proportionately, overcrowding was more pronounced in the case of two-roomed houses. In one case there were as many as thirteen persons in a one-roomed house, and in another nineteen were accommodated in a two-roomed house.

No record of the actual number of houses in the Colony is available, but according to the tax rolls of 1935 there were 3,926 houses outside the towns, and the rate rolls of the several towns listed 2,587 houses, giving a total of 6,513. These figures exclude houses of a rental value not exceeding £5.

Generally speaking, housing conditions outside the towns have not materially changed in the past decade, though a considerable number of better-class houses have been erected in recent years by persons of the middle class, mainly returned emigrants and prosperous peasant proprietors; and in St. George's housing schemes have been initiated by the District Board.

Inspections of houses of all classes are carried out by the Sanitary Department as a routine measure.

There is one Building Society in the Colony, established in 1925.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The Colony is dependent entirely upon agriculture, and for the past three years there has been a welcome upward tendency in the total value of the exports of the Colony as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Value of Exports.</i> £
1933	...	...	...	...	185,635
1934	...	...	...	...	194,553
1935	...	...	...	...	223,084

The relative importance of the various products of the island is shown by the following table of values of the exports in 1935 :—

					£
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	97,824
Nutmegs and mace	...	...	...	...	97,602
Lime and by-products	...	...	...	...	10,371
Cotton and cotton seed	...	...	...	...	7,822
Bananas	...	...	...	...	4,257
Coconut products	...	...	...	...	1,396

The cocoa fields have suffered as a result of the depressed prices, and the possibility that a diminished yield will go far to set off any benefits from a hardening of the price is causing the Government concern. On the other hand the export value of nutmegs with its derivative mace is encouraging.

The following table shows the relative quantity and value of the exports of these three crops over the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cocoa.</i>		<i>Nutmegs.</i>		<i>Mace.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1931	...	87,656	153,923	26,195	54,808	3,658
1932	...	87,836	101,231	27,305	36,859	4,181
1933	...	91,339	106,535	28,287	37,024	4,416
1934	...	77,423	100,743	31,284	48,778	4,402
1935	...	80,851	97,824	29,516	56,754	5,120

The cultivation of cotton is practically confined to the island of Carriacou. The type grown is the Marie Galante which is similar to the American (Middling Upland) and commands a somewhat similar price. Steps are being taken to propagate an improved variety. The year under review produced a good crop of cotton.

The production of the Gros Michel banana increases slowly and steadily, and the export to Canada is becoming an important industry.

A modern sugar factory is nearing completion, and next year it is anticipated that the local demand for sugar will be fully met by the new factory.

Rum is manufactured at nine sugar estates but none of this product is exported. The quantity made last year was 21,053·5 proof gallons.

Ice is manufactured at a Government factory in St. George's and at a private factory in Beausejour—three miles from the capital.

The staple products of the Colony are almost entirely exported, and there are no records from which local consumption can be ascertained.

Production in all cases is entirely a matter of individual effort. There is ample labour and no recruiting is necessary.

There is no established fishing industry, but supplies of good fresh fish are obtainable, and there are several good fishing grounds near the Grenadines. The fishermen do not venture far from land, and pursue their occupation in small canoes and shallow boats.

VII.—COMMERCE.

There has been an increase in trade during 1935, the total value of the import and export trade amounting to £527,484 as compared with £465,712 in 1934.

Imports.

The principal articles imported during the last three years were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
	£	£	£
Flour	29,658	31,171	25,006
Cotton piece-goods	20,942	19,701	18,425
Fish, dried	9,836	8,583	8,984
Wood, etc., unmanufactured	8,407	10,137	8,701
Boots and shoes	7,008	8,321	7,025
Rice	9,861	8,646	6,424
Sugar, unrefined	6,513	7,731	6,147
Motor cars	7,934	5,401	5,501
Motor spirits	4,390	6,130	5,917
Kerosene oil	3,978	4,155	4,731
Motor parts and tyres	4,594	3,845	4,244
Hardware	4,481	4,329	3,567

Exports.

The principal exports during the last three years were as under :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
	£	£	£
Cocoa	97,824	100,743	106,535
Spices, nutmegs	56,754	48,778	37,024
Spices, mace	40,848	25,103	22,476
Lime oil	9,847	6,862	6,613
Cotton, raw	5,886	4,101	4,183
Cotton seed	1,936	1,298	1,781

The sources of supply of imports and destination of exports in 1935 may be seen from the following table :—

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>
	£		£	
United Kingdom	146,054	52·9	104,083	41·4
United States of America	24,060	8·6	50,298	20·0
Canada	31,507	11·4	54,568	21·7
Other British Possessions	52,808	19·2	38,896	15·5
Other Foreign Countries ...	21,587	7·9	3,623	1·4

The percentages of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom show a satisfactory increase over the figures for 1934, which were 42·9 and 30·1 respectively.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard weekly rates of wages for the labouring classes, agricultural, manual, and artisan, have not changed during 1935, though owing to the low prices still obtaining for staple products, estates have been compelled again to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days of employment per week. Those employed obtain on the average two to three days work per week. There are indications that there will be improvement in this respect in 1936.

Ruling daily rates are :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Agricultural	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	3s. to 8s.	—

In May, 1935, a Minimum Wage Committee was appointed to enquire into the rates of wages paid to agricultural labourers and to consider whether such rates were reasonable having regard to the general economic position of the Colony.

The Committee held meetings in various townships of the island and as a result of their recommendations a minimum rate of wages for agricultural labourers was fixed by law in August, 1935, at 1s. a day for a man and 10d. a day for a woman.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies from 10s. to 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. a month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef	6d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	8d. „
Pork, fresh	8d. „
Chicken	6d. „
Fish, fresh	6d. „
Eggs	1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Milk	3d. per bottle.
Potatoes	2½d. per lb.
Rice	2½d. „
Butter	1s. 8d. „
Sugar	2½d. „
Bread	3d. „
Flour	2d. „

Board and lodging can be had at £8-£9 a month. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably on £35-£40 a month, and, with a more restricted range of activity, on £20-£25 a month.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The control of all educational matters is at present in the hands of two Boards—the Board of Primary Education and the Board of Secondary Education—over which the Director of Education presides.

As a result of the recommendations of the Mayhew-Marriott Report, it is proposed to revise the present rather cumbersome organization, and it is hoped that next year Government will be in a position to introduce a Bill to repeal existing legislation, and to establish one central Board of Education giving more direct control of educational matters by the Governor.

During the year under review a Handwork Exhibition, showing the progress made in vocational and artistic training in the elementary schools, was held, with great success.

There was an average attendance of 118 at the Government Boys' Secondary School during 1935. The school is open to any boy between the ages of ten and nineteen whom the headmaster considers fit. The fee is two guineas a term : an additional 16s. 8d. a week is charged for boarders. There was an average of seven boarders at the school during the year.

The present buildings are too small and strenuous endeavours are being made by Government and the Old Boys' Association to provide better buildings on a more suitable site.

Carpentry is taught to boys from both the secondary and the primary schools in a manual training centre at St. George's. There are also four other manual training centres in the country districts which are doing very good work.

Three secondary schools for girls receive grants-in-aid from Government but there is no Government Girls School. Domestic science is taught at the St. Josephs Convent High School by a specially trained teacher. The Anglican High School is providing similar instruction.

There are 50 recognized primary schools which are under the control of various religious denominations and which receive financial assistance from Government. There are also ten Government primary schools.

The number of pupils on the rolls in 1935 was 13,343, the average attendance being 8,253 or 61·7 per cent. as compared with 13,400 and 8,629 or 64·3 per cent. in 1934. This drop in the number of attendances is entirely due to an epidemic of measles to which reference has been made in Chapter IV of this report.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on primary education for the year was £11,662.

Welfare Institutions.

There is a home in St. George's for destitute children which was opened in 1934. The number of children being cared for has increased from 8 to 14 which is the maximum capacity of the home.

The home is administered with considerable success by the St. George's District Board, the Government paying an annual subsidy of £50 towards its expenses which for 1935 amounted to a total of £91, including the fee of £24 per annum paid to a matron.

The following welfare organizations do useful work :—

(1) The Fellowship of Service, which is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, distributes money, clothes and food once a week.

(2) The Salvation Army provides a night shelter with food for the poor in St. George's.

(3) The Baby Welfare League distributes free milk to infants and provides free medical examination at a clinic. Government subscribes £75 per annum to this organization.

(4) The Foresters Social Workers' League supplies free food to school children in St. George's.

(5) The Hamilton Almshouse maintains six old distressed women. It is granted £30 per annum by Government.

The House of Refuge for the destitute and sick is maintained by Government. It can accommodate 86 persons (see section referring to Hospitals and Dispensaries, under Chapter IV).

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

(i) By Sea.

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada was established at the end of 1928 by the Canadian National Steamships Company, the service being undertaken by modern oil-burning vessels with excellent passenger accommodation and

equipped with cold storage. The steamers start from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and land passengers on the return journey at St. John's, New Brunswick, proceeding afterwards to Halifax to load for the voyage south. These steamers call also at Boston, Massachusetts, during the summer.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service between Grenada and New York, calling at intervals of about fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by the passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line from New York and from Canadian ports call at intervals of about a fortnight.

Steamers of the American Caribbean Line bound for New York call fortnightly.

Numerous sailing vessels ply between Grenada and Trinidad, Barbados and other neighbouring islands.

(ii) By Cable and Wireless.

The cable line of Cable and Wireless Limited connects Grenada with the outside world. The company also maintains a wireless station at St. George's, but this is not in operation at the present time. A subsidiary Government-owned wireless station at Carriacou communicates with Grenada direct or via Barbados.

(iii) By Land.

There is no inland telegraph service. A telephone service, recently reconstructed, has been established by Government for many years. Inclusive of Carriacou there are seven exchanges and over 2,200 miles of subscribers' lines. The number of subscribers in 1935 was 752.

The island is well supplied with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second-class and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. The total mileage is 450.

There are regular services of motor omnibuses between all the towns.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and of the Royal Bank of Canada are established in St. George's with agencies in Grenville.

English coinage is in use and five dollar notes issued by the two banks are in circulation.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

Imperial weights and measures are standard.

Trinidad Government currency notes were made legal tender in this Colony as from 1st November, 1935.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for practically all Government engineering work including roads, bridges, buildings, water-works, Crown lands and surveys, land drainage, machinery, harbour, sanitation, electric lighting, cold storage, telephones, etc.

Works throughout the Colony are controlled by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the staff consists of two senior assistants, one electrician and one mechanic at Headquarters, and three District Road Surveyors. The office staff comprises one chief clerk and accountant, one storekeeper, one second clerk and two typists.

The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1935 was £53,400 inclusive of a sum of over £20,000 expended under Colonial Development and other Loan funds.

Roads.—Inclusive of Carriacou the total length of roads maintained during the year was 450 miles, of which 100 miles were surface treated with oil or emulsion and about 250 miles metalled.

Special work during the year consisted of the resurfacing of six miles of colas-surfaced road in the Western District, the cleaning and painting of nine steel bridges, the surface metalling of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road connecting the cane industry to a central factory which has been recently erected, the construction and surface treatment with colas and oil of 12 miles in connection with the banana industry ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of which were constructed at considerably reduced expenditure in the form of two wheel strips each $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide instead of the entire surface) and the construction and surface treatment with colas and oil of a further 6 miles. In connection with the banana industry, two reinforced concrete causeways or low-level bridges were also constructed.

Buildings.—The principal works during the year were the extension of the Revenue offices and provision of a shed and yard for Public Works use at Grenville; verandah additions to the Observatory and Mt. Wheldale houses; alterations and additions to Villa "B" Bungalow; the erection of a large steel shed in connection with the shipping of bananas; and the erection of a hospital for consumptives. The two latter were not quite completed.

Water Works.—The only matter of interest was a geological investigation by an expert with a view to an artesian water supply at Carriacou. His report indicated that no hope could be entertained in this direction.

Land Drainage and Reclamation.—A swampy area adjacent to the private ward at the Colony Hospital was drained by the provision of a main concrete aqueduct with sea outlet and a system of subsidiary subsoil concrete pipe drains. Other work consisted of filling and draining swampy areas in St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's in continuation of the previous year's programme.

Harbour.—On the advice of an expert from Trinidad certain preliminary investigations were made relative to a proposed scheme to improve the main harbour facilities in St. George's.

Sanitation.—The principal works consisted of the installation of water-closets at the public buildings and the construction of a public latrine with automatic flushing installations at Grenville. Surveys and plans were also prepared for a proposed sewerage scheme for the town of St. George's.

Electric Light and Power.—Special work consisted of structural alterations of the existing substations for better protection of equipment.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For purposes of the administration of justice, the following courts are established, viz., the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and Magistrates' Courts. There is a Police Magistrate in each of the two magisterial districts into which Grenada is divided, and the Commissioner of Carriacou is Magistrate of that district.

The appointment of an additional Magistrate for Carriacou will be made in 1936.

The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance, and prosecutions for criminal offences sent up for trial from the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown.

Prosecutions by the police in the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by police non-commissioned officers except in important cases, when counsel is employed.

In the year under review 3,050 persons were convicted. These figures show an increase over the average for the three preceding years, and are due in the main to an increase of cases of "offences against the person" which has occurred in the Western magisterial district.

The cases of praedial larceny are on the increase. There were 232 convictions as against 216 in 1934 and 167 in 1933. There were 23 convictions in the Supreme Court as compared with 28 for 1934.

Cases against juvenile offenders are heard in a separate building and at a different time from ordinary cases.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines imposed in the Magistrates' Courts.

One case of murder was reported at the close of the year but there is a very satisfactory absence of serious crime in Grenada.

Police.

The strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1935, was one Officer in Command and 88 non-commissioned officers and men. For employment on special occasions, 225 rural constables were also on the roll. An increase in the strength of the Force will be made in 1936.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the police department assists in the protection of revenue and inspection of shops and weights and measures. A fire brigade and Government band are also under its management and control.

A detachment under command of the senior sergeant was despatched at an hour's notice in H.M.S. *Challenger* to assist the police in St. Vincent during and after the disturbances which occurred in October, 1935; this detachment was of material assistance to the Government of St. Vincent.

Prisons.

A prison for males with an adjacent separate building for females is situated near Richmond Hill, St. George's. In both prisons there is an infirmary for sick prisoners.

During the year, 201 persons were committed to the male prison and 40 to the female prison, the daily average of inmates for the two prisons being 29.75 and 3.48 respectively.

No deaths occurred, and the general health of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

There is no reformatory or other institution in the Colony for the detention of young offenders; and steps are being taken to arrange for the transfer of juvenile delinquents to institutions in Trinidad.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important Ordinances which were passed during the year :—

No. 3. *The Loan (Agricultural) Ordinance*, 1935, was passed with a view to raising a loan of twenty-five thousand pounds to enable assistance to be granted to small agriculturists.

No. 7. *Sale of Produce (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935.—The principal object of this Ordinance is to extend the provisions of the Sale of Produce Ordinance so as to prevent the possession, sale, or purchase of improperly prepared nutmegs.

No. 13. *Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, makes provisions similar to those in force in England under the Infanticide Act.

No. 14. *Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, seeks to prevent the passing of the death sentence on expectant mothers.

No. 16. *The Nutmeg (Regulation of Export) Ordinance*, 1935, regulates the curing, packing and exporting of nutmegs.

No. 22. *The Currency Notes (Trinidad) Ordinance*, 1935, aims at making Trinidad currency notes legal tender in Grenada.

No. 25. *The Town Planning Ordinance*, 1935, is based on the English Town Planning Acts and seeks to control the growth of such towns as should be brought within its provisions.

No. 28. *The Banana Cess Ordinance*, 1935, imposes a cess on bananas exported from the Colony to help to pay for the upkeep of the roads.

No. 30. *Prison Officers Pensions Ordinance*, 1935, was passed with a view to the provision of pensions and other allowances for prison officers.

No. 31. *Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, consolidated the Pensions Ordinances 1924 to 1933.

No. 32. *Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, provides for a new Customs tariff.

No. 40. *Savings Bank Ordinance*, 1935, replaces previous legislation and is based on a model draft provided by the Secretary of State.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £139,604, exclusive of the following amounts :—

	£
Receipts from the Colonial Development Fund	11,340
Appreciation in market value of securities	246
	<hr/>
	11,586

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1935 :—

Head.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	59,494	58,206	62,548	66,956	71,815
Harbour and Cargo Dues	2,837	2,680	2,654	2,883	3,153
Licences, Excise, &c.	27,814	28,793	26,567	26,718	27,600
Estate Duties	1,147	4,896	1,448	899	988
Income-Tax	6,913	4,243	4,473	4,163	4,353
Fees of Office, &c.	6,005	6,095	8,069	5,684	6,385
Post Office	2,587	2,929	2,364	4,675	5,715
Telephones and Electric Light	6,599	7,980	8,027	8,659	8,573
Water supplies	2,829	2,837	2,875	3,933	4,273
Revenue from Government Property	4,536	25,489	6,076	4,357	1,274
Interest and Sinking Funds, &c.	1,343	1,390	1,231	4,994	5,309
Miscellaneous Receipts	246	197	918	241	197
Land Sales	134	168	177	172	215
Colonial Development Works	18,505	19,221	13,481	9,164	11,340
Repatriation Payment	—	6,084	—	—	—
Reimbursement from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road.	—	29,247	356	—	—
Grant from Imperial Government under Trade Facilities Act	750	500	—	—	—
Grant from Rockefeller Foundation	—	525	—	—	—
Total Revenue	<hr/> £141,739	<hr/> £201,480	<hr/> £141,264	<hr/> £143,498	<hr/> £151,190

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £146,662, being less than the revenue by £4,528.

The following table shows the total expenditure during the last five years :—

					£
1931	...	...	...	...	195,183
1932	...	...	...	...	155,343
1933	...	...	...	...	141,741
1934	...	...	...	...	153,778
1935	...	...	...	...	146,662

The expenditure for the year 1935 includes £6,033 on schemes assisted under the Colonial Development Act.

Public Debt.

The net indebtedness of the Colony under Public Loans, after deduction of the amounts represented by Sinking Funds and repayments at the end of 1935, was £205,953 19s. 1d.

The particulars of the Loans are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Debenture Holders, Local Loan Ordinance, 1917	59,590	0	0
Stockholders for Electric Lighting and Telephone Reconstruction Loan	40,712	9	4
Loan for construction of St. Andrew's Market	6,905	2	7
St. Andrew's Water-supply Extension Loan	3,598	19	5
Colonial Development Loans	45,243	11	6
National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom for loss on Cable System	3,261	12	0
Road Loan	29,307	17	6
Sundry Public Works Loan	24,885	9	11
Total Loans	213,505	2	3
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of above	7,551	3	2
Net Indebtedness	205,953	19	1

Debentures under the Local Loan Ordinance, 1917, to the amount of £3,640 were redeemed during the year.

Assets.

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1935, was £85,310, which includes £1,313 excess expenditure to 31st December, 1935, on Colonial Development Works to be collected from the Colonial Development Fund in 1936. The total liquid

surplus assets of the Colony (inclusive of Reserve Fund) at 31st December, 1935, was £56,320, and the balance is made up as follows :—

	£	£	£
Loans to District Boards	2,808		
Loans to Central Water Authority ...	11,843	14,651	
		<hr/>	
Less accumulated Sinking Fund		7,799	6,852
		<hr/>	
Public Works and Electricity Stores ...			5,297
Colony Drug Store			957
Grenada Land Settlement			225
Queen's Park Pavilion Advance Account...			718
Overdraft by St. George's District Board ...			264
Overdraft by St. Andrew's District Board			704
Overdraft by St. Patrick's District Board			287
Other Advances			4,367
Advances for Road Improvement			8,006
			<hr/>
			27,677
			<hr/>

Taxation.

The first schedule to the Customs Duties Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under various headings on which import duties are collected.

Generally the rates of *ad valorem* duties are 15 per cent., British preferential tariff, and 22½ per cent. general tariff. The important exceptions at 31st December were as follows :—

<i>Apparel.</i>	<i>British Preferential.</i>	<i>General.</i>
Shirts	12½ per cent.	3s. per dozen.*
Men's underwear	12½ „ „	1s. „ „ *
Neckties	12½ „ „	7d. „ „ *
Other kinds	12½ „ „	25 per cent.
		* or 25 per cent., whichever is higher.
Boots and shoes :—		
Wholly or partly of rubber.	15 „ „	22½ per cent. and 1s. per pair.
Other kinds	15 „ „	25 per cent.
Motor cars and trucks and parts thereof.	15 „ „	35 „ „
Hardware and metal manufactures.	12½ „ „	22½ „ „

The following specific rates of duty on spirits and tobacco were in force at 31st December, 1935 :—

	<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>		<i>General Tariff.</i>
Brandy	Overproof	20s. 0d. per proof gallon.	22s. 6d. per proof gallon.
	Underproof	15s. 0d. per gallon.	16s. 6d. per gallon.
Gin	Overproof	17s. 6d. per proof gallon.	20s. 0d. per proof gallon.
	Underproof	13s. 6d. per gallon.	15s. 0d. per gallon.
Rum	Overproof	13s. 6d. per proof gallon.	15s. 0d. per proof gallon.
	Underproof	13s. 6d. per gallon.	15s. 0d. per gallon.
Whisky	Overproof	20s. 0d. per proof gallon.	22s. 6d. per proof gallon.
	Underproof	15s. 0d. per gallon.	16s. 6d. per gallon.
Cordials and liqueurs	17s. 6d. per gallon.	20s. 0d. per gallon.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1s. 0d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.	
Tobacco, manufactured :—			
Cigars, cigarettes	10s. 0d. per lb.	14s. 0d. per lb.	
Other manufactured tobacco	7s. 0d. per lb.	9s. 0d. per lb.	

Export duty is levied on the following local products :—

Cocoa	6d. per cwt.
Cotton	1s. per cwt.
Cotton seed	3d. per cwt.
Nutmegs	6d. per cwt.
Mace	1s. per cwt.
Lime juice (concentrated)	1s. per 100 gallons.
Lime juice (raw)	3d. per 100 gallons.
Lime oil	6d. per lb.
Copra	3d. per cwt.

Excise duty on rum made in the Colony was increased from 4s. 2d. to 5s. per proof gallon as from 12th December, 1935.

Total collections of Excise duty in 1935 amounted to £7,282 18s. 9d., the total proof gallonage delivered for consumption being 34,232·6. This amount is £399 1s. 11d. less than in 1934 when the duty was reduced from 6s. to 4s. 2d. Trade duty at 2s. 6d. per proof gallon is collected on all imported spirits, and 2s. 1d. per proof gallon on local rum, delivered for consumption: the total amount collected being £4,099 8s. 9d.

Under the Taxes Management Ordinance land tax is payable at the rate of 1s. per acre or part of an acre, and tax on houses varies according to the rental value, from 5s. to 42s. per house. Houses assessed at a value exceeding £30 per annum pay 8 per cent. of such value.

Income tax is levied on all incomes exceeding £100. The rates are on a graduated scale which rises from 6d. in the £ to 5s. 6d. in the £. A flat rate is paid by trading companies at 3s. on every £, and by life insurance companies at 1s. 0½d. on every £.

XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

Land in the possession of the Crown is small in area, and consists principally of afforested mountain ridges for preservation of the rainfall.

A remarkable feature in Grenada is the number of smallholdings. This condition is believed to be due to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation following upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1838. It has been fostered by various land settlement schemes under which fair-sized properties were acquired by Government and, after division into small lots, re-sold to peasants on favourable terms spread over a number of years.

In March, 1933, approval was given for a loan from the Colonial Development Fund of £15,000 with which to acquire land for peasant settlement. The loan is free of interest and sinking fund for five years and thereafter bears interest at 4 per cent., to be repayable in 20 years. A Land Settlement Committee has been appointed, and during the period since the loan was granted up to the end of the year under review seven new areas, totalling 941 acres, have been purchased by Government for land settlement at a total cost of £10,765.

Continued efforts are being made to find land for peasant settlement but each year it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain suitable land at a reasonable price.

The land holdings, according to the tax rolls, are as follows :—

<i>Total acreage.</i>	<i>2½ acres and under.</i>	<i>Over 2½ to 5 acres.</i>	<i>Over 5 to 7 acres.</i>	<i>Over 7 to 10 acres.</i>	<i>Over 10 and under 100 acres.</i>
17,303	14,595	1,755	337	211	405

A survey of St. George's Harbour was made by H.M.S. *Challenger* free of cost to the Government.

A geological survey was undertaken by Dr. E. Lehner of Trinidad Leaseholds Limited, with the object of examining the prospects for the establishment of an artesian water supply in the Dependency of Carriacou. The report indicated that conditions seemed to preclude the existence of water under artesian pressure.

APPENDIX.

List of Publications relating to GRENADA.

The Grenada Blue Book, 1935.

The Grenada Handbook, 1927.

Report on a Malaria Survey by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1929.

Report on Geological Survey of Grenada and the Grenadines by Dr. K. W. Earle, 1932.

Report on Forestry in Grenada by Captain R. C. Marshall, 1932.

Report on Nutmeg Industry by the Imperial Institute, 1932.

Report on Geological Survey of Carriacou by Dr. E. H. Lehner, 1935.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.

KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes,

£2 each volume, by post £2 os. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

[Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE: DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. Issued in two Volumes, with a third volume

containing an Index

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Vol. III (Index) 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) (In the press)

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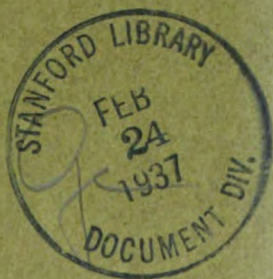
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Published periodically in three Parts—(1) Africa, (2) Eastern, Mediterranean and Pacific, (3) West Indies. The last edition, which contained information relating to the Tariffs up to the beginning of July, 1934, was issued in September, 1934, as Colonial No. 97. Part I, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.); Part II, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.); Part III, 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.). Amending Leaflets have been published from time to time. A revised complete edition of this work is in course of preparation

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Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30' South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) was calculated to be 93,415 at the last Empire census taken in April, 1931.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted he named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that he left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Bouleuse* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island to the north being named Bougainville after him, and the one to the south named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated. Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in April, 1931, was :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	478
Native (Melanesian)	...	...	...	...	...	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	...	...	...	...	...	3,847
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	164
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	8
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	94,066

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria and the general humidity of the atmosphere, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been progressively improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence are far greater than formerly.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November, when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April, which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer.

There is no form of municipal or local government or any Town Council at present.

III.—POPULATION.

Births and deaths are recorded in the following Districts:—Guadalcanal, Gizo, Nggela and Savo, Eastern Solomons, Shortlands and Ysabel.

The following table gives the latest figures available:—

District.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Guadalcanal ...	507	327	416	302	455	286
Gizo ...	203	95	137	111	255	150
Nggela and Savo ...	170	76	113	100	104	93
Eastern Solomons ...	187*	137*	150	156	36†	20†
Shortlands ...	25	24	27	26	6†	11†
Ysabel ...	172	72	144	116	127	67

* For nine months only.

† For three months only.

‡ For six months only.

There are no records from which infantile mortality rates may be calculated.

BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES (PER 1,000).

District.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Guadalcanal ...	35.2	23.0	29.0	21.1	31.6	19.9
Gizo ...	24.1	13.2	18.7	15.1	30.6	18.0
Nggela and Savo ...	32.5	14.6	21.4	19.0	19.8	17.8
Eastern Solomons...	24.7*	18.1*	20.0	20.8	—	—
Shortlands ...	19.2	18.4	20.7	19.4	—	—
Ysabel ...	30.1	12.6	24.8	20.0	21.9	11.5

* For nine months only.

It will be noted that all Districts, with the exception of Eastern Solomons in 1934, from which vital statistics are available have recorded an increase of population for the years 1933 and 1934, a condition which has not previously existed since records have been available. This is mainly attributed to the fact that there was no serious epidemic during these years.

For the year 1935, all Districts, with the exception of the Shortlands, which showed a slight decrease, also recorded an increase in population.

PROTECTORATE NATIVE CENSUS, 1931.

<i>Administrative District.</i>	<i>Males over 16 years.</i>	<i>Females over 16 years.</i>	<i>Males 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Females 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Males under 6 years.</i>	<i>Females under 6 years.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nggela and Savo ...	2,149	1,300	254	247	700	650	5,300*
Santa Cruz ...	1,865	1,596	347	193	575	504	5,080*
Ysabel and Cape Marsh	2,324	1,312	877	581	323	283	5,700*
Guadalcanal ...	4,559	4,387	1,944	1,338	1,028	959	14,215*
Malaita ...	12,669	12,058	5,484	4,732	2,748	2,376	40,067*
Eastern Solomons ...	2,430	2,160	245	213	1,382	1,130	7,560*
Shortlands ...	612	382	99	41	81	86	1,301*
Gizo ...	2,642	1,708	1,036	823	509	455	7,173*
Choiseul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,051*
Lord Howe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	750†
Rennell and Bellona Islands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500†
Sikiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	235†
Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	483*
Totals ...	29,250	24,903	10,286	8,168	7,346	6,443	93,415

* Mainly Melanesian.

† Mainly Polynesian.

IV.—HEALTH.

Health conditions were favourable during the year. An epidemic of bacillary dysentery occurred on the island of Nggela. With the exception of this epidemic, there was no increase of sickness among the natives.

Among Europeans, there were two deaths in the Protectorate.

Yearly Admissions to the Tulagi Hospital.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Europeans ...	49	30	44	38	36	36
Asiatics ...	13	19	12	12	11	8
Natives ...	603	468	361	434	653	599

Hospital admissions of natives showed a decrease for the year but remained well above the average of recent years.

Prevalent Diseases.

Apart from the epidemic of dysentery already noted there was no unusual incidence of disease during the year.

Malaria as usual was the chief cause of admission to hospital and of illness. Free quinine was distributed through the agency of medical stations and missionaries to the amount of approximately 100 kilogrammes.

Yaws is universal among the native population. During the year, 9,000 grammes of neo-arsphenamine were used in treatment, and it is estimated that 25,000 injections of this drug were given.

Hookworm was treated by carbon tetrachloride. During the year, 3,475 treatments were administered by the officer dealing with cases of yaws and hookworm.

Other diseases which are prevalent but about which there is nothing special to report are tuberculosis and leprosy. Venereal disease is fortunately rare and syphilis is unknown among the natives.

Native Labour.

A small decrease in the number of men engaged as labourers under indenture is shown for the year 1935 in comparison with the previous year. The numbers are 1,168 in 1934 and 1,122 in 1935.

During the year the health of the labourers was good. There were no serious outbreaks of epidemic disease among them and the death-rate (5.5 per 1,000) was, with the exception of 1932 (4.3 per 1,000), the lowest yet recorded.

There were no deaths from deficiency disease.

Seventeen indentured labourers died during 1935.

Table of deaths among Indentured Labour.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Labourers.</i>		<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000.</i>
1929	...	5,171	58	11.0
1930	...	5,363	50	9.0
1931	...	4,301	26	6.0
1932	...	3,927	17	4.3
1933	...	3,583	28	7.8
1934	...	3,578	23	6.4
1935	...	3,096	17	5.5

Of these deaths, pneumonia and pulmonary diseases were responsible for four, or 23 per cent.

With the exception of a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen, the natives of the Protectorate constitute the whole of the available labour supply for all undertakings. Employment is of two categories, contracted and non-contracted. Conditions of employment under the contract system are controlled by the laws of the Protectorate. Natives may be signed on for periods not exceeding

two years. Women may not be employed under contract otherwise than to a European female for the purpose of domestic service.

Non-contract labour for plantation work is not extensively employed.

The minimum-wage-fixing machinery for indentured labourers is contained in certain clauses of local legislation that is designed to meet the whole question of native employment in the Protectorate, and under which all matters connected therewith are considered. The minimum wages for the indentured labourers are at the rate of £6 per annum for an adult and £3 per annum for a young person engaged for work scheduled by law as suitable to his age. Board, lodging, and clothing have also to be provided.

Quarantine.

None of the major quarantinable diseases was brought to the Protectorate during the year, and no quarantine restrictions were imposed on any vessel.

V.—HOUSING.

European buildings throughout the Protectorate are built of wood, to withstand earthquakes, and have, generally, corrugated-iron roofs. They are good in quality and have adequate sanitary accommodation.

The Chinese houses are of European construction consisting usually of three rooms. There is no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements are regularly inspected.

Except for those in regular employment, natives living in their own villages dwell in houses composed of thatch made from the leaf of the ivory-nut or sago palm, with bamboo or light wood rafters and usually very solid centre-posts. In certain parts, more especially where the natives have come into contact with European influence, the houses are built on wooden piles with a split betel-nut or bamboo flooring, but more usually they have an earth foundation with raised sleeping accommodation or roughly-constructed bunks. The type of building varies considerably from district to district, the natives of the Western Solomons being far superior craftsmen to those of the Eastern Solomons. The houses are generally fairly large and roomy, but rarely afford any means of privacy. The nature of the building material is in itself a safeguard as regards adequate ventilation. The Government encourages the laying out of villages and the construction of better class houses, but it is a superimposed creation which it is as well not to hurry unduly.

The employer is legally responsible for the daily inspection of his labour houses and it is the duty of District Officers also to

make regular periodical inspections of the housing conditions on plantations when on tour. All employers are bound to provide proper sanitary arrangements for their manual labourers.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

During the year ended 31st March, 1935, the Protectorate exported the following products :—

	Quantity.	Estimated value.
		£
Copra	18,093 tons	54,013
Ivory-nuts	707 "	3,638
Trocas shell	416 "	24,124
Bêche-de-mer	17 "	1,648
Green snail shell	112 "	1,683
Timber	1,418,984 sup. feet	5,938
		<hr/> £91,044 <hr/>

During the calendar year 1935 the copra market, which is the mainstay of the Protectorate, improved considerably upon the previous year. There was a fall in price during July, August, and September, but thereafter the market recovered again and the price increased until it reached its peak at the end of the year.

The increase in price served as an inducement to planters to increase their output, which had been considerably reduced during the worst phases of the market.

Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited, produce exclusively a superior hot-air dried copra, and Messrs. Malayta Company, Limited, Solomon Islands Development Company, Limited, and Shortland Island Plantations, Limited, produce a considerable quantity of the same high grade copra. The difference in value between this hot-air dried copra and smoke-dried copra would scarcely justify the outlay necessary to convert the smoke-driers of the smaller plantations.

The export duty on copra, which is on a sliding scale of 5 per centum of the price paid in Tulagi, was in January 6s. 6d. per ton, fell in July-September to 4s. 9d. per ton and rose to 8s. per ton in November.

The price paid in Tulagi for trocas shell varied from £56 at the commencement of the year to £80 paid in December.

Ivory nuts grow wild. The natives collect the nuts and sell them to non-native traders. The market is small and not dependable.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Import and export statistics for the financial years ended 31st March, 1933, 1934, and 1935 are as follows:—

			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
			£	£
1933	...	...	168,261	189,888
1934	...	...	158,776	111,669
1935	...	...	145,939	94,074

Imports.

			<i>From United Kingdom.</i>	<i>From Other parts of the British Empire.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
			£	£	£
1933	...	...	15,921	114,878	37,462
1934	...	...	18,357	101,508	38,911
1935	...	...	22,337	90,946	32,656

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1933.		1934.		1935.		
			Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	
Bags and sacks.	India	...	doz.	33,590	11,278	32,005	10,460	22,363	7,174
Biscuits (plain).	Australia	...	lb.	271,269	3,964	310,114	4,683	290,684	4,226
Drapery ...	Australia	...	...	—	4,633	—	2,918	—	1,891
	China...	...	...	—	2,896	—	2,399	—	743
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	4,759	—	3,003	—	3,808
Hardware	Australia	...	...	—	3,630	—	3,000	—	1,445
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	527	—	914	—	933
Machinery	Australia	...	...	—	5,060	—	6,305	—	4,607
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	809	—	3,039	—	6,549
	U.S.A.	...	...	—	406	—	342	—	947
Meats (preserved)	Australia	...	lb.	301,579	7,182	303,493	7,435	281,714	6,744
	New Zealand	...	„	6,268	259	1,703	80	5,207	252
Kerosene ...	U.S.A.	...	gal.	32,992	2,242	41,171	3,042	16,654	1,259
	Borneo	...	„	32,234	1,357	30,944	1,206	27,641	979
Motor fuel	Borneo	...	„	42,187	1,597	33,492	1,447	57,233	2,143
	U.S.A.	...	„	24,904	1,814	33,356	2,312	24,810	1,636
Paints ...	Australia	...	ton	21	2,132	22	1,856	28	2,151
	United Kingdom	...	„	3	155	3	136	2	187
Rice ...	Burma	...	„	494	5,788	607	6,048	1,061	10,587
	China...	...	„	48	478	142	1,223	34	227
	Australia	...	„	124	1,521	30	365	7	146
	India	...	„	566	6,729	551	5,875	116	1,087
Tobacco ...	U.S.A.	...	lb.	71,600	11,495	62,930	9,609	56,946	6,410

Exports.

			<i>To</i> <i>Australia.</i>	<i>To</i> <i>Europe.</i>	<i>To</i> <i>United States</i> <i>of America.</i>
			£	£	£
1933	...	...	120,371	68,421	Nil.
1934	...	...	79,752	25,755	Nil.
1935	...	...	61,301	31,333	Nil.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1933.		1934.		1935.	
			<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Copra	Australia	tons	12,916	86,649	13,894	41,440	10,564	22,48
	U.S.A.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trocas shell	Europe	"	9,340	66,777	6,483	25,339	6,807	30,000
	Australia	"	393	18,750	445	24,172	408	23,694
	New Hebrides	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	7	286	5	190	8	430
	Mandated Solomons	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory-nuts	Australia	"	469	3,334	790	5,058	636	3,357
	Europe	"	142	1,017	37	210	39	153
	Mandated Solomons	"	33	240	—	—	—	—
	Australia	"	57	942	167	2,059	104	1,533
Green snail shell.	Europe	"	34	306	—	—	8	150
	Australia	"	19	2,135	13	1,582	15½	1,470
Bêche-de-mer	Australia	"	19	2,135	13	1,582	15½	1,470
Timber	Australia sup.	feet	1,204,134	5,903	735,419	2,935	1,418,984	5,938

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Tulagi for European officials and residents is high, practically everything being imported and such imported articles showing a higher price than in the United Kingdom or Australia.

Fresh meat averages 1s. 6d. a pound, the best joints costing 1s. 9d. a pound. Ice costs 1s. 6d. a large block and 9d. a small block; bread 9d. a two-pound loaf, and eggs 3d. each. The cost of poultry in Tulagi ranges from 2s. to 3s. 6d. each. The living in outlying islands is considerably cheaper, as poultry, pigs, and cows can be reared and vegetables grown.

The average rate of wages of Europeans employed on plantations ranges from £16 to £25 per month, the hours of work being from forty-five to fifty per week.

The minimum wage of a native labourer is £6 a year and all found. The hours of work are nine hours a day for five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays.

Every employer of native labour, whether under written contract of service or under verbal, monthly, or day-to-day agreements, is compelled by Government regulations to provide rations, soap,

alt, bedding, tobacco, and clothing for the labourer and for his wife and children if they accompany him. The labourer is therefore not affected by a change in the price of food and the cost of living. Ration books have to be kept by employers of five or more labourers, and they are subject to Government inspection.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no Government schools. Each of the five Mission Societies operating in the Protectorate (i.e., the Melanesian Mission, the Methodist Mission, the South Sea Evangelical Mission, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and the Marist Mission) provides elementary education at its principal schools without financial assistance from the Government. In the case of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, however, the Government made a grant of £50 to assist the Mission school where technical education, though rudimentary, was being imparted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Communication was maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessels. The s.s. *Malaita* called direct from Australia every 5½ weeks, and after proceeding through the Protectorate to the mandated territory of New Guinea via Tulagi, returned to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy of £12,000 from His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, to which the Protectorate Government contributes a yearly sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

In addition, direct oversea shipments were made in British, Japanese, and German vessels during 1934-5.

The following figures represent the respective number and tonnage of ships of different nationalities, which visited the Protectorate for the purpose of exporting produce during the financial year 1934-1935 :—

					Number.	Tonnage.
British	...	...	...	...	26	54,321
Japanese	...	...	...	...	1	3,343
German	...	..	...	...	5	4,585

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On many plantations where motor cars and motor lorries are used, ribbon tracks have been made which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks, varying in quality.

Internal communication was maintained by the regular mail vessel s.s. *Malaita*, and occasionally by auxiliary sailing vessels owned by planters and traders. Inter-island and inter-port communication was also available by the motor vessel *Kurimarau*, owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessel, is carried out in an intermittent fashion by the small inter-island vessels belonging to the company mentioned above or by chance auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate perform necessary postal duties. A money order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the timber company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Protectorate except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which transacts savings bank business only.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issued for sums of 5s., 10s., £1, and £5; and notes to the value of £4,637 have been issued. United Kingdom and Australian currencies also circulate.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are on the same basis as in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Superintendent of Works (acting), a Foreman of Works, and a Head Chinese Mechanic. Three Chinese mechanics and eight natives are employed.

The principal public works carried out during the year were the building of a new wireless station, in place of the old building which was found to be unsafe for further use, and the renovation of the concrete landing stage at Tulagi. A bridge at Tulagi, found to be in dangerous condition, was completely rebuilt.

Repairs, including painting, were carried out on existing buildings where required.

Extensive repairs were carried out on District vessels, and on the Resident Commissioner's vessel, the A.V. *Tulagi*.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. This Court, created by earlier Orders in Council, was continued and further provided for by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. Its members are the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners. Judicial Commissioners are of two kinds. The Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji are Judicial Commissioners by virtue of their office. The High Commissioner may appoint, in addition, persons of legal knowledge and experience to be Judicial Commissioners for particular purposes or for a particular time.

The principal judicial officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is appointed to be a Judicial Commissioner for the term of his tenure of the post of Chief Magistrate. The Court held before a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, but when held before a Deputy Commissioner its jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations.

The Court of Appeal is the Supreme Court of Fiji. There is no provision for formal appeal in criminal cases, but powers of remission and commutation are vested in the High Commissioner, and all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £100, when passed otherwise than by the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, must be submitted to the Court of Appeal for review.

Police and Prisons.

The Police and Prisons Department are administered by the Officer Commanding the Armed Constabulary. Throughout the year a junior officer of the administration has acted as gaoler. The Constabulary performs the dual function of Defence Force and Police. The native personnel, two sergeant-majors and 112 other ranks, has been maintained at full strength, and the number of men of the required physical standard offering themselves as recruits has been plentiful. The detachments at local

District Headquarters have been posted to suit requirements. The health of the Force has been very good, and, except for an epidemic of influenza during the last quarter of the year, there have been no cases of serious illness.

Besides the European officers mentioned above, there are 15 native warders at Tulagi prison, and one warder at each of the district prisons. The discipline throughout the year has been satisfactory, and the health of staff and convicts at the Central Prison has been good. No deaths occurred. There were 66 convicts at Tulagi on 1st January, 1935, and 89 on 31st December. One convict under sentence of death was hanged.

1.—CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	Crimes reported or known to the Police.			Persons proceeded against.				
	Total.	Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of evidence.	Brought before a Magisterial Court.	Number.			Apprehended.	Surrendered.
				Total.	M.	F.		
1. Homicide	6	2	4	5	5	—	5	—
2. Other offences against the person.	67	—	67	98	95	3	14	84
3. Praedial larceny ...	20	—	20	20	20	—	2	18
4. Other offences against property.	47	2	45	93	93	—	7	86
5. Other crimes	282	—	282	442	425	17	82	360

2.—PERSONS TRIED SUMMARILY OR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Crime or offence.	Discharged.			Committed for trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Num- ber (total).	For want of prosecution.	On the merits of the case.		Total.	Sentences.			
						Imprison- ment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
Murder ...	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.	106	1	12	16	77	38	—	35	4
Prædial larceny ...	16	1	—	—	15	4	—	10	1
Malicious injury to property.	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1
Other offences against property (other than prædial larceny and mal- icious injury to property).	97	2	8	32	55	36	—	15	4
Other offences, viz.:— Offences against the Master and Ser- vants laws, inclu- ding laws relating to labourers under contract.	69	1	—	2	66	4	—	58	4
Offences against Re- venue laws, Muni- cipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social econ- omy of the Protec- torate.	150	1	13	7	129	20	—	99	10
Miscellaneous minor offences.	284*	5	49	2†	228	137	—	50	41

* 2 Juveniles.

† 2nd offenders.

3.—PERSONS TRIED ON ORDER OF COMMITTAL FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Total.	Before a Judicial Commissioner.	Before a Deputy Commissioner.	Sex.		Not tried (nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
				M.	F.				Total.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Death.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1.—Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child ...	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder other than wife, child, or concubine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manlaughter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Attempted murder ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime ...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	3	9	4	4	1	—	—	—
3.—Praedial larceny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Offences against property with violence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property.	35	35	—	35	—	—	—	30	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Other crimes ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is the more important legislation enacted during the year 1935 :—

King's Regulation No. 6 of 1935.—The Agricultural and Live Stock Regulation, 1935.

This Regulation provides for the protection and advancement of agricultural and live-stock industries in the Protectorate.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.*Revenue and Expenditure :—*

					<i>Revenue.</i> £	<i>Expenditure.</i> £
1933	...	...	...	...	58,541	53,423
1934	...	...	...	...	53,039	56,822
1935	...	...	...	...	52,927	54,207

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1935, was £62,574.

Public Debt.—Nil.

Taxation :—

<i>Description of main heads of Taxation.</i>	£	<i>Yield.</i> £
Customs—		
Import duties	26,137	
Export duties	3,268	29,405
	<hr/>	
Licences and Internal Revenue ...		12,133
Ship licences	902	
Station licences	902	
Native tax	8,332	
Fees of Court and Office, etc. ...		1,892
Hospital fees	566	
Harbour Light dues	659	
Post Office		1,074
Sale of stamps	532	
Telegraph receipts	336	
Rents and Royalties		2,259
Land Rents	2,234	
Interest on Investments		2,088
Miscellaneous		2,397
Land		87

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1932 an Agricultural Committee was formed and work was begun in connection with investigations regarding diseases of the coconut palm. This work was only made possible by a generous free grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund together with an appropriation of £5,000 from the Reserve Funds of the Protectorate. To assist further, Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited, made an offer, which was accepted, of £600 a year towards the salary of a second entomologist. This contribution was later discontinued, on the transfer of the second entomologist, and Messrs Lever's are now employing an officer, who is working with the Government Entomologist. The investigation of immature nutfall of coconuts has continued and most of the estates between Shortlands Island in the west and San Cristoval in the east have been visited. The entomological staff is of the opinion that insects are not a primary cause of the poor or dwindling yields of certain areas and evidence has been put forward showing that rainfall is intimately connected with yields.

Various secondary crops, in particular derris, have been investigated, and hopes are entertained that one local variety may prove of commercial value.

On the 6th May, the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated at Tulagi, all District Headquarters, and at various other parts of the Protectorate.

On the 29th August a waterspout of considerable size was seen approximately 20 miles away, between the islands of Savo and Tulagi.

H.M.S. *Sussex* visited Tulagi between the 11th and 13th September.

A cyclone of a severe nature visited Vanikoro on the 10th December. All buildings were wrecked and blown out to sea with the exception of the house of the manager of the Timber Company and the store. There was no loss of life. During the cyclone the A.V. *Hygeia*, of the Medical Department, was totally wrecked at Nea, Santa Cruz, though fortunately without loss of life.

On the 15th December, earth tremors of a somewhat severe nature were felt at Tulagi. The tremors continued for approximately 24 hours, at frequent intervals. Large landslides have been observed on Guadalcanal and Savo. No loss of life has been reported.

Advisory Council was held twice during the year, on the 7th May and following days, and on the 4th November and following days.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
*The Solomon Islands (in his "Autobiography"), 1908, by Rev. George Brown.	15s.	Hodder and Stoughton.
"Notes of Voyage to Ysabel Island, Solomon Group, and Le Ua Niua (Ontong Java or Lord Howe) and Tasman Groups." Paper read at the Adelaide meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1907.	—	—
Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands in his "Melanesian Studies in Anthropology and Folk-lore," 1891, by Dr. R. H. Codrington.	16s.	Frowde.
*"The Threshold of the Pacific," 1924, by Dr. C. E. Fox.	18s.	K. Paul.
Papers in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1915 and 1919.	—	—
*Solomon and other islands in his "Memoir and Journal of Commodore Goodenough," 1876, by Commodore Goodenough.	5s.	K. Paul.
*"The Solomon Islands and their Natives," 1887, by Dr. H. P. Guppy.	25s.	Sonnenschein.
"The Discovery of the Solomon Islands," 1568, by Alvaro Mendana.	—	—
*Santa Cruz Group, Cherry Island, etc., in his "New Guinea and Polynesia, Discoveries and Surveys," 1876, by Captain John Moresby.	15s.	Murray.
*Solomons, Santa Cruz Islands, and Tikopia in his "History of the Melanesian Society," 1914, by W. H. R. Rivers.	36s.	Cambridge University Press.
"Islands of the Western Pacific," by Bishop J. R. Selwyn.	—	—
*"Two years with the Natives in the Western Pacific," 1913, by Dr. Felix Speiser.	10s. 6d.	Mills and Boon.
"Last Cruise of the Wanderer," 1863, by John Webster.	—	—
"A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," 1890, by C. M. Woodford.	8s. 6d.	G. Philip & Son.
*"Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"Further Exploration in the Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"In the Isles of King Solomon," 1928, by A. I. Hopkins.	21s.	Seeley Service & Co.
*Solomon Islands Protectorate Blue Book ...	5s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
*Handbook of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	2s. 6d.	Out of print.
*Census Report, 1931, together with various ethnological reports (typewritten).		

Note.—There are no local agents for the sale of these publications.

* Copies may be seen in the library of the Colonial Office.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933

[Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements

[Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period
1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936

[Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the
period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936

[Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Report of Commission (including five Maps)

[Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934

[Non-Parliamentary Publication] 7s. (3s. 4d.)

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STATE OF KEDAH
(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1354
(5th April, 1935—23rd March, 1936)

(For Report for the year A.H. 1352 (26th April, 1933—15th April, 1934) see No. 1697 (Price 4s. od.), and for Report for the year A.H. 1353 (16th April, 1934—4th April, 1935) see No. 1746 (Price 2s. 6d.).)

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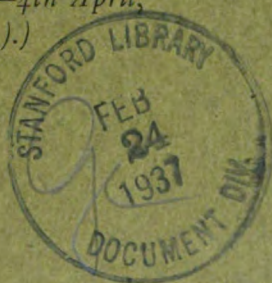
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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1354 (5TH APRIL, 1935 TO 23RD MARCH, 1936).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raya on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 244,000 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 69° to 92°.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1633 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive \$6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further \$4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty". and also to accept a British Adviser.

The brother of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., who had been officiating as Regent during the illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim which proved fatal on the 30th April, 1934, continued in that office throughout the year.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1935:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1935
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66.6	308,073
Europeans	411	0.1	435
Chinese	78,415	18.3	79,272
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11.8	51,016
Others	13,779	3.2	13,758
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	452,554

In previous years the figures of population have been estimated by the process of geometrical progression but this year the method of balancing equation has been used. The Malay section is now estimated to comprise 70%, the Chinese 17% and the Indians 11% of the total as compared with the respective percentages of 67, 18, 12 in the 1931 Census and 70, 18, 10 in the 1921 Census.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

The urban population consists mainly of Chinese. Malays occupying the kampongs and the Indian population living on estates and in the towns. It is estimated that

while over 50% of the Indian community is located on rubber estates, only some 6% of the Chinese and 4% of the Malays so reside.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star, with its estimated population of 22,680, may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

Except for malaria, no epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year. Malaria was more widespread than usual but showed little general increase in virulence.

Birth Rate: The number of births registered during the year was 16,713, equal to a crude birth rate of 36.93. The birth rate has varied little over recent years. Of these births 8,620 were of males and 8,093 of females.

Death Rate: 10,299 deaths were registered, giving a crude death rate of 22.75, a rate equal to last year's. Although this rate shows a rise of some 4 per mille over that estimated for 1932, the most favourable recent figure, its exact significance is difficult to assess in view of the considerable movement of the Indian and Chinese labourers during the slump. The most stable section of the population, the Malays, shows but little variation but it is thought that they were far less affected than the rest of the population by the general economic depression. Perhaps this is reflected in the fact that the death rate among Malays is the least among the various races. The principal fatal diseases were, expressed in approximate percentages of crude deaths:—

Fever unspecified	..	..	..	42
Premature Birth	..	..	..	12
Convulsions	..	..	..	10
Old Age	..	..	..	9
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	7
Malaria	..	..	..	4

Infantile Mortality: The crude infantile mortality rate was 148, the same as in 1934. In 1932 it was 120 and in 1933 leapt to 141. The only satisfactory feature of this rise is that, in spite of the malarial wave in 1935, there was no increase above the 1934 rate. Almost 50% of the infantile deaths occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of death, expressed as approximate percentages of the total infantile deaths, were:—

Premature Birth	..	..	..	48
Convulsions	..	..	..	30
Fever unspecified	..	..	..	10
Pneumonia	..	..	..	4
Diagnosed Malaria	..	..	..	2
Bowel disease	..	..	..	2

Early deaths and sickness in early life stand out prominently. Half the deaths apparently took place in the 0—20 year period, while 45% of the total deaths occurred in the first fifteen years of life.

The following table indicates the incidence of reported communicable diseases by nationality for 1935:—

Diseases	Malaya Deaths	Chinese Deaths	Indians Deaths	Non- Asiatics Deaths	Others Deaths	Total	
						Cases	Deaths
Fever un- specified ...	3,327	671	213	...	108	...	4,319
Malaria ...	172	134	90	...	11	...	407
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
Enteric ...	21	6	...	...	2	54	29
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	53	53	90	...	4	425	200
Influenza ...	25	3	2	...	1	625	31
Diphtheria ...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	409	...
Whooping cough... ..	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
Leprosy ...	1	...	...	...	...	67	1
Pneumonia ...	24	52	158	...	...	598	234
Phthisis ...	46	104	46	...	7	218	203
Puerperal Fever ...	151	37	27	...	5	...	220
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yaws ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of the causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria and unspecified fevers: 4,726 deaths or 46% of the total deaths in the State were reported as due to malaria and fevers of undefined origin during the year under review. If convulsions are added, and without doubt many malarial deaths are reported as due to convulsions, this percentage is increased to some 56%. Diagnosed malaria accounted for some 4% of deaths from all causes. There was a very considerable increase in the incidence of the disease, a fact of which there was further proof in the tendency to an increase of spleen rates. A study of breeding places in the controlled areas also revealed an increasing tendency towards breeding of dangerous species

of mosquitoes in places previously free. The death statistics show no appreciable increase, however, and while this may be ascribed partly to better and earlier treatment, the true conclusion seems to be that the disease has shown no increased virulence as yet, although far more widespread. The death rate from possible fever causes among Malays, Chinese and Indians gives the ratio of 13: 13: 8.

During 1935 18,200 cases of malaria were reported from estates as compared with 14,045 in 1934.

The European Estate figures show that the case incidence per mille increased to 473.6 representing an increase of almost 4,000 cases. (Population increase 7,000). The malaria death rate per mille rose from 1.9 to 3.2. The hospital admission rate for all fever cases was 47.6%. Only a few estates admit up to 95% of fever cases though this should be the aim of all.

The case fatality for hospital cases remained about 1% but lines fatality rose sharply from 0.076% to 0.27%. This is not a good sign and shows too many cases still treated in lines, a bad practice especially in bad malarial years. Malarial deaths as a whole formed 14% of the gross deaths, a rise from 9% in 1934. The total deaths from other causes rose also, as is common when a malarial wave is in progress.

The figures for Asiatic Holdings show 856 cases notified and 21 deaths, a malarial death rate of 1.6, but they must be read with great caution. Apart from a reduction in population of approximately 2,000, there was a considerable reduction in residential labour and much more kampong labour was employed.

The vital statistics of between 30—40% of the population recorded therefore do not appear in these figures, but are absorbed in the general figures for the State. Malay labour also prefers to die and have its children born in its own kampongs and many leave the estate for these events. These factors render the interpretation of the figures available extremely hazardous. It is obvious that the cases of malaria, the hospital admissions and deaths recorded arise from possibly even less than half the population returned. If these be accepted the malarial death rate would be in the neighbourhood of 3 per mille corresponding to that of the European Holdings, although a much smaller malarial incidence is returned. There would appear, however, to be a slight but encouraging increase in the use of the hospital, as over 100 more cases were admitted than in 1934 and there were fewer deaths, indicating earlier admission. Indeed the case fatality in hospital was 1.6% compared with 3% in the previous year.

Lines fatality rose sharply as on European Holdings from 1.6 to 3.05. For every 1,000 cases returned as occurring on European and Asiatic holdings approximately 3 and 30 die in the lines. There appears to be no reason, therefore, to alter the conclusion found in 1934 that:

(a) many cases of malaria from Asiatic holdings are not recorded;

(b) though the position is improving, many are still not admitted to hospital;

(c) many severe cases refuse to avail themselves of hospital treatment or are not sent to hospital.

Cholera: There were no cases of cholera.

Small-pox: No cases of small-pox were reported during the year.

Tropical Typhus: There were no cases.

Enteric: 54 cases with 29 deaths were reported during the year, 60% of the cases occurring in Alor Star and district. The high mortality suggests that a large number of milder cases escape notice.

Pneumonia: There were 234 deaths recorded from this cause during 1935 as compared with 179 last year. Thus over 2% of the total deaths reported were due to pneumonia. There was an approximate death rate of 0.5 per mille. It is interesting to compare these figures with those from the estate populations for the year where a hospital case mortality of 35% and a death rate of 1.2 per mille were reported. 67% of the deaths from the State as a whole occurred among the Indian community.

Phthisis: 203 deaths were reported as against 186 in the previous year.

Yaws: The small number of yaws cases notified makes it clear:

(a) that yaws is a disease apparently absent from estate population;

(b) that this disease is not one of those for which treatment is now sought in hospital. A large amount of treatment is carried out in Government out-door dispensaries and by the medical staff on their district visits.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

An anti-malarial department was organised during the year and considerable increase in anti-malarial work, both in extent and scope, can be recorded. The considerable malarial problems presented by the very large rice-growing areas around Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi received special attention. A detailed investigation was begun in Alor Star to ascertain the exact local carrier, its breeding conditions and the best and cheapest method of control. Elsewhere permanent schemes for subsoil drainage, brush oiling, experimentation with Paris Green were undertaken, Chemio-prophylaxis was continued at the quarantine station, Padang Besar and Bukit Kayu Hitam and an increasing number of estates, atebirin and plasmochin remaining the drugs of choice. A very important problem requiring considerably increased attention is the control of mosquitoes in residential areas.

Work in the State under this head may be divided into general sections for convenience as follows:—

A. Sanitary Board Areas.

There are nine such areas in the State namely:—Kota Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Jitra, Baling, Bandar Bahru, Yen, Kuala Nerang, and Langkawi. In addition certain areas around these and certain smaller places are gazetted as "Controlled Building Areas." In the former full sanitary control is possible: in the latter only building control.

Considerable attention was paid to the position in the Sanitary Board areas by the Health Department during the year in view of the proposed concentration on rural problems by the Health Survey in 1936. Thus, though the policy pursued in previous years was followed and minor improvements effected in many directions, the problem presented is now being considered in its broader aspects, by which procedure it is hoped to effect considerable advance in the near future.

(a) *Sewage Disposal*: Two large sewage disposal schemes were commenced in Alor Star and Sungei Patani. These, it is expected, will deal satisfactorily with the European quarters in these places. In addition, certain smaller schemes for Government buildings in Alor Star were approved. The main method of night soil disposal will still continue to be the dry pail, however, but it is hoped to substitute lorry removal for the present very unsatisfactory hand cartage systems now in use. The pail system was considerably extended in all the larger Sanitary Board areas.

The Boards also approved the supervision schemes recommended to render the existing methods as satisfactory as possible until lorries are available. Action was taken to standardise the night soil bucket in order to remove the anomalous position at present created by the several types in use.

(b) *Refuse Disposal*: A new type of incinerator was erected at Sungei Patani. This appears to be giving satisfaction. Smaller incinerators were also erected in several other Sanitary Board areas. "Controlled tipping" was practised as a temporary measure in Alor Star until it was seen how the new Sungei Patani type functioned. A new public dust bin was designed and approved during the year and it is hoped to introduce this to all the Sanitary Board areas in the near future.

(c) *Water Supplies*: Although all the Sanitary Board areas except one are supplied with piped water, the question of improving and extending present supplies was fully considered as:—

- (i) only one main supply is chlorinated;
- (ii) general analysis returns continue to give unsatisfactory results; and
- (iii) only a limited portion of the population is at present dealt with.

The water supply problem will form one of the main objects of the Health Survey.

(d) *Housing*: The larger Sanitary Boards continued to reduce unsatisfactory conditions in the temporary and permanent slum districts in their areas and in one definite policy was adopted of demolishing all unsatisfactory temporary houses on a demand for repairs and limiting their further construction to the extra Sanitary Board controlled building zone. It is hoped to extend this policy to the other Sanitary Boards and, in general, to accelerate the cleaning up of the large squatter areas at present in close proximity in all to the permanent house. A type plan for the non-permanent non-Malay house was adopted, while the temporary shop was prohibited.

Removal of the old and insanitary permanent shop house was slowly continued. It is hoped to accelerate action in this direction, to further reduce the number of cubicles without direct access of light and to further improve the "open space" in existing buildings where possible. By such means is the gross overcrowding and insanitary conditions prevalent in certain sections being slowly reduced and new building encouraged.

(e) *Food Control*: Action was taken to reduce the large numbers of street stalls in Sanitary Board areas, to enforce the bye-laws on those remaining and thus to prevent the existence of the considerable number of large and highly insanitary temporary shops (*i.e.* stalls) found spreading unchecked. The whole question of food control was carefully reviewed and all food manufacturing premises were visited. The question of some universal form of control by the licensing of these and the increasing number of hawkers is now under consideration. Dirty food production and sale is far too common and the menace to the public health entailed cannot be overstressed. The public markets were considerably improved and further progress by extension and improved supervision is impending. The rural market of weekly fairs continued to function popularly under the Agricultural Department and action was commenced to improve their sanitary circumstances.

(f) *Trade Premises*: The small workshop continued to be a health problem and a solution is now being sought by means of licensing control. Steps were taken to prevent the operation of several trades in one premises and to improve labour conditions where possible.

(g) *Drainage*: Lack of drainage in Alor Star is bound up with the Anti-Malarial problem. Recommendations will follow the special malarial investigation now under way. Drainage improvements have recently been considered by most of the Boards and estimates have been prepared. Necessary improvements will take a considerable time as drainage requirements have not followed building expansion in past years.

(h) *Bye-laws*: A revision of existing Sanitary Laws is under consideration in view of similar action in other parts of the country. Lack of precise and modern bye-laws is one of the main reasons for the slow improvement at present possible in all Sanitary Board areas.

(i) *Town Plans*: A zoning plan was gazetted for Sungei Patani during the year and it is hoped that similar action will be taken by the other large Sanitary Boards in the near future as it is realised that little real progress is to be expected unless a definite policy is laid down and followed in each area.

B. Government Departments.

Inspections of police stations, cooly lines and other Government quarters were carried out during the year. The majority of those visited showed a reasonable sanitary standard and a remarkably low spleen rate. The traveling dispensary is mainly responsible for the latter fact.

C. Kampong and Rural Areas.

No control and little knowledge of the extra Sanitary Board and Estate area exist at the moment although some 85% of the population is concerned.

Some small and modified rural investigations were carried out during the year. These tended to indicate:—

(a) that some 75% of the population still resort to the river, the stream and the shallow well for drinking water;

(b) that in the main such water supplies are open to serious contamination;

(c) that intestinal disease is common;

(d) that malaria is a main and vitally important factor in some districts but not in others;

(e) that such diseases as Beri-beri and Filariasis appear to be confined to specified areas.

D. Estates.

The improvement in general health reported last year was not maintained during 1935 owing principally to a wave of malaria as evidenced by an increase in fever cases of 30% over the previous year's figures. Apart from malaria, however, an improvement in general health may be considered to have occurred.

An observation on malaria deaths on estates worthy of note is that there has been a sharp rise in mortality of cases treated in the lines, the hospitals mortality rates remaining unchanged. The obvious remedy, namely insistence on hospital treatment of malaria to a much greater extent than has been indulged in heretofore, is being applied by the Health Department.

HEALTH ON ESTATES.

Estate health is reflected by the figures shown in the following table, which show a deterioration when compared with those of 1934:

No.	Class of holding	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals		Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
				Govt.	Group			
1	European owned	36,619	222	43	598	863	23.6	...
2	Native owned	12,901	51	4	32	87	6.7	...
	TOTAL ...	49,520	273	47	630	950	...	19.2
				677				

424 estates on the visiting list of 514 were inspected by the Health staff during the year. 86 estates are under European control and 428 under Asiatic management.

Recommendations on coolie lines, water supplies and other sanitary measures were made wherever necessary.

The population on European estates rose by 7,000 during the year while that of Asiatic holdings, owing to closure of several small ones, fell by 2,000.

Population figures on Asiatic holdings are not very reliable owing to the ease with which Malay and Chinese labourers leave the estate to return to their homes.

A report compiled by the Health Department in conjunction with the Health Board shows that:

(i) The estate population of Kedah is only some 10% of the total of the State.

(ii) Malaria is the most important cause of sickness.

(iii) Only about one-third of malaria cases go to hospital.

(iv) Both the death rate and the infantile mortality rate for estates are higher than those for the whole State.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

38 out of 86 Malay Vernacular Schools were visited and only two remain which have not been inspected in recent years. 27 non-Government schools were also visited. School inspection is only in its infancy in Kedah but the work is being increased year by year.

The following figures give the remediable, preventable diseases found during these inspections:—

(a) Total number of children on registers of Vernacular Schools	..	..	4,811
Total number of children inspected	..	..	4,148
(b) Total number of children on registers of non-Government Schools	..	..	589
Total number of children inspected	..	..	390

Diseases	Number of Cases in (a)	Percent- age	Number of Cases in (b)	Percent- age
Spleen	319	7.69	20	5.13
Anaemia	81	1.95	4	1.03
Not vaccinated	121	2.92	16	4.10
Eye diseases	11	.25	5	1.28
Ear diseases	17	.42	...	...
Scabies	274	6.61	22	5.64
Other skin diseases	16	.39	...	...
Yaws	13	.32	...	...
Caries (Class I)	491	11.84	29	7.44
" (" II)	457	11.02	39	10.00
" (" III)	593	14.30	86	22.05

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year there were 220 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child birth or a percentage of 1.32 to total births—a slight increase over last year's figure.

The number of still births recorded was 888 or a percentage of 5.31 to total births.

542 cases under "Pregnancy and its diseases" were treated in the various Government hospitals and there were 30 deaths or 5.31 of total treated.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A total of 18,401 patients were treated in all hospitals and prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 799, giving a percentage of 4.34. 218 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.16%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 6 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6.48
1931	12,695	738	5.81
1932	12,473	596	4.77
1933	13,617	646	4.74
1934	14,367	739	5.14
1935	18,401	799	4.34

The following table gives the number of indoor sick treated during the year in the various hospitals and prison sick wards:—

Hospitals	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
Alor Star	6,485	254	3.10
Sungei Patani	5,943	308	5.18
Kulim	4,860	202	4.15
Baling	351	14	3.10
Langkawi	602	21	3.45
<i>Prison Sick Wards.</i>			
Alor Star	125	...	...
Sungei Patani	35	...	...
Totals	18,401	799	4.34

Out-door and Travelling Dispensaries treated 115,737 cases, of which 83,516 were new.

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for the last 7 years were as follows:—

1347 A.H.	..	..	..	..	59
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	..	80
1931 „	..	..	..	..	73
1932 „	..	..	..	..	59
1933 „	..	..	..	..	71
1934 „	..	..	..	..	76
1935 „	..	..	..	..	93

LEPROSY.

67 cases with 1 death were reported as compared with 37 cases and 1 death in 1934.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 7 years were:—

1347 A.H.	..	..	..	..	45
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	..	25
1931 „	..	..	..	..	42
1932 „	..	..	..	..	33
1933 „	..	..	..	..	23
1934 „	..	..	..	..	31
1935 „	..	..	..	..	61

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There are in Kedah five Government Hospitals, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Baling, Kulim and Kuah (in the Langkawi Islands) with 300, 285, 28, 200 and 63 beds respectively.

A ward for the accommodation of Phthisis cases, 6 additional attendants' quarters, an Office for the Lady Medical Officer, 4 married dressers' quarters, and 1 General Ward were completed at the Alor Star Hospital; 2 Malay wards of a new type and 2 additional cells were built at the Hospital, Sungei Patani.

At each of these Hospitals there is an Out-door Dispensary as well as at Bakar Bata (for Malay women and children), Alor Star town, Kuala Nerang, Changloon, Jitra (opened in 1935), Yen, Sik, Bandar Bahru and Padang Ma'sirat (Langkawi).

The North, Central and South Districts are each provided with a Motor Travelling Dispensary, by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and police stations accessible by road. The Assistant Surgeon or Dresser at Kuah visits all villages in the Langkawi Islands monthly, by sea or road.

With the provision of the above facilities, to which must be added the whole of the Health Board organisation for dealing with Estate Labour, it is claimed that the great majority of the inhabitants of the State now have an opportunity of access to the benefits of modern medicine.

That fuller advantage of Medical services is being taken by the people is shown by such figures as: Government Hospitals treated 18,401 patients as against 14,367 in the previous year, Government Dispensaries attended to 115,737 cases as against 95,031 in the previous year, etc.

Two decisions of far-reaching importance to the general public health were taken during the year under review. It was decided to carry out a Health Survey of the State and to undertake a special malarial investigation of Alor Star during the year 1936. Preparations to this end were accordingly undertaken, a laboratory being equipped, personnel selected and trained and some preliminary investigations carried out.

The Health Survey is of special interest in that it is believed that this is the first State in the Malay Peninsula to undertake such a task. As some 85% of the population can be definitely classed as rural and as little is known of the health conditions among them, the value of such a work cannot be over-estimated.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—HOUSING OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE RURAL AREA.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than \$1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money

rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—HOUSING IN THE URBAN AREAS.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 22,680).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,610).

Kulim (estimated population 7,153).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—HOUSING OF LABOURERS ON ESTATES.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well-built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

	1354.	1353.	1352,	1351.	1350.
Tin-ore ..	295	196	164	168	185
Wolfram ..	163	98	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. The assessment for Kedah remained 333 tons of metallic tin. The exportable quota was raised from 46% to 90% towards the end of the year.

The price of tin averaged \$109.20 per pikul.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to \$48,598 as against \$33,481 in 1353. Expenditure amounted to \$4,603 (against \$4,654).

Fourteen general Prospecting Licences for wolfram and one Exclusive Prospecting Licence for tin were issued. Four applications for Mining leases were made and one of them approved, the remainder being still under consideration. Three Mining Leases were registered, two of them being new applications and one a renewal, comprising an area of 465 relongs (331 acres). Renewal of two leases due to expire in 1355 was approved. The total area of Mining Titles at the end of the year was 7,493 relongs (5,328 acres).

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 12 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Lampan licences were issued to two mines. The only dredge in the State worked throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining fell from 443 to 408 of whom 150 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 711 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, Etc.

AREA OF STATE = 3,648 sq: Miles

AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,950 sq: Miles

Forest Reserves							
1,170 sq: miles							
Rubber							
478 sq: miles							
Rice							
382 sq: miles							
Coconuts	T	A	B	F	N	O	
43 sq: miles							41 sq: miles
BALANCE							
1,534 sq: miles							
<i>Note: "Balance" includes some 173 sq. miles alienated for agricultural purposes but not yet cultivated; areas alienated for mining purposes; town, village & Government Reserves, as well as the State Land still available for alienation.</i>							

Reference

T=Tapioca	6,797 acres	O=Others i. e.	
A=Areca-nut	2,172 "	Tobacco	691 acres
B=Banana	2,815 "	Pineapple	494 "
F=Fruit Trees	5,087 "	Sweet Potato	431 "
N=Nipah	4,562 "	Tea	700 "
		Coffee	285 "
		Sago Palm	387 "
		Ground Nut	297 "
		Chilli	466 "
		Kapok	137 "
		Ginger	191 "
		Sireh	252 "
		Vegetables	570 "

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi was 244,493 acres (approximately 382 square miles) and the area under rubber 315,714 acres (approximately 493 square miles). There were also 27,715 acres under coconuts, 6,797 under tapioca, 2,172 under areca-nuts, 2,815 under bananas and it is estimated that there were 5,087 acres planted with fruit. Tea, tobacco, pineapples, coffee, chillies, ground-nuts, sago, sweet potatoes, sireh, ginger, kapok and vegetables were also planted extensively enough to be of considerable economic importance.

Padi: In spite of irregular rainfall the total crop of wet and dry padi was the highest ever obtained and exceeded the previous record crop of 1352 (1933—1934) by 2,339,980 gantangs. The total estimated yield was 96,360,344 gantangs.

The area planted with wet padi was 244,493 acres exceeding the largest area ever recorded by 6,035 acres, and was 9,884 acres greater than that of the previous season. The total yield was 96,036,998 gantangs and the calculated yield per acre, based on the actual area reaped, was 394 gantangs per acre.

There was a decrease of 3,398 acres in the area planted with dry padi, the total being 1,923 acres giving a total yield of 323,346 gantangs.

Compared with last season the damage done to the crop by flood was small, 1,123 acres being affected. The greatest damage in proportion to the area cultivated was 12% and occurred in the Bandar Bahru district. A wet harvest undoubtedly accounted for some loss of padi. The increase in yield was chiefly due to new "gelam" areas being opened up following the coast in the Kubang Pasu district, and to more extensive planting of high yielding selected strains.

The following table shows the area planted with wet and dry padi and the crop reaped during the 1344 and the last five seasons. As from the year 1349 yields are based on crop cutting tests and the estimates of Penghulus:—

Season	Relongs	Acres	Crop in 1,000 gantangs	AVERAGE YIELD PER	
				Relong	Acre
* 1344	233,897	166,067	32,780	140	197
† 1350	296,406	210,408	72,218	244	344
† 1351	316,999	225,069	75,502	238	335
† 1352	343,350	243,778	94,020	274	386
† 1353	336,336	238,798	90,575	269	379
† 1354	347,064	246,416	96,360	278	391

* = Estimates based on Penghulus' returns.

† = Estimates based on crop cutting tests and Penghulus' returns.

The total crop of padi harvested converted into terms of rice was equivalent to roughly 144,000 tons. The requirements of the population of the State, allowing 1 lb. per head per day, would be 74,955 tons which gives a calculated surplus of 69,100 tons of rice for export.

Notwithstanding an increase in crop production average monthly prices were higher compared with the corresponding periods for the previous year.

At the beginning of the year (April 1935) the price stood at \$9.50—\$10.00 per kuncha (160 gantangs) but by Rabilakhir (July) had risen to \$12.50 per kuncha. There was then a fall in price followed by a sudden rise in Shaaban (November) to \$13.00 per kuncha. During the remaining four months the price gradually declined, and at the end of the period under review stood at \$10.50 per kuncha.

The price of rice remained fairly steady throughout the year being 20—24 cents per gantang.

There were 15 power driven Rice Mills in operation during the year and another under construction which will be completed before the next harvest.

The damage done by pests in the main padi-growing areas was not serious. Attacks of stem-borers occurred but the damage done did not appear to be any more severe than usual. Rats were responsible for a certain amount of damage but were controlled by hunting, trapping and poisoning. The fresh water crab which destroys young seedlings in the early stages were kept in check by hand collecting and trapping. Pigs in Langkawi Island, which might have proved a serious menace to the padi crop, were very successfully kept away from the fields by communal fencing. Long stretches of padi land adjoining pig infested jungle were fenced by the people of the mukims and kept in repair throughout the season. Pig drives on a large scale were also organised.

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers, both in and out of the State.

Rubber: At the close of the year the following were the areas under rubber:—

Large Estates 232 with a total area of 205,003 acres (288,737 relongs);

Medium Estates 678 with a total area of 33,681 acres (47,438 relongs);

Small-holdings approximate area 67,030 acres (94,408 relongs).

Of the above there were 11,422 acres (16,087 relongs) of budded rubber and 4,178 acres (5,885 relongs) were interplanted with buddings, chiefly on large estates.

During the first four months of the year the average price of smoked sheet was \$24.00 per pikul and unsmoked sheet \$21.00 per pikul. In Jemadilakhir (September) there was a sudden fall in the price of smoked sheet to \$22.00 per pikul but very little change in the price of unsmoked sheet. There followed a gradual rise in price of both classes of sheet and at the close of the year (March 1936) smoked and unsmoked sheet stood at \$32.50 and \$32.00 per pikul respectively. Throughout the latter period there was considerable demand for unsmoked sheet and the price, thereof, was never very much lower than that of smoked sheet.

Quarterly surveys of small-holdings out of tapping were taken along roads in the principal rubber growing areas of the State. The first survey was taken during Ramthan (December) and the second during Zulhejah (March 1936). From the first survey it was estimated that there were 37% of the holdings out of tapping and the survey taken at the end of the year showed that this had increased to 50%.

Some improvement was noted in the upkeep of small-holdings and more conservative systems of tapping were adopted.

The most prevalent disease was Mouldy-rot which occurred chiefly in the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda districts. The control of the disease was successfully maintained.

Outbreaks of Leaf-mildew (*Oidium Heveae*) occurred in South and Central Kedah following wintering but no serious damage was observed.

Coconuts: The area under this crop decreased from 29,182 acres (41,102 relongs) to 27,715 acres (39,036 relongs) which was due mainly to the felling of a large number of unbearing palms in the Kulim district. This crop was chiefly grown interplanted on small-holdings and small estates, there being few cases where it was grown to any extent as a sole crop.

Owing to the low price of copra there was little improvement noted in the methods of manufacture which in a great majority of cases were crude. A very poor quality of copra was produced.

Two kilns of approved design were in operation in the Kuala Muda district, and turned out quite a good class of copra.

Prices ranged from \$3.50—\$6.50 per pikul, and at the close of the year stood at \$5.75 per pikul.

No serious damage was done by pests.

Tapioca: There was a decrease of 3,409 acres (4,801 relongs) in the area under cultivation, a decline which was anticipated in view of the Rubber Regulation Enactment and restriction of rubber planting. In the past tapioca was chiefly grown as catch crop among young rubber.

Prices of sago and flour ranged from \$5.80—\$9.00 and \$1.50—\$6.00 per pikul respectively, while the average price for roots was 40 cents per pikul. Several tapioca mills complained of being unable to obtain a sufficient supply of roots for their normal working requirements.

Tobacco: The area under this crop estimated at the end of the year (March 1936) showed a decrease compared with the figures for the previous year, being 691 acres (973 relongs) as against 985 acres (1,388 relongs). This is accounted for to some extent by a large decrease in the area planted in the Kubang Pasu district. The most important tobacco growing area is the Baling district where one-third of the total crop was grown. The soil in this district is particularly suitable, being light loam, and supplies of bat guano, which is the principal manure applied, can be conveniently obtained from the local caves. For the most part the crop was cultivated by Chinese, and partially cured and green leaves were manufactured into a form of cheap cigarette tobacco of very poor quality. Cured leaves were used for the preparation of cheroots. Ground-nuts were the chief crop grown in rotation with tobacco.

The average price of first quality cured leaves was low ranging from \$25.00 to \$39.00 per pikul (Baling). In some of the small tobacco growing areas higher prices were, on occasions, recorded.

No very serious damage was done by pests.

No excise restrictions concerning the growth, manufacture and sale of local tobacco were in force.

School Gardens: Of the 82 vernacular schools 73 had school gardens, and three schools had small padi fields. Certain selected varieties of padi were provided to the latter for demonstration. Three new gardens were opened during the course of the year.

During the year the subordinate officers paid regular visits to all school gardens in their respective districts and advice and lectures were given. The majority of the gardens were satisfactorily maintained and a good variety of vegetables grown.

A school garden competition was held in the Kuala Muda district during Rabilawal (July) and the first prize awarded to Sungei Patani School, Pinang Tunggal and Rantau Panjang Schools being placed second and third respectively. The competition was keenly contested and much interest was displayed by the boys and teachers.

At Jitra a Vegetable Show was held at the weekly fair in November. The exhibits consisted of vegetables grown by school children in their school or home garden, and the standard of the exhibits was fair.

Weekly Fairs: As was stated in last year's report, these weekly fairs provide the peasant with "a market and a reasonable price for his spare produce, whether it be spices, fruit, fish, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, carpentry, pottery, preserves, basketry, padi-planting implements, poultry, beef or even Malay medicine They are proving valuable centres for agricultural lectures and the dissemination of useful information and propaganda generally: they are becoming, too, the social clubs of the villagers, the natural meeting place for discussion of topics of interest and the exchange of gossip." The fairs in operation at the close of the year numbered 34. Twelve of the smaller fairs were compelled to close down owing to lack of local support, but those that were maintained have grown in size and importance.

The monthly turnover from all the fairs was estimated at \$32,000.00.

The Wednesday fair at Alor Star was exceedingly popular and the detailed returns supplied by the clerk in charge show that the number of Malay sellers of both sexes was 8,372, and the total value of produce sold during the year amounted to \$58,531.00. The value of the fruits and vegetables alone which were sold was \$28,175.00 whilst sreh, salt-fish and hand-milled rice realised \$4,417.00, \$4,121.00 and \$3,861.00 respectively.

Agriculture and Livestock Exhibition: Towards the end of the year arrangements were put in hand for the organisation of an Agricultural and Livestock Exhibition to take place during Rabilawal, 1355 (June 1936). The exhibition which will be primarily of an agricultural nature, will also include livestock, village and school handicrafts, departmental and commercial exhibits.

LIVESTOCK.

The annual livestock census showed a slight increase in the number of buffaloes from 62,249 in 1353 to 62,330 and a slight decrease in the number of oxen, from 69,943 to 66,834. No census of goats and pigs was taken. It is possible that the decrease in the number of oxen may be due to increased slaughter at weekly fairs for consumption within the State.

There was a substantial increase in the export of cattle and pigs during the year arising from the prohibition of importation into the Peninsula of animals from Siam owing to the rinderpest there. Kedah's exports rose from a monthly average of about 100 head of cattle to 325 head and there was a corresponding rise in price, which supplied the cattle-owners of the State with a good opportunity for disposing profitably of animals in excess of agricultural needs.

The first outbreak of rinderpest in the State for 14 years started in the Kuala Muda district at the beginning of Jemadilakhir (September). The origin of the outbreak could not be discovered but is suspected to be the smuggling-in of infected stock. Strict quarantine measures and the slaughter of all infected animals as soon as they were detected were successful in confining the infection to two mukims and in stamping it out two months after its commencement. The absence of any reliable immunising agents prevented the application of protective inoculation and compulsory slaughter for which compensation was paid was resorted to instead. \$435.00 was thus paid in compensation at rates which proved acceptable to owners, who soon realised the advantage of reporting sickness early. Although there were 2,300 head of cattle in the two mukims, the total mortality was only 93, including the animals destroyed upon payment of compensation.

Rabies is still a menace to the State and sporadic cases to the number of nine continued to occur. A muzzling order was enforced throughout the State.

Four cases of trypanosomiasis and seven cases of piroplasmosis were discovered but it is thought that the incidence of these blood parasites, borne by ticks and

insects, may be more wide-spread than these figures indicate. A large percentage of the local cattle is mildly infected soon after birth and develops a resistance to them, which prevents serious trouble. But the existence of the parasites would be a serious obstacle to the introduction of highly-bred European cattle.

The cattle census reveals a proportion of adult females to males of about 2.2: 1, which is more than adequate to ensure a sufficiency of breeding males. Under the present system of range-farming, where cattle are turned loose on rice-fields and grazing reserves, no selective breeding is practised and there is no obstacle to propagation by bulls of inferior quality. To end this state of affairs the Selective Cattle-breeding Enactment, which provides for the sterilisation of all male calves considered unsuitable to breed, was passed and brought into operation during the year. While the penghulus were zealous in bringing for treatment animals in the possession of Indians or Chinese, many unsurmountable obstacles seemed to occur to prevent the production of calves belonging to their raayat and it is likely that years of instruction, persuasion and pressure may have to be spent before the measures are properly appreciated and pass into the technique of Kedah cattle-breeding. A policy for maintaining the numbers of breeding female cattle is embodied in an Enactment forbidding the export or slaughter of female cattle under the age of ten years except with the written permission of the State Veterinary Surgeon, granted on the ground of unsuitability for retention as breeding stock. Several new grazing grounds were gazetted during the year but, although 10,400 acres are thus reserved, many more are still required.

ESTATE LABOUR.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese. The figures are as follows:—

			1353	1354
Indians	...	...	21,936	21,155
Malays	...	...	11,014	7,727
Chinese	...	...	4,605	3,486
Others	...	...	147	89
Totals	...	...	37,702	32,457

These figures represent a decrease during the year of 5,245 or 13.9%.

The decrease was due to a cessation of tapping by the proprietors of many small estates, who preferred to sell their rubber export rights, to the incidence of rubber regulation and to the completion of cultivation programmes on certain estates. There was, however, no difficulty in finding work for those who wanted it, and the employment of labourers was recorded on 671 estates exceeding 25 acres in area as compared with 438 last year, as well as on three mines.

During the year 537 adults, 143 minors and 116 infants received assisted passages from India.

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 270 visits and 23 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no serious disturbances during the year. A few cases occurred where small gangs of labourers, considering they had a grievance, stopped work. These cases were inquired into by officers of the Labour Department and their advice accepted by the parties concerned. 605 complaints were registered, many of them trivial, and almost all were settled departmentally. 45 convictions were obtained by the Department for breaches of the labour laws. Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 6.96 per mille as compared with 5.89 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 9.93 and 7.57 respectively.

The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 2.23: 1, last year's ratio being 2.42: 1.

There were 5 Government Toddy Shops, 10 Public Shops and 82 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 5 Government Shops, 12 Public Shops and 75 Estate Shops licensed in 1353. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The forest reserves of the State comprise 749,057 acres, of which 571,287 acres have been finally constituted, 99,187 preliminarily notified and 78,593 approved by the State Council but not yet preliminarily notified. The great majority of the area thus reserved is of a purely protective nature, the necessity in a rice-growing State like Kedah of preventing erosion and floods and ensuring a supply of water demanding such precaution. Actually not more than 140,000 acres of the reserves constituted or contemplated will be exploitable with the present facilities or any projected, for the next fifteen years.

Natural reproduction was satisfactory but of commercial regeneration fellings there is little to report. Regeneration improvement felling went on and during the year 897 acres had received the first treatment, which consists of ringing unwanted trees combined with a clearing away of undesirable species in the undergrowth, and 551 acres the second treatment, which deals with trees previously ringed but not yet dead. In the Perak reserve the regeneration achieved is sufficient in the areas ready for final felling and in places may be said to be abundant, particularly where dense patches of meranti occur. There was a welcome emergence of young keruing and jelutong. In the Bongsu reserve, the regeneration is of the mixed type, kumus, balau, resak, chengal, mersawa and various sorts of meranti predominating and damar laut merah occurring in varying quantities. Operations for the improvement of the growing stock were confined to stick thinnings in mangrove forest, which allows the removal of any tree provided a tree of better species and greater girth is left within five feet of the stump. 2,296 acres were worked in this manner, of which 1,622 acres were finished. No new plantations were formed.

No timber was exported to the United Kingdom during the year and only very slightly more than last year was exported to other States in Malaya. Increased use of a mining dredge led to a greater output of firewood and, while the outturn of Class I timber did not differ from the previous year's, a small building "boom" during the year was responsible for a substantial increase in the production of Class II and Class IV timber and of poles. The price of

hardwoods, such as chengal, merbau and resak, rose considerably during the year. Three sawmills were at work but not to the full extent of their capacity. The output of timber from the reserves was negligible but this consort with the policy of preserving seedbearers until operations for the improvement of the forest have been conducted. No commercial operations were being carried out at the close of the year and in mangrove reserves stick thinning only was done. The following statement provides a comparison with former years. There is reason to believe that some confusion between the outturn of charcoal from reserved and unreserved forests vitiated to some extent the 1353 records.

TIMBER CUBIC FEET.

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	2,995	13,935	10,204	4,371	4,372
Unreserved forest	705,532	621,149	546,294	417,592	420,482
Total ...	708,527	635,084	556,498	421,963	424,854

FIREWOOD CUBIC FEET.

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	496,940	563,370	280,209	112,916	134,416
Unreserved forest	1,110,512	502,268	276,286	219,044	336,524
Total ...	1,607,452	1,065,638	556,495	331,960	470,940

CHARCOAL CUBIC FEET.

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	51,655	37,614	46,314	41,574	37,248
Unreserved forest	8,742	28,299	5,936	8,425	11,512
Total ...	60,397	65,913	52,250	49,999	48,760

The export of damar temak was maintained and the production of jelutong increased. There was a considerable falling off in rotans and a large increase in the output of mangrove bark and bamboos. As in the previous year, there was no export of keruing oil.

Both revenue and expenditure increased and the surplus rose to \$20,000. The table below shows revenue and expenditure returns for the last five years:—

		1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	...	72,511	66,755	55,051	45,668	52,501
Expenditure	...	52,263	52,263	54,170	55,295	59,215

It is to be noted that \$2,651 more than last year were spent on the improvement of forests, an investment from which a satisfactory return may be expected in the future.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade for the year 1354 was \$35,631,866 as compared with \$34,918,203 in 1353. It was not to be expected that the great increase of the figures for 1353 over those for 1352 would be repeated. Imports were valued at \$10,147,327 and exports at \$25,484,559. This was an increase in imports of \$1,120,591 over last year but a decrease in exports of \$406,908 which can be ascribed to the absence this year of anything similar to last year's rush to export rubber in anticipation of Restriction. The returns show a balance of visible exports against visible imports of \$15,337,232, last year's figures being \$16,865,731.

The following table shows under the main heads the values of imports and exports for the past five years:—

Classes		Imports	Exports
		\$	\$
Class I.			
Animals, food, drinks and tobacco ...	1350 A.H.	3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 ..	3,027,257	3,584,183
	1352 ..	3,550,230	3,219,899
	1353 ..	3,964,357	3,689,705
	1354 ..	4,053,115	4,701,170
Class II.			
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	1350 A.H.	300,461	7,661,746
	1351 ..	300,009	6,504,945
	1352 ..	351,695	16,463,094
	1353 ..	326,114	21,816,677
	1354 ..	375,333	19,020,248
Class III.			
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1350 A.H.	3,301,097	289,210
	1351 ..	3,371,530	470,490
	1352 ..	4,314,811	440,915
	1353 ..	4,735,898	385,085
	1354 ..	5,716,783	1,763,104

Classes				Imports	Exports
Class IV.				\$	\$
* Parcel Post	...	1350 A.H.	...	...	...
		1351 "	...	...	...
		1352 "	...	...	...
		1353 "	...	...	...
		1354 "	96	37	
Class V.					
Bullion and Specie	...	1350 A.H.	...	...	...
		1351 "	...	...	...
		1352 "	126	...	...
		1353 "	367	...	...
		1354 "	2,000	...	...

* In respect of Siam only.

The principal exports in 1354 were:—

			\$
Arecanuts (2,086 tons)	..	..	157,758
Bran (4,794 tons)	..	..	116,417
Cattle (3,069 head)	..	..	181,910
Copra (2,361 tons)	..	..	148,226
Eggs (12,863,377 in number)	..	..	247,335
Fish (1,665 tons)	..	..	117,716
Padi (20,027 tons)	..	..	665,762
Rice (37,520 tons)	..	..	2,234,886
Rubber (39,337 tons)	..	..	18,255,456
Tapioca Pearl (4,803 tons)	..	..	367,893
Tapioca Flour (3,628 tons)	..	..	198,824
Tin-Ore (310 tons)	..	..	410,830

The principal imports were:—

Chandu (8,250 lbs.)	..	..	225,815
Cigarettes (648,720 lbs.)	..	..	1,026,244
Coconut Oil (920 tons)	..	..	145,816
Coffee (637 tons)	..	..	141,978
Gunnies (15,052 bales)	..	..	125,562
Kerosene (4,698 tons)	..	..	457,398
Liquors (81,300 gallons)	..	..	288,115
Matches (30,260,000 boxes)	..	..	46,669
Milk, Condensed (40,743 cases)	..	..	334,010
Motor Spirit (6,616 tons)	..	..	1,180,415

Piece Goods (3,425,615 yards)	..	572,275
Rice (2,054 tons)	..	130,826
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (960,228 pieces)	..	334,066
Sugar (7,233 tons)	..	474,876
Tobacco (278,306 lbs.)	..	262,927
Wheat Flour (2,074 tons)	..	139,730

The corresponding figures for the year 1935 were—

<i>Exports.</i>		\$
Arecanuts (2,094 tons)	..	148,322
Bran (5,190 tons)	..	120,344
Cattle (6,203 head)	..	130,948
Copra (2,358 tons)	..	141,425
Eggs (8,916,374 in number)	..	238,507
Fish (1,539 tons)	..	129,878
Padi (20,164 tons)	..	555,640
Rice (38,681 tons)	..	2,221,330
Rubber (39,930 tons)	..	17,811,393
Tapioca Pearl (5,956 tons)	..	466,394
Tapioca Flour (2,118 tons)	..	132,204
Tin-Ore (202 tons)	..	123,960

<i>Imports.</i>		
Chandu (9,167 lbs.)	..	244,935
Cigarettes (615,891 lbs.)	..	1,017,981
Coconut Oil (787 tons)	..	114,746
Coffee (624 tons)	..	148,520
Gunnies (19,313 bales)	..	120,978
Kerosene (4,554 tons)	..	467,146
Liquors (77,307 gallons)	..	292,599
Matches (55,070,000 boxes)	..	54,203
Milk, Condensed (34,945 cases)	..	330,446
Motor Spirit (6,494 tons)	..	1,191,862
Piece Goods (3,524,426 yards)	..	598,704
Rice (2,123 tons)	..	131,976
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains (1,687,423 yards)	..	323,719
Sugar (6,925 tons)	..	450,454
Tobacco (220,174 lbs.)	..	209,251
Wheat Flour (2,115 tons)	..	140,385

A statement of imports and exports for the last three years is given in Appendices E1 and E2.

During the year the Statistics Office was completely re-organised on the lines of the Colony Department and made a branch of the Customs Department.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 35—40 cents a day for men and 28—32 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower. Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 25 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

During the year a start has been made, slowly and in a small way, to give substance to the aspirations towards post-vernacular education which were expressed in last year's report. Malay boys are now serving their apprenticeship at pottery, batik-printing, weaving, carpentry and as silversmiths. A scheme for developing vernacular education into Malay secondary education with a commercial bias at two or three selected centres has also been drawn up and discussed and is likely to be proceeded with in the near future. The determination that the educational policy of the state shall aim at enlarging the field of the raayat's agricultural and industrial productivity has not faded and, although as yet it is not possible to record more than small beginnings, the course has been set. In the successes it has produced, the year has been full of encouragement.

Government Vernacular Schools. The number of schools, 82, remained unchanged but 4 schools were extended and vernacular education provided for an average enrolment of 10,132 as compared with 9,728 last year. Aided village schools increased by three to a total of six schools with an average enrolment of 500.

Five new buildings to replace old schools were completed and a great many minor improvements made to old buildings.

The standard of teaching generally continued to improve but there is a dearth of promising young teachers to replace the many inefficient head teachers. A high standard of mental arithmetic has now been attained and a very fair standard of written arithmetic, letter writing shows much improvement and in composition there has been progress. 44 per cent passed the Standard IV annual examination as compared with 30 and 24 per cent in the two preceding years. Out of 77 candidates for the Standard V examination 45 were successful, ten of whom have been appointed student teacher. The maximum of ten scholarships, carrying free tuition, books, board and lodging at Government English schools as well as the sum of \$2.50 a month, were awarded.

The average percentage of attendance, 86.5, though higher than in the two previous years, cannot be considered satisfactory. The majority of Kedah parents appreciate sufficiently well the benefits of education but there are a certain number who approve of schools so long as they

fulfil the function of creches but remove their children as soon as they are old enough to be useful in however small degree. But there are other factors in this question of irregular attendance, malaria, and floods cutting off access. Gardens were cultivated in 73 schools and padi planted by three. Soap-making was carried out with enthusiasm in 14 schools and verandah blinds made in 4 schools. 9 schools practised model boat-making and fishtraps, and book-binding was carried on at 7 schools. One school started lino-block printing and five others mengkuang weaving. Carpentry was done at 15 schools and two first prizes and one second prize were won at the Kuala Lumpur Agri-Horticultural Show, where, too, a first prize was won for handwork, which is practised by 50 schools. At that Show thirteen diplomas and five certificates were awarded to Kedah vernacular schools. In fact, the Kedah schools won more prizes than the schools of any other State or Settlement.

In games, 36 schools are now equipped with football grounds, 3 more than last year, and 14 new grounds are in course of preparation. Physical Drill competitions were held in this as in the preceding year.

School Tuck Shops: The large number of inter-school football matches, often between schools situated at a great distance from one another, could never have been arranged if the profits of the School Tuck Shops had not provided funds from which to defray the transport expenses of visiting teams.

Tuck Shops existed at all schools and made a total profit of \$2,005.72 of which \$906.06½ remained unspent at the end of 1354. The accounts are made up daily by the older boys in turn. They deduct 20% from the daily "takings" and allocate two thirds of the resulting sum to the school and one third to the boy in charge for that day. The cakes sold are made by the parents who receive 80% of the money obtained by sales. Hawkers have, with rare exceptions, been eliminated. As no cake costs more than one cent, it will thus be seen that no less than one million cents were handed across Tuck Shop Counters during the year.

Government Aided Vernacular Schools: Three new schools were built during the year and five were under construction. It has been found difficult to prevent the Committees from admitting boys who are much too old to begin a five years' course of education and from overcrowding the school at the start. Their views on the need for providing desks and benches have sometimes been an obstacle to success, too, but teachers seem to be well

satisfied with their appointment and to give satisfaction in their turn and the system has the appearance of working well.

English Schools: English Education is provided for boys at two schools, the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, and the Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani. The highest external examination for which boys are prepared is the Cambridge School Certificate at the College and the Junior Cambridge Certificate at the Ibrahim School.

Tuition Fees are \$6 per mensem above Standard IV and \$3 per mensem below that. Boarding Fees at the College are \$8 per mensem for the first two years and thereafter \$3.50 per mensem for boys above Standard IV whose parents are not resident in Alor Star.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid College (previously called the Government English School, Alor Star) is now divided into 18 classes, including two special tutorial classes and it would appear that the average enrolment is likely to become stabilised at approximately 450 boys. The staff consisted of 3 European Masters (including the Head Master) and 16 Asiatic Masters and three student teachers.

As in last year, work was done in the mornings and afternoons of five days in the week, instead of in the mornings only of six days. The average percentage of attendance was 96.5. Association football was played throughout the year and Rugby football, cricket and hockey in due season. Physical drill, gymnastics and boxing were regular school activities, there were three issues of the School magazine, inter-form and inter-House debates were held and a rifle club open to older boys was formed. Facilities for tennis were provided. Carpentry was practised out of school hours. In its contests with other schools, the College enjoyed a successful year.

The results of the Cambridge examinations were striking. 25 boys (20 of whom were Malays) passed the School Certificate Examination, a percentage of 75; 28 boys out of 31 passed the Cambridge Junior Examination, 21 of them being Malays. The results constituted a record for the College.

The number of boarders rose to 74 and the cricket pavilion had to house the overflow. A large extension of the Hostel was begun during the year.

The Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani is divided into 9 classes, the highest of which is the Junior Cambridge Class. The number of boys enrolled fell from 173 to 138. The

Head Master is assisted by seven Asiatic masters. The average attendance, 95.4%, was affected by ill-health in October and November arising from colds. Five boys out of twelve were successful in the Cambridge Junior Examination. Cricket, football, tennis and badminton were played regularly and athletic sports were held as usual.

Scouts: In the Malay Schools, there were 277 Scouts with 24 scouters, among 19 schools. A camp for the North Kedah schools was held at Jeniang. Improvement in signalling, tracking and pioneering can be recorded. In the English schools there were 119 Scouts, most of whom attended the camp at Jeniang. As ever, the Scouts gave great assistance on many public occasions.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious instructions are in the hands of the Sheik-Ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the buildings of the vernacular schools where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the school.

Tamil Estate Schools: Nineteen schools, as compared with seventeen last year, were awarded grants after inspection by the Protector of Labour. The total enrolment of the schools presented for examination was 549 pupils, of whom less than 20% had advanced beyond the primary class.

GIRLS.

Government Vernacular Schools: These did not increase in number and five schools provided free education for an average enrolment of 449 pupils. The average percentage of attendance fell to 87.9 from 91.9. Three of the schools are housed in large buildings originally designed as houses after a European style. Two occupy buildings designed for the purpose. Net-ball, ring-tennis and badminton are played in four of the schools, and physical drill taught in all. 379 pupils were examined and the percentage of passes was 56.9, that of last year being 49. Although the Lady Supervisor's Teachers Classes for arithmetic and hygiene raised the standard of teaching in those subjects, the work done in the schools has not yet attained a good standard. Problems of staffing present a hindrance to progress. It is seldom that at least one teacher is not absent on confinement leave and of certain of the elder teachers efficiency cannot be expected. These are gradually being eliminated and the teachers classes conducted by the Lady Supervisor are improving the quality of the younger mistresses. The curriculum remained the same. The needlework was, on the whole, very satisfactory. At the Kuala Lumpur Show

entries were made in all possible classes (five) and in each of these five classes the first prize was gained. The Kedah Malay Girls Schools were second among the Girls Schools of Malaya.

English Education: One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star, whereat the average enrolment fell during the year from 47 to 40, owing to circumstances over which the staff of the school had no control. The attendance of the older girls was very good, that of the younger girls disappointing. Recurring epidemics of chicken-pox and measles interfered with the attendance of the latter but the irresponsibility of some of the parents was a contributing factor. The curriculum now attempts to follow the recommendations of a Committee appointed in 1353. Malay is begun in the lowest form, in Jawi. In the other forms it is taught in both Jawi and Rumi. The teaching of English in the lower forms has been curtailed somewhat. Arithmetic, geometry, geography and hygiene are studied and considerable time is given to needlework with gratifying results. At the Kuala Lumpur Show entries were submitted in four classes and two first and two second prizes won, as well as four awards of "very highly commended". Hand-work, lino-cuts, mengkuang and clay-modelling were also practised and drawing was taught in all the classes. A dramatic performance was given by the pupils during the year. Drill was taught throughout the school and net-ball, badminton and deck-tennis regularly played. One pupil of the school has qualified for the Singapore School of Medicine and will take up her studies there in the next academic year. Outside observers have remarked upon the improvements of many kinds in the homes of the pupils of the school.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 3,083,678 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 115,245. Registered articles and parcels numbered 120,617 and 16,386 as against 120,175 and 15,299 respectively in 1353.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was 69. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 1,916 as against 2,188 in 1353 with trade charges amounting to \$23,221 and \$30,170 respectively.

Air Mails: The Imperial Airways Air Mail Services maintained their weekly service up to 3rd September, 1935 (4th Jemadilakhir, 1354) and after that date an additional service was added, a regular twice-weekly service to and from Malaya thus becoming available. Their planes, however, ceased to call at Alor Star for the delivery and receipt of mails from 29th September, 1935 (1st Rejab, 1354).

The K.L.M. (Dutch) Air Service continued to call at Alor Star to land and receive mail throughout the year. An additional service was also added to this weekly service from 12th June, 1935 (10th Rabilawal, 1354). Air mail correspondence from Kedah to Europe and other countries to the West circulate by way of Penang; that to Australia and other countries to the East via Singapore.

Money Orders: The total Money Order business amounted to \$1,156,344 (against \$982,903 in 1353). This includes \$11,771 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah. 167 telegraph money orders to the value of rupees 24,473 were remitted to India and Ceylon, an increase of rupees 1,547. 7 orders amounting to rupees 1,020 were paid in Kedah.

Savings Bank: The number of depositors increased by 845 to 6,862, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from \$111.00 in 1353 to \$112.02. The amount standing to the credit of depositors rose from \$363,299 to \$407,303.

Telegraphs: The numbers of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 42,566, 42,133 and 51,090 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 42,497, 41,080 and 41,483 for 1353.

Wireless: Radio equipment was installed at the Alor Star Aerodrome and gave satisfactory service for telegraphy but not for telephony. Upon a replacement of equipment, the wireless stations at Alor Star and Langkawi worked very satisfactorily. 105 temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers increased from 542 to 574. There was an increase of overhead route mileage of 40 miles and of overhead wire mileage of 97 miles. Exchanges now comprise 8 operated by trained operators and 16 operated by the Police.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 560 miles of which 400 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjunction with the navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from \$175,583.01 in 1351 to \$251,855.62 in 1352 and from \$363,299.35 in 1353 to \$407,303.47 in 1354.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	...	...	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	...	...	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi	...	...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)			=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure was \$1,301,044 as compared with an estimated provision (including revotes and expenditure authorised during the year by special warrant) of \$2,499,609 and an expenditure of \$1,006,250 in 1353.

UPKEEP OF ROAD AND CANALS.

399.6 miles of metalled roads were upkept at an average cost of \$772.73 per mile. 33.05 miles of road were asphalted at a total cost of \$55,978.

160.32 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at an average cost of \$184.20 per mile.

225 miles of canals (excluding feeders) were maintained with local Malay labour at a total cost of \$33,894. \$7,918 was spent on clearing rivers.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The total number of Government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,346, and their gross estimated value was \$7,164,771.

46 buildings were added during the year, and 11 were demolished.

The total amount expended on upkeep of buildings from votes "Current Repairs" and "Painting Government Buildings" was \$84,340, being 1.21% of the gross value.

In addition \$90,864 was spent from minor works votes, special services and special warrants in additions and improvements to Government buildings. See Appendix D.

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

Works completed included a bicycle path to Sungai Limau, the construction of bridges and gravelling of earth roads, Jalan Bahru, Alor Star, metalling the earth road at Pekan Lama, Kuala Ketil, the reconstruction of the main road between Alor Star and Bumbong Lima. Works under progress were the widening of the Langgar Road, the construction of a bridge at Kuah, Langkawi, and two new bridges on the Bedong—Gurun section of the main road.

Buildings to the number of 53 were completed, including a new fire station, two new hospital wards and an extension of the market at Alor Star, a new refuse destructor and additions to the hospital at Sungei Patani, new police barracks at Kuala Nerang and Kuah and new police stations at Merbok and Lunas, new Malay schools at Tanjong Dawai and Mahang and extensions of Malay schools at Jitra, Tandop and Bandar Bahru, several quarters all over the State, extension of certain Government offices and new Customs buildings at Tanjong Dawai and Relau, a drill hall at Kulim and three toddy shops. Sanitary installations at Alor Star and Sungei Patani were completed. The building of offices for the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, Kedah House at Penang and Kedah House at Cameron Highlands, Government offices at Alor Star and an out-door dispensary there, an extension of the Sultan Abdul Hamid College Hostel and a Malay school at Sanglang, improvements to Kulim hospital and a new police station at Baling was under progress.

WATERWORKS.

The new steel main laid along the main road and Kuala Kedah road last year was found to have become badly pitted and the acidity of the supplies from Bukit Wang and Yen to be very high. Steps are being taken to supply a remedy. For the purpose of detecting waste, a Venturi meter was installed on the Yen main and another is being fixed on the Bukit Wang main. The 2" main to Anak Bukit was replaced by 4" cast iron pipes and other minor improvements effected.

In Central and South Kedah a continuous supply was maintained throughout the year and progress made with the installation of private water supplies.

LABOUR.

In North and South Kedah labour, chiefly Malay, was plentiful during the year, but in Central Kedah it remained much the same as last year. By process of elimination a more satisfactory Malay labour force is being built up but difficulty is still experienced in getting Malays to undertake very heavy work or to leave the immediate vicinity of their kampongs. Although the re-roofing of the Gunong Jerai bungalow with wooden shingles was done departmentally by Malay labour and done very satisfactorily and at a considerable saving, yet the venture was unsuccessful to this extent, that the weather conditions proved too severe for the labourers, who in consequence worked only for short periods. Certain of the bridle-paths are so

difficult of access that it is not easy to give them adequate supervision; an opportunity of surveying them from the air was gladly taken and profitably used. The ethics of the innovation have, however, excited the criticism of the overseers and labour force concerned.

The position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	..	..	..	..	1,116
Indians	..	..	..	..	435
Chinese	..	..	..	..	18
Siamese	..	..	..	..	9

AERODROME, ALOR STAR.

The aerodrome was maintained throughout the year at a cost of \$5,415. An artificial runway, consisting of a "filled" strip 1,020 x 120 yards of which the central 40 yards is surfaced in asphalt macadam, was all but completed.

428 landings were made during the year.

During the year Alor Star was omitted as a regular port of call from the schedule of Imperial Airways, Limited, and the Royal Dutch Airlines contemplate a similar step next year. The Royal Air Force used the aerodrome on several occasions and it was also used by squadrons on inter-command flights.

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND, SUNGEI PATANI.

This was maintained in good condition, and improvements were made to the landing-marks. 16 landings were made during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Federated Malay States Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

Claims for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment. The first Commissioner was appointed early in 1354.

POLICE.

At the end of 1354 the authorised establishment of the Kedah State Police was 702, and its actual strength was 679 consisting of 4 seconded European gazetted officers, 1 Malay gazetted officer, 600 Malays, 47 Northern Indians, 19 Chinese, 10 Southern Indians, 3 Siamese. Every recruit for the uniform branch was Kedah born. There was no lack of recruits possessing the qualifications of a height of 5 feet 5 inches and a Standard IV certificate in a vernacular school. For the detective branch, however, there was difficulty in obtaining recruits of the desired standard, most of the applicants being persons who had proved unsuccessful in other walks of life.

The general health remained good. There were 472 admissions to Hospital. The average length of service of the 50 men retired on pension as the result of Medical Boards was 16.4 years.

Discipline was satisfactory. 319 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 448 in 1353. Absence from duty and neglect of duty accounted for 81 and 87 cases respectively.

Drill attained a high standard.

The Police received 16,346 reports during the year of which 14,164 disclosed offences. Of these 1,298 were seizable and 12,866 non-seizable. These offences entailed the completion of 1,599 investigations directed by the gazetted officers and supervised personally by the Commissioner of Police.

Over the last five years there has been a steady decrease in seizable offences and a steady rise in Police objective action with regard to traffic.

Serious crime fell from 34 offences to 20 consisting of 9 murders (1 accompanied by robbery), 8 robberies, 1 gang robbery and two attempted robberies. All the murders were solved.

House-breaking with theft accounted for 266 reports as compared with 288 and other thefts accounted for 658 as against 637 in 1353. Of these 129 were bicycle thefts.

The modern system of intensive investigation of all depredations irrespective of value is, it is thought, bearing fruit and tending increasingly to reduce the number of such crimes.

For a population of half a million the figures of crime are very small and indicate that the people of Kedah live happily and at peace with one another.

The total value of property reported lost in depredations (naturally an exaggerated figure) was \$32,485 of which \$5,794 were recovered.

Seditious political activity was fortunately non-existent.

The following comparative table gives the numbers of motor vehicles licensed:—

	1351	1352	1353	1354
Motor Cars, private ...	642	676	623	777
Motor Cars for hire ...	433	287	269	277
Motor Lorries ...	325	348	352	395
Motor Cycles ...	174	148	164	167
Buses ...	150	268	293	352
Total ...	1,724	1,727	1,701	1,968

6,833 dogs were registered as compared with 3,521 in 1353 and 9,644 unregistered dogs were destroyed.

3,723 firearms (of which 287 were pistols and revolvers) were licensed as against 3,769 in 1353.

During the year there were 30 lives lost through drowning. 19 persons committed suicide and a like number attempted to do so—a somewhat high figure for the State.

There were 58 reported fires in which 75 houses were destroyed and 12 other houses partially damaged. Of the houses destroyed none were substantial and only two were of wood and tiles. The value of property destroyed was \$36,000, of which about \$10,000 were covered by insurance.

The total number of accidents in which motor vehicles were involved was 230. Of these 89 accidents gave rise to death or injury—7 persons were killed and 152 injured.

Revenue shows a progressive increase, \$167,092 in 1354, \$157,558 in 1353 and \$132,265 in 1352. Whilst expenditure shows a progressive decrease over these years, \$434,376, \$444,253, \$446,254. The cost of the department thus works out at approximately \$1 per head of the population per year.

Information regarding licensing fees etc. will be found in the chapter on Public Finance and Taxation.

Replacements of Police Stations were made at Lunas (an excellent modern concrete building) and in place of the Station at Semiling one was erected at Merbok which being half way between Bedong and Tanjong Dawai was more economically placed. A new set of barracks was finished at Kuala Nerang and Langkawi.

A new fire station at Alor Star was erected and finished by the end of the year in readiness for the new fire engine for which money, for use in 1355, was approved.

The Police Department continued to operate the Aliens Immigration Enactment. 689 Entry Permits and 453 Certificates of Admission were issued. Of the Certificates of Admission 134 were in exchange for Entry Permits.

The Immigration Fund had \$6,142 to its credit at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani. Prisoners committed for sentences of 6 months or more are confined in the former.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was the same as that of the previous year, 132. Of the 355 prisoners admitted during the year 171 were Malays and 128 Chinese: 127 were short sentence prisoners and 180 were in the revenue grade. 109 had previous convictions. There was one execution.

Sungei Patani: The average daily prison population was 40 as against 34 in the previous year. Of the 381 prisoners admitted 160 were Chinese, 112 Indians and 105 Malays. 95 had previous convictions.

Discipline was satisfactory.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. Serious cases are not treated in the prison hospital but are taken to the General Hospital. Two prisoners died in the Sungei Patani General Hospital. The health of the prisoners was good but two outbreaks of mumps seemed, in the circumstances, incongruous. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 4.76 as against 5.31 in 1353. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 1.75.

It is the policy of the Government to teach all long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. Carpentry is the chief industry, and the prison workshops supply the bulk of the furniture, etc., required by Government departments. The following industries are also carried on on a small scale, viz: basket-making, book-binding, tailoring, laundry work, boot-repairing, chick-making, blacksmiths and tinsmith's work. A new wing to the workshop was brought into use during the year and the prisoners engaged in the various industries are now congregated in one place.

During the year a library was organised and it was found possible to set aside one ward for use as a mosque.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained at Alor Star for nine years numbered 36 as against 24 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 20.7 as compared with 23.6 in 1953.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There was one death. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hook-worm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and outside customers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Thirty-three Enactments were passed during the year. Of these twenty-two were Amending Enactments aimed at making existing legislation conform with the developing needs of the State or at securing uniformity with legislation in force in other Malay Administrations. Among those may be mentioned:

The Courts (Amendment) Enactment;
 The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment;
 The Mental Disorders (Amendment) Enactment;
 The Penal Code (Amendment) Enactment;
 The School Attendance (Amendment) Enactment;
 The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment;
 The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.

The main legislation of the year may be said to be:

The Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment;
 The Carriage by Air Enactment;
 The Christian Marriage Enactment;
 The Children Enactment;
 The Distribution Enactment;
 The Justices of the Peace Enactment;
 The Buffalo-fighting and Cock-fighting (Prohibition) Enactment;
 The Maintenance Orders Enactment;
 The Passport Enactment;
 The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment.

A short account of these is given:

(i) *The Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment.* It is sought to improve the breed of cattle in Kedah by limiting propagation to specially selected bulls. To effect this it is made an offence by this Enactment to be in possession of an uncastrated bull of above the age of 15 months unless it is granted a certificate of exemption by the State Veterinary Surgeon. A register of exempted bulls is to be kept by him and their sale or transfer and death notified to him. Bulls not covered by a certificate of exemption

are to be slaughtered or castrated, and free castration is provided by the Veterinary Department. As a complement to this bulls may not be imported into the State without a licence from the State Veterinary Surgeon.

(ii) *The Carriage by Air Enactment.* This Enactment gives the provisions of the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12th October, 1929, the force of law in Kedah as from the date when the State of Kedah accedes thereto.

(iii) *The Christian Marriage Enactment.* This Enactment is based on the corresponding laws in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and the State of Johore. Its inception is due to representations made by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Bishops in Malaya that whereas in most parts of Malaya marriages may be solemnised by the duly ordained ministers of certain recognised and specified Christian Churches without any licence from the Government, in Kedah a licence was required. The new law now conforms to the Colony and Federated Malay States laws and ensures that a marriage between two Christians solemnised otherwise than under its provisions is void; gives the option of the solemnisation under this law to the parties contracting a marriage when one of them only is a Christian and the other of some other non-Islamic religion, but excludes cases where one party is of the Islamic faith and the other a Christian entirely from the scope of this Enactment.

(iv) *The Children Enactment.* To bring the law of Kedah into conformity with that in other parts of Malaya in regard to the protection of children and the regulation of their employment for profit this Enactment, following closely the Children Enactment of the Federated Malay States, defines childhood as the state between birth and the age of 14 years. Cruelty, neglect, exposure, deprivation of adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical aid to a child is made a punishable offence. Using a child for purposes of begging whether under colour of singing, playing, performing or plying a trade or not is made an offence. Provision is made for the detention of children the subject of offences under this Enactment in a place of safety and also for that of destitute children, and for the permanent removal of children from the custody of persons guilty of an offence against them under this Enactment, and their transfer to other persons' care. Provision is also made as to the age at which a child may be employed in labour and to what forms of labour the employment is limited. The exhibition of children and the giving of performances by them is controlled by licence.

(v) *The Distribution Enactment* is in scope limited to the estates of non-Muhammadan intestates and is a reproduction mutatis mutandis of the provisions of the Federated Malay States Enactment of the same title.

(vi) *The Justices of the Peace Enactment*. This Enactment gives the President of the State Council power to appoint fit and proper persons to be Justices of the Peace of the State of Kedah or any part thereof. It is purely local Enactment.

(vii) *The Buffalo-fighting and Cock-fighting (Prohibition) Enactment*. This is another purely local Enactment. Prior to this legislation public exhibitions of these sports were controlled by the need for a licence but the private exhibition was under no control. This Enactment in conformity with the more humane outlook now prevalent in regard to such exhibitions prohibits them in public or private and lays down penalties for any infringement thereof.

(viii) *The Maintenance Orders Enactment*. This Enactment provides for the enforcement in the State of Kedah of Maintenance Orders made in the United Kingdom reciprocal treatment being accorded by the Courts of the United Kingdom to similar orders made in the Kedah Courts: provision is also made for the extension, when reciprocity is assured, of the privileges of this Enactment to other parts of the British Empire. The machinery for enforcement is similar to that devised in the Federated Malay States Enactment No. 4 of 1935.

(ix) *The Passport Enactment*. This Enactment is based on similar legislation in the Federated Malay States and the State of Johore. It is an enabling Enactment giving the President of the State Council power to make rules refusing admission into the State of aliens without a passport or document of identification from the Government of which he is a subject.

(x) *The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment* was necessitated by the application of sanctions by the League of Nations to Italy in connection with Abyssinia. It prohibits the lending of money or giving of financial aid in any way to the Italian Government or to Italian nationals.

In addition the usual drafting of rules and amendment to rules went on during the year under review to meet the needs of the administration of Enactments concerned.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was \$6,379,523, the assets exceeded liabilities by \$6,381,544 as shown in the following statements:—

Liabilities	\$	Assets	\$
Deposits ...	891,788	Cash ...	445,943
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,379,523	Cash-in-Transit ..	26,136
Rubber Fund ...	348,844	Advances ...	20,002
Surplus ...	6,381,544	Imprests ...	25,820
		Investments ...	5,248,652
		Loans ...	32,635
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,379,523
		Suspense ...	1,822,988
Total ...	14,001,699		14,001,699

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, \$6,814,468, exceeded the amount estimated by \$482,886 and the expenditure, \$5,793,737, showed a saving of \$1,179,258 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by \$1,662,144 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of \$641,413 became an actual surplus of \$1,020,731.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by \$103,196 and \$478,881 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	44.01
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ..	14.81
Opium Monopoly	15.12
Interest	6.77
Sanitary Boards	5.52
Farms and Licences	6.17
Other Heads	7.60
	<hr/>
	100%
	<hr/>

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$2,999,211. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1352, 1353 and 1354:—

	1352	1353	1354
	\$	\$	\$
EXPORT DUTIES			
Fish	21,780	19,386	29,345
Rice and Padi	79,498	109,702	106,855
Rubber	137,564	510,048	471,616
Tapioca	20,574	23,012	20,171
Tin	23,165	29,554	44,838
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	31,929	40,257	43,475
Cotton Piece Goods	185,656	245,634	204,410
Liquors	106,758	166,839	167,199
Petroleum	451,330	523,336	548,249
Sugar	393,444	461,235	470,870
Tobacco	567,383	714,356	736,842
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	184,870	223,744	236,969

The export duty on rubber was approximately \$29,000 less than the estimate. This is mainly due to the incidence of the Rubber Regulation Scheme which was in operation throughout the whole fiscal year, the quarterly releases being 65%, 65%, 65% and 60%. The total exports of rubber were 3,411 tons less than in 1353.

The price of tin-ore rose during the year, and this combined with an increase in the percentage of release from 45% in the first quarter to 90% in the fourth quarter was responsible for the excess of approximately \$15,000 on the estimate.

One attempt at evasion of export duty has achieved fame. Nine Chinese women packed tin-ore into canvas bags which they donned under their baju in the manner of corsets. The weight of this attire was prodigious, to be lifted by average masculine strength of arm only with considerable effort, and the effect upon the wearers' carriage, differing from that which corsets are advertised to produce, betrayed them.

Under Import Duties there was a small increase on most items with the notable exception of cotton piece goods, which were \$41,220 less than in 1353 and \$36,600 less than estimated for the year. This was due to the combination of preferential duty rates for Empire goods and the quota for foreign goods. In actual figures there was an increase, on 1353 totals, of approximately \$16,000 duties collected on Empire products and a reduction of \$57,000 on foreign products.

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, \$1,030,121, exceeded the 1353 total by \$35,938.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as at the end of the year:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	\$1.30 per gallon	\$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from \$1.50 to \$14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to \$10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to \$1.60 per lb	\$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. "	
Methylated Spirit	5c. "	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	\$11 per 1,000	\$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	\$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	\$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% "	5% "
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware	15% "	5% "
Perfumery	50% "	25% "
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

IMPORT DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% ..	5% ..
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1945 ...	10% ..
Pigs	\$1 each ..
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Sheelite	\$2 per picul
Wolfram	\$2 ..
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	} 20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	

EXPORT DUTIES—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Fresh river and pond fish	} 10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	
Exception :	
(a) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(b) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows :	
Class I	\$1.20 per pikul
„ II	\$1.00 „
„ III	50c. per pikul
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% „
Brick	5% „
Tiles	5% „
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE: Duty at the rate of \$7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from \$1 to \$25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to \$1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to \$2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to \$1,009,052.

MUNICIPAL: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1352, 1353 and 1354 under its main heads:—

			1352	1353	1354
			\$	\$	\$
House Assessment	...		87,574	88,513	87,465
Market Dues	...		16,704	17,543	18,331
Miscellaneous	...		8,666	8,722	8,393
Rest House Fees	...		1,792	1,947	2,504
Sanitation	...		47,481	54,029	54,716
Slaughter Fees	...		12,375	13,165	12,688
Registration of Vehicles	...		107,076	130,549	140,448
Water Rates	...		41,282	45,779	51,234
Bath House Fees	...		670	690	656

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from \$12 to \$60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition \$3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from \$100 to \$300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding \$500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every \$100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
<i>Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—</i>	
(a) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(b) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	¼th of the duty on the principal security
(c) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼th of the duty on the principal security
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed \$500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	\$1
Cheque	4c.
<i>Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer :—</i>	
(a) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed \$500	1% with a minimum of \$1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds \$500 ...	1% for the first \$500 and 7½c. for every additional \$10
(b) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every \$100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every \$100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	\$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	\$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding \$20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

EXPENDITURE: The expenditure, \$5,793,737, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by \$478,881 but was less by \$1,179,258 than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to \$2,929,267 as compared with \$2,898,158 in the previous year. They absorbed 42.99% of the revenue and represented 50.56% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund depreciated in value during the year to the extent of \$4,400.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to \$6,807,432 consist as to \$2,897,672 of Fixed Deposits in London, and \$2,304,311 in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans, \$42,857 in Ceylon Government Stock, and \$1,562,592 in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for investments. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,117 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 144,830 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title). The actual issue of such titles to land owners, however, continues to be disappointingly slow. The main obstacle is doubtless a financial one, but there is also the undisputed fact that the Kedah peasant, rarely wishing to transfer his land, and even more rarely wishing to charge it, is normally quite content with his old document evidencing ownership, despite its restrictions in interest.

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year, including cost of boundary marks, amounted to \$1,014,907 as against \$962,479 in 1353 and \$923,279 in 1352. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for \$755,763, \$739,709 and \$736,135 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was continued to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

The number of applications received decreased slightly. The area alienated increased from 6,805 acres in 1353 to 7,045 acres.

Malay Reservations: In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H. an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

RUBBER REGULATION.

The Rubber Regulation Scheme was in full operation during the year. The assessment allocated to Kedah was 58,000 tons and with the quota averaging 67½% the total exportable allowance was 39,150 tons. The actual

exports were 39,830 tons, comprising 27,824 tons from large estates, 11,686 from medium and small holdings, and the balance from stocks carried forward from 1934.

232 large holdings with a total area of 205,003 acres were assessed by the Assessment Committee during the year. There were 678 medium holdings on the registers, with a total acreage of 33,661. These were all inspected by officers of the Survey Department and assessed by the Assistant Controller of Rubber. Very considerable difficulty was experienced in the inspection of small holdings owing to the large number of unsurveyed titles in Kedah, and the aid of the Survey Department field staff was obtained for this purpose. The approximate area of small holdings was 67,030 acres.

There were 41 prosecutions for various offences under the Enactment, mostly of a minor character. The one case of importance was the illegal planting with rubber of a large area of land under tapioca in a Chinese owned estate. A conviction was obtained in respect of approximately 67 acres. A fine of \$300 was imposed and upheld on appeal to the higher Courts.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was \$174,857 as against an estimated expenditure of \$228,581 and an actual expenditure of \$170,110 in 1935. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to \$360,885. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:

NUMBER OF LOTS FOR WHICH REQUISITIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

Year	UNSATISFIED ON 29TH ZULHIJAH					Total unsatis- fied	Satis- fied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settle- ment				
1934	5,968	24,724	10,600	11,546	46,873	113,971	28	
1935	4,370	24,805	15,241	7,973	48,019	106,857	76	
1936	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90	

The large increase in the number of lots awaiting settlement in Land Offices is mostly due to the pre-occupation of Land Office staffs with rubber regulation.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	OUTPUT OF WORK			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	\$	SURVEYS			
1354	27,300	7,182	17,128	65,886	13.4
1353	24,335	6,964	19,657	70,156	10.9
1352	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19.6

The Field staffs were again engaged for part of their time in rubber regulation work.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-supervision	NUMBER OF LOTS ON 29TH ZULHIJJAH							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	\$									
1354	50,603	10,484	10,687	3,763	7,114	2,752	7,848	11,546	10	54
1353	51,648	15,475	11,103	5,650	9,230	7,190	8,051	7,973	16	55
1352	45,985	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	14,006	3,679	6,100	15	53

TITLES FORWARDED.

		1354	1353	1352
Grants in duplicate	...	4,101	5,273	6,700
Reserve Certificates	...	53	75	62
Mining Leases	...	3	13	1
Single Copies	...	30	16	13
TOTAL	...	4,187	5,377	6,776

Arrears of computing are now very small. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of titles prepared for the reason that the Land Offices already have more than they can cope with, but titles can be prepared very speedily when required.

A number of plans of control traverses which had been awaiting action for a long time were completed. Fourteen tracings of 8 chain Standard Sheets were prepared for lithographing and the drawing of a new and corrected set of one mile sheets were begun. Surveys in the Langkawi Islands have been started and tidal operations there on behalf of the Admiralty completed.

Elephants are still used for transport in certain remote places and the theodolite can still open a casement to unexpected things. One of the staff came into contact with a colony of Negritos who scampered to meet him jumping from felled tree to tree, running along the branches, swinging from limb to limb. The women-folk entertained him with dancing for which the music was supplied by an ancient, stamping two lengths of bamboo open at one end on the ground. Squirrels, shot by blow-pipes, jungle roots, tubers and bananas seemed to constitute their diet. Only one baby was observed, apparently fending for itself.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

The Protector of Chinese, who is stationed at Sungei Patani but visits all Districts as occasion demands, is the Registrar of Societies, Deputy Registrar of Schools, a Deputy Controller of Labour, a Deputy Immigration Officer and the Superintendent of Pawnshops.

During the year no occasion arose for prosecution under the Women and Girls Enactment and the usual inspection of mui tsai revealed no cases of hardship. At the beginning of the year there were 93 mui tsai on the register and at the end 83. Two girls were in the Home at the beginning of the year, eleven were admitted during its course and one remained at the end of the year.

The registration of non-Chinese schools was transferred to the Superintendent of Education during the year. Visits of inspection were made to most of the registered Chinese schools and 17 schools and 84 teachers were registered. At the end of the year there were 76 Chinese schools on the register.

20 societies were registered and an equal number were found to exist no longer and struck off the list. 3 societies were exempted from registration. No secret society was discovered during the year.

In addition to 177 inquiries of a miscellaneous nature, 45 inquiries into disputes between employers and Chinese labourers, involving in all claims by 159 labourers, were made.

8 decrepits, the same number as in the previous year, were repatriated to China during the year.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to \$17,199.

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement continues to show satisfactory progress. The following tables show the development in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and in Rural Credit Societies as compared with the last two years:—

URBAN THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

		1354	1353	1352
Number Registered	...	14	13	9
Membership	...	1,176	1,078	754
Capital	...	\$152,130	\$118,848	\$89,726
Loans	...	\$161,297	\$119,266	\$108,340
Repayments	...	\$127,170	\$105,156	\$94,356

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

		1354	1353	1352
Number Registered	...	30	26	25
Membership	...	1,536	1,300	1,279
Capital	...	\$70,864	\$63,236	\$51,511
Loans	...	Nil	Nil	\$1,100
Repayments	...	\$4,132	\$4,945	\$4,554

Six General Purpose Societies were on the register on the 29th Jemadilakhir, 1354, with a membership of 2,588. During the year there were 46 deaths of members, and 180 of their relatives, and the amount collected from the members towards funeral expenses was \$1,680.08. Contributions were also made towards repairing of mosques and bridges in some societies.

There are two Agents for Co-operative Societies in Kedah, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

A new development during the year, which will be watched with interest, is the formation of a Co-operative Rice Mill Society, with an authorised capital of \$50,000. The society has erected the mill and will start working in 1355.

The Co-operative Department worked in close liaison with the Agricultural Department in organising the Weekly Fair movement, to which reference is made in the section on Agriculture in Chapter VI of this report.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (this Annual Report amongst others), Estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc. During the year an edition of the revised laws of Kedah in Jawi and English in six volumes was printed.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was \$2,666 and expenditure \$59,004 as against \$2,420 and \$66,235 respectively in the previous year.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Five foreign companies were registered during the year. One was struck off the register, and one changed its name. Fees amounting to \$446 were collected.

KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

By the end of the year the strength of the force had grown to be 212 all ranks, composed of 5 European Officers and 79 European Other Ranks and 3 Malay Officers and 125 Other Ranks in addition to the Adjutant and two Company Sergeant-Majors and Instructors. Keeness and enthusiasm were well maintained and there were very few absentees from parades.

The European Platoon and two Malay Platoons completed training in the Lewis light automatic gun and in tactical work advanced up to and including company training, while the two recruit Malay platoons made satisfactory progress. Most gratifying results followed upon an intensive course for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in Lewis light automatic gun training.

A team was again entered for the Platoon Team Rifle Match on 30 yards ranges and was first in order of merit of all Volunteer units in Malaya.

The annual inspection by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding was held in August, 95% of the force being on parade. The annual training in camp was carried out in September. Two guards of honour were provided by the force and ceremonial parades were carried out on the occasions of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee and the birthday of His Highness the Sultan.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Highness' 74th Birthday fell on the 22nd March, 1936.

The occasion of His late Majesty King George V's Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the State with much spontaneity and enthusiasm. The main celebrations took place at Alor Star on the 6th May. They commenced with a combined parade of the Kedah Volunteer Force, Police and Boy Scouts in the morning, at the conclusion of which the Address which had been submitted to His late Majesty by His Highness the Regent on behalf of himself and all races and communities in the State was read both in its original Malay and in English. Thanksgiving Services followed later in the morning. The Government were the hosts at a luncheon given to 300 guests who included all the leading officials and unofficials with their wives, together with representatives of all the communities in the State. Sports were held in the afternoon and the celebrations concluded with the presentation in the evening of a River Pageant by flood-light. The Pageant represented an imaginary incident in the history of Kedah about the time of the founding of the Settlement of Penang. and enacted an attack by pirates upon the Sultan, surprised on his processional way down river, but received by a hair-breadth of safety into his fort, the defeat of a sally by the defenders, followed by the pirates' onslaught upon the fort and then the dramatic appearance of a British frigate, the scattering and wholesale destruction of pirate craft and the rescue of the Sultan. About 450 actors took part, of whom over 400 were Malays, mostly fishermen, and thousands watched it from the river-banks.

It was genuine and profound grief and no mere compliance with the proprieties which inspired the simple demonstration of sorrow in this State in connection with the demise of His late Majesty.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, visited the State in July for the purpose of presenting to His Highness the Regent (Tunku Mahmud, C.M.G.) the Insignia of the rank of Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Later in the year His Excellency paid a second visit to Kedah territory by proceeding to the beautiful Langkawi Islands.

An event of considerable political interest was the marriage of His Highness the Raja Muda to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu which took place at Kuala Trengganu on the 31st October, 1935. His Highness had an enthusiastic reception when he arrived back in Alor Star with his Bride a few days later.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

Mr. J. D. Hall, M.C.S., proceeded on leave on the 3rd August and Mr. S. W. Jones, M.C.S., by whom almost the whole of this report was written, acted as British Adviser for the rest of the year.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 1st August, 1936.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1350 to 1354 (A.D. 1932 to 1936).

Heads of Revenue.		A. H. 1350 (A.D.1931-32)	A. H. 1351 (A.D.1932-33)	A. H. 1352 (A.D.1933-34)	A. H. 1353 (A.D.1934-35)	A. H. 1354 (A.D.1935-36)
1. Marine	...	\$ 27,643	\$ 22,100	\$ 24,114	\$ 24,912	\$ 24,215
2. Customs	...	1,666,212	1,644,641	2,154,612	3,008,387	2,999,211
3. Opium Monopoly	...	888,026	758,789	895,352	994,183	1,030,121
4. Farms and Licences	...	276,133	266,038	294,942	341,843	420,204
5. Stamp Duties	...	22,326	12,111	19,517	63,373	55,899
6. Court Fees etc.	...	88,452	71,755	70,035	77,265	69,408
7. Police	...	32,689	31,909	29,220	31,260	30,752
8. Education	...	16,182	16,256	15,475	18,003	28,191
9. Veterinary	...	6,778	7,251	8,882	10,432	4,301
10. Reimbursements	...	51,910	46,632	48,325	47,342	56,202
11. Posts and Telegraphs	...	123,425	130,141	134,469	152,074	130,609
12. Lands	...	851,875	866,500	868,175	896,402	926,392
13. Forests	...	42,268	36,331	48,464	59,531	65,171
14. Mines	...	4,312	3,813	3,819	3,775	5,407
15. Interest	...	555,750	393,609	412,876	462,494	461,248
16. Sanitary Boards	...	320,845	308,868	323,619	360,938	376,435
17. Miscellaneous	...	121,943	295,262	197,248	98,209	48,042
18. Land Sales	...	83,475	71,339	52,617	60,849	82,660
Total		5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761	6,711,272	6,814,468

HEADS OF SERVICE.	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1931-32)				A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1932-33)				A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1933-34)				A.H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)				A.H. 1354 (A.D. 1935-36)			

1. Ruling House Allowances
2. Pensions, etc.
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office
4. State Council
5. Kedah Civil Service
6. Agricultural
7. Audit
8. Chinese Protectorate
9. Clerical Service
10. Co-Operative Societies Department
11. Courts
12. District Offices
13. Education
14. Forests
15. Labour
16. Lands
17. Marine
18. Medical and Health
19. Mines
20. Miscellaneous
21. Monopolies and Customs
22. Mosques
23. Police
24. Posts and Telegraphs
25. Printing
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp
27. Sanitary Boards
28. Surveys
29. Treasury
30. Veterinary
31. Volunteer Force
32. Public Works Department
33. Public Works Recurrent
34. Public Works Extraordinary
TOTAL

APPENDIX C. *Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.*

Year.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.		NUMBER OF PARCELS.		NUMBER OF INSURED ARTICLES (PARCELS AND LETTERS.)									
	Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Revenue.	Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.		TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.						
						Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.		
A. H.	A. D.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	...	...	...	...	...
1349	1331	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068	23	593	49,514	00	539	539
1350	1332	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863	71	512	40,850	17	521	521
1351	1333	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590	55	419	38,752	29	491	491
1352	1334	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388	81	372	29,413	33	510	510
1353	1335	2,968,433	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487	85	489	43,465	09	542	542
1354	...	3,083,678	61,109	59,508	12,126	4,260	517	52,803	51	470	43,801	38	574	574

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.		Revenue.		EXPENDITURE.			APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.				TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.	
A. H.	A. D.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	...	...	...
1349	1331	841,181	62	121,155	62	33,797	48	139,966	34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	539
1350	1332	724,078	93	123,424	60	42,841	17	32,998	82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	521
1351	1333	602,256	94	130,140	78	39,997	75	15,303	39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	491
1352	1334	706,700	42	134,469	52	41,328	03	10,745	00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	510
1353	1335	982,903	17	152,071	28	42,782	70	16,892	44	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	542
1354	...	1,156,313	59	+ 130,609	29	50,290	35	× 15,990	60	42,566	42,133	51,090	...	574

+ Excludes revenue debit of \$127,882 70 being revenue collections of other Departments and \$36,900 10 not included being free Telephone Service to other Departments.
 * Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments \$11,010.
 * The Engineering Branch alone spent \$16,821 70 out of this Expenditure.

APPENDIX D.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.
Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-54.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-54.		Additions in New Buildings 1354.		Additions to existing Buildings 1354.		Deductions in 1354.		Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-54.				
		\$	c.	No.	Value.	\$	c.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
North Kedah ...	593	3,986,865	21	14	72,632	35	66,323	65	7	29,000	00	600	4,096,821	21
Central Kedah ...	301	1,451,356	37	12	27,518	63	23,820	79	1	2,142	18	312	1,500,553	61
South Kedah ...	417	1,536,495	40	20	38,845	93	720	00	3	8,665	00	434	1,567,396	33
TOTALS ...	1,311	6,974,716	98	46	138,996	91	90,864	44	11	39,807	18	1,346	7,164,771	15

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Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,986,865	21	27,941	68	14,988	26	42,929	94	1.08%
Central Kedah ...	1,451,356	37	13,589	21	7,390	03	20,979	24	1.44%
South Kedah ...	1,536,495	40	12,780	74	7,650	49	20,431	23	1.33%
TOTALS ...	6,974,716	98	54,311	63		78	84,340	41	*1.21%

* Whole State Average.

APPENDIX E I.
Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1852, 1853 and 1854.

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Articles	1852		1853		1854	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.						
Arecanuts	1,712 tons	\$ 86,038	1,614 tons	\$ 101,398	2,086 tons	\$ 157,758
Bran	3,923 "	89,185	4,495 "	98,000	4,794 "	116,417
Cattle	1,635 head	62,672	864 head	35,262	3,069 head	181,910
Copra	1,492 tons	80,950	1,531 tons	76,861	2,361 tons	148,226
Eggs	12,015,833 in number	202,738	12,063,400 in number	235,505	12,863,377 in number	247,335
Fish	1,183 tons	132,375	818 tons	105,123	1,665 tons	117,716
Paoli	17,788 "	421,210	22,296 "	507,431	20,027 "	665,762
Rice	26,650 "	1,271,619	35,394 "	1,678,356	37,520 "	2,234,886
Rubber	64,426 "	15,429,518	42,747 "	21,343,275	39,337 "	18,255,456
Tapioca Pearl	8,919 "	607,841	7,421 "	551,702	4,803 "	367,893
Tapioca Flour	56 "	2,244	146 "	7,688	3,628 "	198,824
Tin-Ore	167 "	243,853	181 "	260,005	310 "	410,830
IMPORTS.						
Chandu	6,916 lbs.	200,400	8,150 lbs.	249,120	8,250 lbs.	225,815
Cigarettes	526,135 "	899,148	508,390 "	970,929	648,720 "	1,026,244
Cocunut Oil	1,123 tons	146,561	862 tons	98,416	920 tons	145,816
Coffee	486 "	143,623	555 "	153,519	637 "	141,978
Gunnies	21,315 bales	117,969	18,805 bales	104,184	15,052 bales	125,562
Kerosene	3,478 tons	428,334	3,120 tons	339,647	4,698 tons	457,398
Liquors	28,804 gallons	169,151	46,164 gallons	249,804	81,300 gallons	288,115
Matches	29,450,000 boxes	75,612	29,700,000 boxes	58,320	30,260,000 boxes	46,669
Milk, Condensed	27,640 cases	270,477	30,932 cases	315,091	40,743 cases	334,010
Motor Spirit	2,536 tons	1,000,372	5,590 tons	1,012,033	6,616 tons	1,180,415
Piece Goods	2,923,913 yards	343,553	3,220,362 yards	522,787	3,425,615 yards	572,275
Rice	2,738 tons	148,554	2,017 tons	111,132	2,054 tons	130,826
Sarangs, Stendangs and						
Katins	490,291 pieces	312,471	364,421 pieces	303,220	960,228 pieces	334,066
Sugar	6,151 tons	161,871	6,349 tons	137,851	7,233 tons	174,876
Whisk	151,387 lbs.	152,613	730,129 lbs.	1,188,123	278,306 lbs.	262,927
Wheat, Flour						189,790

Articles	1933		1934		1935	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.						
Arecanuts	1,612 tons	102,557	1,692 tons	\$ 82,362	2,094 tons	148,322
Bran	3,745 "	95,848	4,443 "	94,749	5,190 "	120,344
Cattle	5,839 head	79,163	8,097 head	99,396	6,203 head	130,948
Copra	1,969 tons	119,716	1,378 tons	62,141	2,358 tons	141,425
Eggs	10,609,002 in number	173,492	12,746,243 in number	236,102	8,916,374 in number	238,507
Fish, dried and salted	782 tons	123,459	1,152 tons	128,696	1,539 tons	129,878
Paoli	20,998 "	558,537	23,858 "	534,475	20,164 "	555,640
Rice	26,553 "	1,378,030	37,486 "	1,683,302	38,681 "	2,221,330
Rubber	46,668 "	9,730,034	52,264 "	22,244,820	39,930 "	17,811,393
Tapioca Pearl	3,629 "	234,284	8,393 "	601,587	5,956 "	446,394
Tapioca Flour	379 "	19,248	99 "	4,853	2,118 "	132,204
Tin Ore	158 "	192,186	209 "	302,481	202 "	123,960
IMPORTS.						
Chandu	6,165 lbs.	165,300	9,500 lbs.	270,720	9,167 lbs.	244,935
Cigarettes	400,579 "	807,930	581,705 "	965,976	615,891 "	1,017,981
Coconut Oil	989 tons	146,526	1,094 tons	123,909	787 tons	114,746
Coffee	472 "	155,787	538 "	150,407	624 "	148,520
Gummies	22,723 bales	113,983	18,466 bales	111,540	19,313 bales	120,978
Kerosene	2,720 tons	371,882	3,622 tons	395,556	4,554 tons	467,146
Liquors	23,538 gallons	137,309	41,911 gallons	234,958	77,307 gallons	292,599
Matches	28,932,720 boxes	66,687	30,747,940 boxes	61,260	55,070,000 boxes	54,203
Milk, Condensed	27,155 cases	240,258	33,351 cases	339,352	34,944 cases	330,446
Motor Spirit	4,589 tons	896,387	6,205 tons	1,071,258	6,494 tons	1,191,862
Piece Goods	2,737,677 yards	336,720	3,623,780 yards	551,897	3,524,426 yards	598,704
Rice	9,038 tons	163,356	2,080 tons	110,995	2,123 tons	131,976
Sarongs, Slendangs and						
Kains	428,557 pieces	272,351	500,036 pieces	340,936	1,687,423 yards	323,719
Sugar	5,795 tons	408,900	6,909 tons	487,936	6,925 tons	450,454
Tobacco	165,574 lbs.	174,476	176,784 lbs.	177,523	220,174 lbs.	209,251
Wheat Flour	1,871 tons	138,213	2,043 tons	142,136	2,115 tons	140,385

APPENDIX F.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of
Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the
State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most
of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal)
Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic
Society, 1873—1935, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the
British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two
Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of
the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula .Malays,
Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malaya,
London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part I
of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic
Society, 1935.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period
1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the
period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies
[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA : FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Report of Commission (including five Maps) [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA : NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934
[Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes,
£2 each volume, by post £2 os. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government
[Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

[Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PALESTINE : IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE : DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

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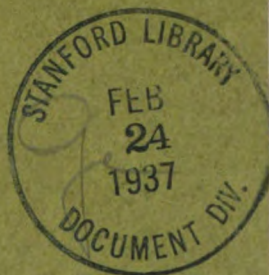
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1935

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I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—In an Order in Council of the 27th of January, 1885, the jurisdiction of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was asserted over that part of South Africa now known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate situated east of the 20th meridian of East longitude and south of the 22nd parallel of South latitude. Later in the same year Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal Chiefs in the northern part of the

Protectorate, namely Khama, Gasietsiwe and Sebele, and informed them of the establishment of a British Protectorate. By Order in Council of the 30th of June, 1890, further provision was made for the exercise of Her Majesty's jurisdiction within an area embracing the whole of the present Protectorate; and by an Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of June, 1891, being declared in force in the Territory, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until 15th November, 1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native Chiefs, to the British South Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe and so much of the Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of the old Matabeleland conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Territory of South-West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established,

waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction is being undertaken as funds permit.

Climate.

The climate of the country on the whole is sub-tropical but varies with latitude and altitude.

As latitude 22° South passes through the centre of the country all that portion north of this line lies definitely in the Tropics.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Territory lies in an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 to 3,200 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe, and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher portions of the Territory is sub-tropical varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the extensive basin, while the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the end of August, is likewise pleasantly warm and the nights comfortably cool, in summer the days are very hot and the nights are mostly very warm.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability—particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa), the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by Proclamation.

The Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under Resident Magistrates and Assistant Resident Magistrates who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :—

Ngamiland (Headquarters—Maun).

Chobe (Kasane).

Ngwato (Serowe).

Gaberones (Gaberones).

Lobatsi (Lobatsi).

Ghanzi (Gemsbok Pan).

Francistown (Francistown).

Tuli Block (Selika).

Kweneng (Molepolole).

Ngwaketsi (Kanye).

Kgalagadi (Lehututu).

Mochudi (Mochudi).

The High Commissioner is empowered by the Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, to legislate for the Protectorate by Proclamation, and it is provided that, in issuing such Proclamations, the High Commissioner shall respect any native laws or customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes, or populations are regulated, except so far as the same may be incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction.

Up to 1934 the native Chiefs adjudicated through their Kgotlas according to native law and custom in most matters arising amongst natives of their respective tribes. This system is preserved, but the methods of trial were improved by Proclamation No. 75 of 1934, whereby the constitution and functions of Native Courts as Native Tribunals have been defined, their powers and jurisdiction have been established on a proper legal footing, and adequate safeguards for the due administration of justice have been provided.

The jurisdiction of Native Courts does not extend to any case in which the accused is charged with (a) treason, (b) sedition, (c) murder or attempted murder, (d) culpable homicide, (e) rape or attempted rape, (f) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (g) offences relating to the currency, (h) perjury, (i) conspiring against or subverting or attempting to subvert the authority of any Chief or Sub-Chief, (j) offences constituted by any statute in force in the Territory unless in such statute it is otherwise provided. Nor does it extend to the hearing or determining of (a) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought; or (b) any cause or proceeding arising in connection with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory applies, or arising under the law relating to insolvency or involving matters or relationships

between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable.

The Proclamation provides for a right of appeal from any Native Court to the next Senior Court, viz., from Junior Native Tribunals to Senior Tribal Tribunals and from Senior Tribal Tribunals to the Chiefs Tribunal and to the Court of Resident Magistrate, and to the Special Court under certain conditions, i.e., if the amount of the judgment exceeds £100, or where the combined value of the fine and compensation exceeds £50, or where sentence of imprisonment for a period exceeding six months or of corporal punishment exceeding five strokes has been imposed.

No suits, actions, or proceedings in which a European is a party can be adjudicated upon by a Chief.

III.—POPULATION.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, has made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value.

Attempts have been made to get information as to the number of deaths that may have occurred during certain particular epidemics, but they have proved valueless. According to the notices of death received in respect of Europeans, there was a total of 22 deaths in 1935 out of an estimated total European population of 1,690 which would give a death-rate of approximately 13 per thousand. But it is impossible to give the death-rate among natives.

The last census, taken in 1921, gave the total European population as 1,743; Indians, other Asiatics and coloured persons as 1,055; and natives as 150,185; distributed thus:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics and Coloured.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Bamangwato Reserve ...	230	6	58,047
Bakwena Reserve ...	107	77	11,162
Bangwaketsi Reserve ...	82	58	17,466
Bakgatla Reserve ...	13	—	11,604
Bamalete Reserve ...	69	37	4,578
Batawana Reserve ...	45	14	17,449
Batlokwa ...	—	—	1,199
Tati District ...	195	69	11,877
Gaberones Block ...	120	13	392
Tuli Block ...	86	6	1,374
Lobatsi Block ...	354	1	1,001
Barolong Farms ...	99	—	3,154
Ghanzi District ...	124	34	1,698
Kazungula District ...	8	—	2,115
Nekati ...	4	—	836
Molopo Strip ...	4	—	1,285
Lehututu District ...	19	522	4,004
Railway Strip ...	184	218	944
TOTAL ...	1,743	1,055	150,185

No record has been kept of emigrants, but these, in any case, are very few.

Immigration.

In August, 1932, legislation was enacted to regulate the entry of immigrants, other than native immigrants.

The Proclamation lays down certain classes of persons who are definitely prohibited from entering the Territory; other persons entering or desiring to enter may be required to satisfy the authorities by sworn declaration that they do not come within the prohibited class. On the information given in the declaration form, the Resident Commissioner issues or withholds, as the case may be, his sanction for the person concerned to enter or to remain within the Territory.

Prohibited immigrants found within the Territory are given notice containing grounds of prohibition in writing, and may within three days, give notice of appeal. If such appeals are dismissed, warrants are issued for the removal of such prohibited immigrants, and failing compliance with such warrant of removal prohibited immigrants render themselves liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, and to removal from the Territory.

IV.—HEALTH.

The European medical staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, five Medical Officers, two subsidized Medical Missionaries, one Clerk, one Clerk-Typist, three Hospital Matrons, seven Staff Nurses, one Welfare Nurse, two Dispensers; and the native staff of two Dispensers, five Pupil Dispensers, two Medical Orderlies, eight female Nurses and seven male Nurses.

Hospitals.—There are three Government hospitals, one in the Southern Protectorate at Lobatsi, and two in the Northern Protectorate at Serowe and Francistown (the latter opened in 1935). At each of these there is accommodation for some five European and 20 native patients. The Medical Officers are responsible for the treatment of all in-patients and for the administration of the hospitals.

Good work is done at the Medical Mission hospitals and dispensaries at Kanye (Seventh Day Adventist), Mochudi (Dutch Reformed Church), Molepolole (United Free Church of Scotland), and at Khale (Roman Catholic Mission). The hospital at Molepolole is a first class institution, fully equipped on modern lines, with accommodation for 20 native patients.

At Mafeking, the Administration have access to accommodation for European patients at the Victoria Hospital, where the patients come under the care of the Principal Medical Officer.

During the year 1935, 1,727 in-patients were treated in Government and Mission hospitals, of whom 93 died, compared with 1,210 in-patients and 53 deaths in 1934.

All native in-patients, bona fide residents of the Protectorate, receive free maintenance and treatment in Government hospitals.

Dispensaries.—There are some 15 dispensaries in the Protectorate where out-patients are treated by the Government Medical Officers. All these patients are afforded consultations and treatment for 1s per individual attendance, while patients suffering from venereal disease are treated free. At the Mission Stations the Medical Missionaries treat out-patients at a nominal charge and venereal disease cases free of charge.

In remote districts, where the inhabitants are sparsely scattered, syphilitic remedies are distributed free of charge as opportunity permits.

The total number of out-patients treated at the Government and Medical Mission dispensaries was 57,836 : of these 27,662 were first attendances.

Public Health.—It is impossible to obtain throughout the Territory records of births and deaths of natives. The only means of ascertaining the extent to which the population is affected by particular diseases is by the record of diseases among patients attending the out-patients' departments. A comparison of the individual districts shows great uniformity in the incidence of each particular disease throughout the Protectorate.

Malaria.—Malaria was not nearly so severe as in 1934, and was not epidemic.

Tuberculosis.—The total number of new cases treated was 747.

Syphilis.—The total number of new cases treated was 6,474.

Yaws.—The total number of new cases treated was 65.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of the Protectorate consists of :—

(a) *Traders and farmers* who for the most part are tolerably well housed with reasonable sanitary conveniences.

(b) *Natives.*—In the native towns and villages sanitation is at present, non-existent. This state of affairs has the earnest attention of the Administration, which, however, is handicapped in its desire to establish more satisfactory conditions by its present lack of sufficient funds to do so. By propaganda in schools and elsewhere natives are advised and encouraged to try to work out for themselves a simple form of sanitation.

Chiefs and a few of the more affluent Headmen live in brick-built or stone-built houses, the floors being of hardened mud. The housing conditions of the rank and file vary enormously according to the tribe, the best housed being the Bakgatla. In this tribe most families occupy well-built stone or brick rondavels, excellently thatched. Generally speaking a householder has three good

rondavels enclosed in a form of courtyard, the house and the courtyard wall being artistically decorated with multicoloured geometric figures. The interior and surroundings of these courtyards are particularly clean and tidy.

The houses of the Bangwaketsi and Bamalete tribes consist of rondavels built of mud bricks and carefully thatched. Generally the householder has two such huts but less attention is paid to the courtyard, decorations, or general tidiness. The remaining tribes are satisfied with mud rondavels of smaller dimensions. Very indifferently thatched, two such hovels suffice a householder. They are surrounded by a rough wooden palisade, the surroundings of the huts and palisades being generally untidy and uncared for. In all cases, the better class rondavels have wooden doors and a small hut window, but the less pretentious simply have a mat hung over the doorway and no window.

Generally the parents and daughters occupy one rondavel and the sons and the male guests the other, thus allowing approximately three inhabitants per hut.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati district. During 1935, 11,419 ounces of gold and 1,738 ounces of silver, valued at £73,324 and £176 respectively, were mined, as against 9,485 ounces of gold and 978 ounces of silver, valued at £65,578 and £90 respectively, in the previous year.

Cattle.

Cattle raising is still the chief industry and source of income to the natives of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

During 1933-34, commerce in cattle was severely set back owing to the total embargo placed on the export of cattle to all countries as a result of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Over-stocking in certain areas resulted and heavy mortality from poverty was recorded, especially in the Northern Protectorate during the first few months of 1935 when drought conditions were present at this time.

Later, in 1935, however, owing to the recommencement of cattle export to Johannesburg under a quota of 10,000 head per year, and to Durban for slaughter and export overseas, together with the operations of the abattoir at Lobatsi, the industry has revived commercially, and the return of normal conditions for disposal of cattle has brought the return of prosperity in the Territory, which is shown by the considerable increase in revenue from hut tax.

It is feared that the Northern Rhodesian and Congo cattle markets have been lost to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, as these countries during the last few years have come to provide their own cattle requirements. This is a serious matter to the N'gamiland

and Ghanzi areas which used to supply some 7,000 head of cattle per year to these markets.

Cattle from these areas must now be trekked to the Eastern Protectorate for disposal but fortunately demand is keen and there is little difficulty in disposal once they have arrived in the Eastern Protectorate.

To provide an adequate supply of water along the routes on which these cattle trek has now become an urgent necessity and steps are being taken in this direction.

Plans for a wider application of cattle improvement and for improving the conditions for cattle in the territory have been set on foot, and the future promises to bring the Bechuanaland Protectorate into greater prominence as a cattle raising territory.

Agriculture.

In November an important step forward was taken in respect of the Territory's development in the matter of the constitution of an Agricultural Department under a Chief Agricultural Officer. This Department is responsible for all agricultural work, crop experimentation, pasture research, dairy work, pig and poultry industry development, skin (wild animal) industry, and exhibitions.

The calendar year 1935 will go down in history as seeing the end of an era of misfortune to the Territory, brought about by unkindness of climatic conditions, prevalence of disease and the like, seldom known to have occurred in the history of South Africa.

From an agricultural or pastoral viewpoint, a calendar year is always a difficult period over which to frame a report. As regards this Territory, the natural period of production, both in regard to soil and animals which live on its produce, extends from spring which should normally fall in October, to harvest occurring in August.

January, February, and March opened fairly well, giving good promise both as regards agricultural and livestock production, but towards the end of March dry conditions developed into a drought, the third in succession, which was, in fact, the worst known in the Territory for 20 years. Dairy cows had a death incidence of up to 75 per cent. in many areas; it is worthy of special mention that one leading dairy producer in the Tuli Block, who had made adequate plantings of spineless cactus, only lost 17 old cows out of a herd of well over a 100 head. This successful maintenance of the herd was carried out with the aid of spineless cactus feeding, although the farm had been particularly unlucky as regards rainfall for the preceding two years and had, in addition, suffered from the very heavy hatchings of locusts in the vicinity, which had invaded the pastures and wiped out the young grass.

The phenomenal stock losses and general impoverishment in condition of the survivors forced the Administration in December to provide power cultivation, by means of tractors, in the worst areas.

of drought. It is sufficient to say at this stage that the tractors and ploughs, together with disk harrows and seed drills, will be capable of getting in a crop.

Crops.—Maize and Kaffir corn are the staple crops of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, but owing to the abnormal drought of the year exceedingly poor harvests were reaped throughout the Territory.

Small quantities of tobacco were, however, successfully grown in the Chobe, Bakwena and Kgalagadi districts.

Crop Experimentation at Mahalapye.—The 1934-5 season registered a total rainfall of 7.3 inches at Mahalapye, the lowest here recorded for over 30 years. Various cactus and aloe plantations survived the drought well, as also did the Johnson grass plots; indeed from this latter two cuttings were obtained. The only other produce harvested was a crop of cattle melons; maize, Kaffir-corn and bean plantings all failed to mature.

At the end of the year, particularly in December, satisfactory ploughing rains fell and there is every indication that the 1936 season will be a favourable one.

Pasture Management, Research, and Reclamation.—Financed by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, work was commenced on the survey of the pasture potentialities of the Territory, and on the establishment of a system of plots and the collection of critical data.

The Government was extremely fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Professor R. Lindsay Robb, Professor of Grasslands Research at the Pretoria University, who carried out the initial surveys and who is continuing to advise on the work done. Owing to the lack of development of species it was not possible to make a very complete collection, but much useful preliminary information was obtained; it was also possible to advise ranchers and others on the best steps to take to enable their properties to recover from the devastating effects of drought combined with serious over-grazing, in many cases due to the overstocking consequent on their having been unable to market cattle because of the restrictions imposed through the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Territory.

A start has been made with the programme of grass research which will initially extend over the next five years.

Dairying.

Routine.—During the year the usual routine work was carried out, including check testing and grading of cream at the Francistown and Lobatsi creameries; cheese grading at farm cheese factories; butter judging; determining moisture content in butter; answering farmer's queries; culling poultry; caponizing; and inspecting all registered dairy premises in accordance with the existing dairy regulations.

Cream Production.—During the past few years a gradual change has taken place with regard to cream production in the Territory. In 1932, over 400 natives were operating their own dairies but the cream produced was not always satisfactory for the more exacting requirements of the industry in recent years. Although these natives were trained in the rudiments of cream production their knowledge of hygiene and bacteriology was negligible, and this often led to the production of low-grade cream. Although these natives were not discouraged to operate their own dairies, it was thought advisable to establish a system whereby the production of cream would come more directly under European control. This has been done and since 1933 when a reputable dairy farmer was granted several dairy licences to open milk buying depots in, and adjoining, the Tati Concessions, the milk has been purchased from the natives and separated at these depots. Cream has been despatched regularly and frequently to the creamery, thus assuring a better quality product.

In 1935, over 70 milk buying depots were established in the Ngwato Reserve and the Tati Concessions, and served an area of over 5,000 square miles. Roads were made to link up seven distant chains of dairies, and four lorries, 10 scotch carts, and 15 sleighs were employed to convey the cream to railhead.

Over 1,000 natives supplied milk to these depots; it is interesting to note that the majority of the natives, who formerly operated their own dairies, preferred in 1935 to use these depots for marketing their milk. Although the season was exceptionally poor, over £3,000 was paid for milk, and there is no doubt that this sum distributed among some 1,000 natives prevented their becoming destitute and a charge against the Administration.

In February the Assistant Dairy Expert stationed at Francistown was instructed to supervise the organization of the scheme and to report fully on the financial and economic aspects of the project. This official was so engaged for 10 weeks.

The main route from Dikabi to Sephope, a distance of 55 miles, serves a chain of five permanent brick dairies erected at a cost of £35 each. These are evenly spaced along the route to coincide with the populated areas. These buildings are 10 ft. by 12 ft. in size, and have a cement floor, ceiling, fly-proof door and window screens. Each is equipped with a cement water trough for cream storage, a separator, supply of buckets and cans, a cream plunger, a milk filter and the necessary sundries such as soap, separator oil, muslin, et cetera.

At the beginning of each dairying season meetings are held with the natives, and those natives who wish to supply milk are equipped with milking buckets, milking cloths, and muslin. At each dairy usually two, but sometimes three, natives are employed. The native foreman in charge must be able to read and write as he is

required to weigh the milk, keep records, address labels and make out railway consignment notes.

In the morning and evening the natives bring their milk to the dairy, where it is weighed and individual receipts issued. The milk is separated immediately and the cream placed in the cement water trough to cool. The separated milk is returned to the natives, who are encouraged to use it for domestic purposes.

At each of these permanent dairies cream is received from sub-stations, usually within 15 miles of the main dairy. The cream is plunged and aerated twice a day, and three times a week it is conveyed to railhead by motor lorry.

Over each chain of dairies a Native Dairy Supervisor is employed, and it is his duty to adjust the cream screws of the separators and check the weights of the milk and the receipts which are issued to the milk suppliers. The lorry driver is usually a European who has a knowledge of dairying and is in the position to advise and instruct the natives operating under him.

At the end of each month the number of pounds of milk supplied by each individual is computed and payment made. It will be seen that although the actual organization is under European control, the natives play a big part in the production of the cream, which economically is most desirable.

One of the advantages of this method of marketing the milk is that every native with cattle is able to participate, as no capital outlay for the native is involved.

Butter Production.—During the year, 393,195 pounds of butter were manufactured by the Bechuanaland Protectorate butter factories. The quality was satisfactory.

Cheese Production.—Only a very small quantity of cheese was manufactured in the Tati during 1935, and most of this was consumed locally. Three farmers manufactured cheese during February, March, and April, but owing to the abnormal veldt conditions it was found necessary to allow the young stock to have all the milk available during May.

Dairy Industry Control Board.—The Territory's association with the Union Dairy Industry Control Board continued most successfully during the year under review. The Union Government voted the sum of £93,000 to subsidize the development of consumption of dairy products within the Union of South Africa. This was mainly used to assist in supplying butter to charitable institutions and organizations at a low price, and milk and cheese to primary school children and necessitous children in secondary schools.

The general policy of the Board has been to endeavour to maintain butterfat and milk prices at a level which, whilst enabling the efficient dairyman to live, still allowed butter to be sold over the counter at a price which would place this commodity on the tables of as large a percentage of the consuming population as possible.

Pork and Bacon Industry.

For some years it has been realized that European farmers and natives have been neglecting the very important sideline of dairying, by having no profitable outlet for the by-products such as separated milk, buttermilk and whey.

In July, with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, it was possible to establish a Government pig breeding centre at Francistown, under the control and supervision of the Dairy Officer stationed there. It is contemplated that the cross-bred weaner baconers, as well as pure-bred weaner boars and sows, will be available for disposal to the inhabitants of the Territory at low prices. This will enable all dairy producers to augment their income with the production of baconers.

Breeding stock established at this centre comprises Large Whites, Large Blacks, and Tamworths.

While doubtless a few of the Territory's leading farmers may, and probably will, be capable of undertaking the establishment and maintenance of pure-bred breeding herds, such is not likely to be the general tendency. The policy that it is proposed to follow is that regularly at the commencement of the dairy season the Department will have available for disposal, at a price that is at present fixed at 12s. 6d. each, cross-bred weaners of correct type and breeding which have been raised in suitable conditions as regards hygiene and feeding, during what are probably the most critical months of a pig's life. Doubtless numbers of these pigs, when fattened, will find their destination in the near-by markets and for local slaughter, but it is contemplated that these pigs will be sent to a central point by the persons who have purchased and fattened them; they will then be veterinarily inspected and those which are acceptable will be consigned to a leading bacon factory, with which arrangements have already been made for their sale.

In this way it is hoped that production will be undertaken on sound lines and that the marketing of pigs, conducted in an orderly manner, will realize reasonable prices which will be acceptable to the producer. At the same time a type of pig will be bred which will be satisfactory to the bacon curers. A most important point is that the fatterer or producer will be safeguarded against violent fluctuations of the market, while at the same time the bacon factory will be relieved of the usual arguments with the producer, which results from the delivery of an overweight or otherwise ill-conditioned pig, probably of poor breeding.

The pig-breeding centre occupies an area of some 50 acres on a site extending from the Tati River to the Monarch Mines Road. This site having been ceded to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government by the Tati Company. Francistown Butter Factory near at hand serves as a source of much cheap feed, buttermilk being obtainable at the cost of carting; water is obtained from the Tati River.

The pigs are kept under the open air system. A number of the farrowing pens have been provided with houses built of brick, others with mopani pole shelters; each enclosure has a cement food trough, water trough and water wallow, and all enclosures are shaded by big trees which make the site ideal for pigs. To the farmer doubtless the mopani pole structure would be cheaper, but to anyone having to purchase all materials and erect with paid labour, brick houses are very nearly as cheap in construction and certainly much longer lasting.

Pig-breeding on proper lines should be most successful in the Territory.

Poultry Breeding Station, Lobatsi.

In May, 1935, the Colonial Development Fund financed the establishment at Lobatsi of a poultry breeding plant, which would enable farmers and other people of the Territory interested to obtain foundation stock for the breeding of table poultry.

Breeding pens of Light Sussex and White Wyandotte fowls were obtained from leading Union breeders, likewise a breeding flock of American Bronze Turkeys. The complete establishment of the plant was brought about too late in the year to do more than make a few experimental hatchings, but these have been successful, approximately 300 chickens and 100 turkey poultts having been raised by the end of the year.

The site of the plant is on the Government Farm, on a rising slope; the soil is well drained, has a suitable aspect, and is sheltered from wind. The foundations have been carefully and well laid to permit of useful expansion, and propaganda in the interests of proper poultry keeping is to be carried out in the coming year.

Statistics.

1st January to 31st December, 1935.

BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION—

							lb.	lb.
<i>First Grade—</i>								
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,140	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,062	193,202
<i>Second Grade—</i>								
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,184	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,838	77,022
<i>Third Grade—</i>								
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,419	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,658	42,077
<i>Below Grade—</i>								
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,718	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,996	8,714
Grand Total...								321,015

BUTTER MANUFACTURED—

								<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393,195	
Farm...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	393,990

CHEESE PRODUCTION—

Cheddar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	
Gouda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,150	3,350

WHOLE FRESH MILK—

								<i>Gal.</i>	
Supplied to trains, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,599	

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEANS AND NATIVES—

								<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Poultry—41,227 head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,137	3	4
Eggs—4,299 dozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	4	9
								2,324	8	1

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS—

Europeans—

Butterfat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,261	18	4
Cheese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	9	9
Farm butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	9	3
Whole fresh milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	19	0
								11,746	16	4

Natives—

Butterfat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,922	1	4
								15,668	17	8

Grand Total ...

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE REGISTRATION OF PREMISES—

<i>Type of Business.</i>				1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>European—</i>								
Cheese factory	...	...	...	14	11	11	11	7
Creamery	...	...	...	154	157	157	297	311
Butter factory	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2
Cream depot	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
Stores selling dairy produce	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	11
Milk sellers...	...	...	...	7	18	18	6	8
European Total				187	200	199	327	339
<i>Native—</i>								
Creamery	...	...	...	298	358	358	300	300
Milk sellers...	...	...	...	342	409	409	409	409
<i>Coloured—</i>								
Creamery	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	7
Grand Total				834	974	973	1,043	1,065

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>1931.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1932.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1933.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1934.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1935.</i> <i>lb.</i>
First ...	358,637	342,802	32,612	202,600	156,140
Second ...	135,455	111,996	15,441	48,208	51,184
Third ...	71,495	29,451	11,356	17,230	23,419
Below ...	17,620	19,304	1,138	2,603	4,718
Total ...	<u>583,407</u>	<u>503,553</u>	<u>60,547</u>	<u>270,641</u>	<u>235,461</u>

Grading percentages.

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>1931.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1932.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1933.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1934.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1935.</i> <i>per cent.</i>
First ...	62	68	54	76	66
Second ...	23	22	25	17	22
Third ...	12	6	19	6	10
Below ...	3	4	2	1	2
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT:

Butterfat.

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>1931.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1932.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1933.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1934.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1935.</i> <i>lb.</i>
First ...	70,604	53,655	2,148	39,293	37,062
Second ...	55,470	24,678	1,064	11,774	25,838
Third ...	61,808	30,702	537	8,602	18,658
Below ...	18,010	4,759	60	4,911	3,996
Total ...	<u>205,892</u>	<u>113,794</u>	<u>3,809</u>	<u>64,580</u>	<u>85,554</u>

Grading percentages.

	<i>1931.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1932.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1933.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1934.</i> <i>per cent.</i>	<i>1935.</i> <i>per cent.</i>
First ...	34	47	56	62	44
Second ...	27	22	28	19	30
Third ...	30	27	14	11	21
Below ...	9	4	2	8	5
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Poultry, head ...	12,559	15,193	306	32,754	41,227
Value (£)	562	655	17	2,346	2,137
Eggs, dozen ...	14,953	20,453	3,300	6,279	4,299
Value (£)	673	800	132	254	187
Total value ...	£1,235	£1,455	£149	£2,600	£2,324

Forestry.

In April, 1935, a Forestry Officer was appointed and stationed at Kazungula to supervise the working of a timber concession granted that month, under which the concessionaires acquired the sole timber rights over about 150 square miles of forest land in the extreme northern part of the Protectorate.

In this forest area in the north the typical timber tree is *Baikia plurijuga*, known as "Rhodesian teak" or "mukusi". In places an almost pure forest of this species is found with occasional small groups of *Entandrophragma caudatum*. Elsewhere the forest is of a more mixed character, where the two valuable furniture woods, *Pterocarpus angolensis* and *Afzelia quanzensis* are the most important additions.

The concessionaires do not convert their timber, but export it in the log to the Zambesi Saw Mills, Ltd., at Livingstone. The logs travel first by a narrow-gauge railway running for about 22 miles through Southern Rhodesia to a pontoon on the Zambesi River. At this point the trucks are unloaded and the timber is reconsigned by a standard gauge railway to Livingstone.

Where the stocking is heavy enough to warrant it, forest railways are put down 1,000 yards apart, to which the logs are dragged by oxen. In the more sparsely stocked areas the logs are loaded on to waggons and delivered at a loading station on the nearest railway line.

About 27 miles of railway have been laid, and as each section is cleared the line is taken up and relaid in the new felling area. The old tracks form good internal fire guards.

Yield figures per acre taken during December, 1935, gave 91 cubic or 74½ hoppus feet and 5s. 9½d. revenue. These were taken in almost pure mukusi forest.

A detailed survey of the concession is being carried out gradually. Owing to the dense vegetation and the flatness of the country, triangulation is impossible and the survey consists of a series of connected traverses.

The average export was 50,000 hoppus feet per month, and a sum of £1,035 was paid to the Government during the year as royalties.

Overseas and other Timber Markets.—The question of Protectorate timber for the overseas market and of the extent of the forestal resources of the Chobe and Francistown districts has been raised, and a scheme for carrying out a reconnaissance survey has been submitted.

Botanical Specimens.—A hundred and thirty specimens of forest trees and shrubs have been collected. One set will be mounted for use at Chobe and another for a herbarium to be started at Mafeking. Unmounted material will be forwarded to the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, for identification. This in turn will provide sets for Oxford, Kew and the British Museum.

The Empire Forestry Conference was held in the Union of South Africa in 1935, at which the High Commission Territories were represented by the Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Traders deal in the main with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from the United Kingdom, Belgium, India and elsewhere overseas, but in the absence of Customs statistics no particulars can be given. The export trade, in normal years, is almost wholly comprised of cattle, small stock and their by-products.

Apart from Kaross making, the production of wooden curios and a certain amount of bead and grass work, there are practically no native industries in progress, and, with the continued closing of neighbouring markets, as a result of the recrudescence of foot-and-mouth disease in the Territory during 1934, trade conditions continued to be exceedingly poor during the first half of 1935.

The opening, however, once more of Union markets to Bechuana-land Protectorate cattle during the later half of the year, the influx of cattle buyers into the Territory, and a marked increase in mining activities in the Tati district promoted freer circulation of cash and effected a revival of trade generally, as is shown in the export and import figures for the year.

Exhibitions.

Salisbury.—At the request of the Secretary of the Inter-Territorial Jeanes Conference, the Administration staged an exhibit of Native Arts and Crafts in the Exhibition held at Salisbury

from the 22nd May to 5th June. The following Territories also participated in the Exhibition:—Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Gold Coast, Union of South Africa, Basutoland

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Exhibit was very attractive, all the wall space being utilized for draping karosses. All varieties of wild cat skins and native curios were on exhibit and some £150 worth was sold. The Carnegie Trust took a selection of the native wooden curios for exhibition in the Carnegie Museum in America.

Johannesburg.—At the twenty-ninth Easter Show of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society an entry was staged on behalf of the Territory in the South African Industries Section. The judges remarked very favourably on the Exhibit, which gained 98 points out of a possible 100. This is the highest score that has ever been awarded in the Industrial Section and the Exhibit was awarded the Gold Medal for its section. As in previous years the Territory's Exhibit was one of the high spots of the Show, and attracted considerable crowds. Commercially, exhibits were disposed of out of hand to the value of £1,200 and very useful knowledge, experience, and connections were gained, having special reference to the Territory's timber and the preparation and tanning of its furs, as well as in many more general matters.

Owing to veterinary restrictions imposed by the Union Government (in view of the past epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease) it was only possible to stage such exhibits as were capable of complete fumigation and disinfection.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and Lady Clark, accompanied by Miss Diana Clark, honoured the Exhibit with their presence on two occasions.

IMPORTS INTO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST
THREE YEARS.

Article.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>From Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	14,752	9,276	1,531	1,152	790	395
Mealies ... bags	3,009	1,831	464	255	630	284
Mealie meal ... bags	10,890	5,991	5,886	3,234	3,266	1,602
Wheat and wheat meal.	2,289	3,430	2,265	3,634	2,910	4,887
Horses ... head	2	50	3	50	13	195
Donkeys ... head			—	—		
Mules... ... head			2	28		
Sheep and goats.	—	—	300	227	104	312
Cattle ... head	—	—	29	451	168	2,520
Pigs head	—	—	—	—	15	150
Vehicles ... No.	11	2,196	20	4,828	45	11,296
General merchandise	—	75,749	—	104,122	—	143,663
<i>From Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	1,305	810	110	85	2,666	1,278
Mealies ... bags	1,731	995	1,874	1,249	1,930	965
Mealie meal ... bags	9,081	5,742	9,677	6,077	24,830	12,415
Wheat and wheat meal.	382	650	1,202	1,189	3,526	1,862
Vehicles ... No.	2	200	7	1,802	13	2,880
Coal tons	—	—	—	—	12,946	16,183
General merchandise	—	27,957	—	42,702	—	97,460
<i>From Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
Mealies ... bags	—	—	35	24	—	—
Mealie meal ... bags	—	—	—	—	2,156	117
Wheat and wheat meal.	13	32	11	27	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	—	—	—	—	1	5
General merchandise	—	1,161	—	580	—	1,366
<i>From Other Countries.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	1,532	761	—	—	—	—
Mealies ... bags	10	9	—	—	32	28
Mealie meal ... bags	6	6	—	—	220	196
Wheat and wheat meal.	8	13	—	—	55	97
General merchandise	—	14,037	—	6,958	—	10,405
TOTALS ...	—	£150,896	—	£178,674	—	£310,562

**EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST
THREE YEARS.**

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>To Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	—	—	—	—	15,325	6,594
Mealies ... bags	180	75	—	—	3,070	1,382
Mealie meal ... bags	—	—	—	—	6,710	3,641
Beans ... lb.	—	—	—	—	2,856	1,559
Cheese ... lb.	530	21	8,884	551	748	30
Bacon and hams. lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ... lb.	—	—	161,078	10,067	97,687	5,789
Eggs ... doz.	49	1	1,545	30	1,947	37
Cattle ... head	715	2,918	—	—	12,466	62,330
Sheep and goats. head	—	—	—	—	9,555	7,167
Donkeys ... head	—	—	—	—	62	26
Pigs ... head	—	—	—	—	1,300	1,549
Hides... lb.	—	521	1,367,255	16,566	2,600,000	41,600
Skins (sheep and goats). lb.	994	22	149,938	2,238	9,182	363
Skins and karosses(wild animals). No.	1,066	192	4,122	695	22,488	4,741
Ostrich feathers lb.	—	—	505	65	1,822	1,830
Mohair ... lb.	—	—	262	41	—	—
Wool... lb.	—	—	587	250	1,608	39
Cream and butterfat. lb.	2,626	91	—	—	1,175	411
Firewood ... tons	—	—	—	—	—	705
Vehicles ... No.	2	736	2	275	—	—
Fowls ... head	—	—	32,000	2,000	35,360	1,785
Other articles ...	—	8	—	12	—	1,965
<i>To Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	—	—	150	64	2,590	1,295
Cheese ... lb.	—	—	2,320	77	835	42
Butter ... lb.	—	—	262,049	21,719	44,310	2,622
Eggs ... doz.	—	—	161	8	458	29
Donkeys ... head	—	—	—	—	9	90
Sheep and goats. head	126	63	4,567	2,536	10,083	7,562
Pigs ... head	—	—	31	69	133	199
Hides... lb.	—	21	1,140	10	530	5
Skins (sheep and goats). lb.	—	—	109	78	—	—
Skins and karosses (wild animals). No.	—	—	—	—	61	309
Gold ... oz.	5,525	22,280	9,485	65,578	11,419	78,324
Silver ... oz.	622	47	978	90	1,738	176
Other articles ...	—	—	—	881	—	9,215

EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST
THREE YEARS—*continued.*

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>To Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	—	—	—	—	230	115
Mealies ... bags	—	—	283	139	1,000	300
Cheese ... lb.	—	—	—	—	787	21
Butter ... lb.	—	—	—	—	15,500	1,348
Cattle ... head	—	—	1,800	450	—	—
Sheep and goats. head	—	—	144	90	—	—
Skins and karosses. No.	—	—	2,218	125	811	608
Ivory... ... lb.	—	123	534	120	16,831	329
Other articles ...	—	—	—	1,245	—	4
<i>To other Countries.</i>						
Cheese ... lb.	—	—	—	—	615	17
Hides... ... lb.	—	115	78,892	658	—	—
Skins (sheep and goats). lb.	—	—	—	—	200	25
Skins and karosses. No.	—	730	—	—	—	—
Butter ... lb.	—	—	198,579	12,411	233,698	14,041
TOTAL ...	—	£27,964	—	£139,138	—	£260,204

VIII.—LABOUR.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South-West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourers.

Up to 1933, labour from the tropical regions lying north of latitude 22° South might, for reasons of health, only be engaged from South-West Africa for work on the Witwatersrand Mines. Since the end of that year, however, the Union Government has relaxed its embargo in this respect and permitted experimental recruitment of tropical natives from north of the above-mentioned parallel from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Recruiting of these natives still takes place, and a record of their health statistics, which has been separately kept and reported upon by the Health Advisory Committee to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, has revealed the fact that the results to date are good and augur well for the future.

The Native Labourer's Compensation Proclamation, No. 39 of 1934, provides for the payment of compensation by employers in respect of native labourers who suffer injury or death in the course of employment in the Territory.

RETURN OF PASSES ISSUED TO NATIVES OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE TO ENTER THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1935.

<i>Labour Passes</i>				
<i>Mines Labour—</i>				
Gold ...	...	...	6,188	} 6,198
Diamonds ...	...	...	10	
Farm Labour ...	...	...	98	} 1,988
Other Labour ...	...	...	1,890	
<i>Visitors Passes</i> ...	...	...	...	2,729
Total Passes ...				10,915

The amount of money sent to the Bechuanaland Protectorate from the gold mines by way of deferred pay and through the Remittance Agency was £30,945 13s. 9d.

NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO NATIVES FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE EMPLOYED BY THE WITWATERSRAND GOLD MINES FOR THE YEAR 1935.

<i>Contracted Natives</i>				
For surface workings	...	...	...	292
For underground—				
Shift 270	...	...	4,753	} 6,038
„ 360	...	...	1,285	
Capitation fees paid to Labour Agents	...	...	...	£8,621
<i>Assisted Voluntary System</i>				
Cash advances, taxes, feeding, etc.	...	...	...	£6
Number of natives	...	...	...	40
<i>Contracted and Assisted Voluntary System</i>				
Advances for taxes, feeding, etc.	...	...	...	£14,816
Railway and bus fares	...	...	...	£8,912
Remittances	...	...	...	£7,762
Number on deferred pay	...	...	...	5,697
Deferred pay paid	...	...	...	£30,946

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

Europeans.—Other than Government service, there is but little employment for Europeans in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such Europeans as reside in the Territory are usually store-keepers or farmers, who, with European assistance in a few cases, generally manage their respective stores and farms with the aid of native labour.

White assistants who are employed can earn from £72 to £360 per annum.

Government employees are paid according to the scales laid down for the particular posts or ranks which they hold, and they are in most cases provided with quarters.

Natives.—For natives who are mostly still in their tribal state—living in their villages and ploughing their lands—there are few avenues of employment open in the Territory beyond those mentioned above, or in respect of domestic services in the white settlements. Ranging from youths of 12 years or so, who are employed as herds, to adults of all ages, they can earn from £6 to £72 per annum, and are usually supplied with food by their employers.

Cost of Living.

Natives.—Maize meal, maize, and Kaffir corn form the staple food of the natives. These, in normal years, they grow on their lands, which they plough and reap at stated seasons, and supplement with milk from their herds, and, occasionally, with meat.

The average price of these commodities if bought from the traders is as follows :—

Mealies	...	...	...	9s. per 200-lb. bag.
Mcalie meal	...	...	...	11s. „ 180 „ „
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	10s. „ 200 „ „

Europeans.—Such small boarding-houses and hotels as exist in the larger centres charge at the rate of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. by the day or from £8 10s. to £10 by the month.

House rents vary from £5 to £7 10s. by the month, but in most centres it is practically impossible to rent a house.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1935, there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate 11 schools for European children, attended by approximately 215 pupils, two schools for coloured children at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 49 pupils, and 91 native schools with an attendance of 9,251 pupils.

The European schools which are under the control of District School Committees are presided over by the Resident Magistrate, the proceedings being submitted to the Resident Commissioner for confirmation. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions, special bursaries are awarded, as the result of qualifying examinations held towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries of £24 per annum entitle certain pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and for other pupils, after

passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of 18.

A further bursary of £24 per annum (or two bursaries of £24 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of a competitive examination held in December for the children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate.

Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents, from the age of five to 14, or until they have passed Standard VI.

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in Southern Rhodesia, and each year, the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

The distribution of native schools was as follows during 1935:—

						<i>Schools.</i>
Lobatsi block ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5
Batlokwa, Khale and Ramoutsa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kanye area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9
Molepolole area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mochudi area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
Serowe area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	33
Francistown area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13
N'gamilang area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kgalagadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ghanzi area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chobe area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	91

The two largest native schools in the Territory are the Khama Memorial School, Serowe, with an attendance of approximately 744 pupils, and the Mochudi National School, with an attendance of approximately 244 pupils. These schools were erected by the Bamangwato and Bakgatla tribes respectively.

As in the case of the European schools, so also the native schools have been under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. Since 1st January, 1931, these

Native Schools Committees have been constituted so as to be partly elective. All Missions interested in the schools of each Reserve must be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central Executive Committee and local School Committees presided over by the Headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained but the Administration makes from general revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £200 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province, where there is excellent teacher training.

Since March, 1931, a code of instruction designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Headmaster of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Province, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate, and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Tsoana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving, in the schools, arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as text books for school use.

There is a Board of Advice on Native Education.

During the year it was possible for the Director of Education to visit all European schools within the Territory, and a great many of the native schools.

A matter which has seriously engaged the attention of the Administration has been the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in 1931 by the appointment of a native Supervisor of Schools in the Tati district, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. This experiment has proved a great success, and there are now four native Supervisors at work in the Territory.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable, but, by means of subsidiary training courses which are held from time to time, it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. The value of these courses has been evidenced by increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who have attended them. To follow up and consolidate the work is the task of the Director of Education and the native Supervisors already referred to.

The Administration also makes financial provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen.

A Native Standard VI School Leaving Certificate Examination is held annually in the Territory for pupils actually at school in Protectorate schools. On the results of this examination bursaries are awarded from the Native Fund for four suitable candidates each year, to enable them to proceed to approved Institutions in the Union of South Africa to take up teacher training.

Welfare Institutions.

There are at present in the Territory no welfare institutions, but a qualified nurse has undertaken welfare work among the natives in the Bamangwato Reserve and is rendering invaluable assistance to the natives there.

There is no provision by means of insurance for accident, sickness or old age.

XI.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, passes through the Territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the south at Ramathlabama and leaving the Territory at Ramaquabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages; one of considerable length is from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club. Other good roads constructed by the Administration now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatsi to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A fair, good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in existence, and the motor road between Kazungula and the Zambezi River and Maun in N'gamiland enables the journey to be done by car in three days. There is also a road from Ghanzi to the Batawana Boundary.

On the sandy tracts, where the going is very heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape carts or ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme north during the rains because of tsetse fly. The light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

The Road Motor Service, operated in the Territory by the Union Railway authorities, is limited to one service, namely, that operating between Debeeti Siding and Selika, with a deviation via Machaneng and Sofala, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants of these districts.

There are 17 landing grounds for the use of air pilots who periodically visit the Territory. There are also two private landing grounds on ranches in the Tuli Block, and the aerodrome on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking Headquarters has been pronounced by expert opinion to be second only to one other in South Africa.

Postal Communications.

There are in the Territory two money order, savings bank, post, telegraph and telephone offices; two money order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices; two postal order, telegraph and telephone agencies; 12 postal order agencies; five postal order and telegraph agencies; and one telegraph agency.

The postal work at all of these offices is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraph work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph line along the railway line belongs (except those constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsi is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union of South Africa, and Mochudi with the Railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria.

The rate of postage on letters for delivery within the Territory or in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique was, on the 1st June, 1935, reduced to 1d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. The charge for the delivery of letters to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and other British possessions remains at 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Air Mail.

Since January, 1932, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been able to avail itself of air mail facilities to Europe and other parts of Africa.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

There are, as yet, no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Currency.

Prior to 1932 the coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was as declared by Orders in Council of 1911 and 1920, all British and all Transvaal coins, British coins being any which

were, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins being those coined in the mint of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic, or at the Pretoria branch of the Royal Mint.

Changes in the currency of the Territory were effected by the Currency Proclamation No. 54 of 1932 under which all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa were declared to be legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation, notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory, conditional upon the said Bank continuing on demand to pay its notes in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Work during the year included a considerable increase in Public Works under extraordinary expenditure and Colonial Development Fund Works.

The provision of expenditure under the various votes as compared with the previous years, is given in the following table:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£
Public Works Recurrent—				
Wells... ..	518	400	400	1,000
Roads	1,400	1,350	1,500	2,675
Fences	150	150	150	200
Buildings, etc.	2,200	1,800	2,500	4,537
Extraordinary Expenditure—				
Buildings	—	1,105	3,700	16,131
Water Supplies	—	1,230	—	1,800
Colonial Development Fund				
Grants	—	—	600	39,460
Totals	4,268	6,035	8,850	65,803

The relative large proportional increase has necessitated the re-appointment of a Technical Clerk, which appointment was abandoned during the depression period. Extra assistance has had to be afforded to the general Public Works Office in order to cope with the increased volume of work. Several new temporary field appointments were also made in connection with Colonial Development Fund Development Works.

The following notes pertain to the relative main sub-heads of works.

Roads.

Financial assistance was received from the Colonial Development Fund to provide a series of re-enforced concrete low-level bridges. It was possible to complete only three bridges up to the end of the financial year, as the grant was sanctioned just before the rainy season, during which period work was to a great extent limited to collection of materials and preparation of sites. The small amount of money available for the maintenance of the existing road system was spent to the best advantage but proved insufficient to make good the damage and deterioration suffered during the year.

Fences.

Work under this head comprised maintenance of the border fences between the Protectorate and Southern Rhodesia, and between the Protectorate and the Transvaal. Continual repairs were found to be necessary. Fencing the Government farm at Lobatsi into paddocks was completed.

Aerodromes, Air Service, and Wireless.

The work of extending and improving aerodromes and landing grounds has been a gradual one. Very small amounts are ordinarily allocated to this work, and development is, to a great extent, dependent upon co-operation with the Chief and tribal assistance. There are 19 landing grounds in the Protectorate.

A hangar was provided during the year at the Headquarters aerodrome at Mafeking.

A ground reconnaissance and general survey, assisted by three aeroplanes stationed temporarily at Mafeking, was conducted by the Union Air Force, for the purpose of examining the possibilities of establishing a permanent air route across the Protectorate in respect of an air service between Johannesburg and Windhoek. Much valuable information regarding the nature and position of intermediate landing grounds between Kanye and Lehututu was furnished, and a site for a permanent aerodrome, nine miles from Lehututu, was chosen. Work at this site commenced without delay.

A further development connected with the proposed establishment of an air service was examined during the year, and a scheme was submitted for providing wireless equipment at Mafeking and the outlying centres mentioned above.

Transport.

The necessity for the use of mechanical transport to expedite the numerous works and services now in hand or contemplated, is making itself felt more and more.

During the year, eight additional motor vehicles were purchased for use by the various Departments. Four of these were bought for the specific purpose of providing travelling dispensaries for the Medical Department.

Work in connection with the upkeep of this transport has greatly increased, and owing to the total lack of garages and repair facilities in the Protectorate, it has been necessary to provide additional tools and plant at the Administration's garage and workshops at Gaberones.

It was found necessary to provide for the services of an additional mechanic in place of one of the lorry drivers, who was previously assisting temporarily.

Other vehicles, such as wagons, scotch carts, water carts, &c., were maintained during the year, and additional purchases made of scotch carts in connection with bridge development work.

Buildings.

A very considerable building programme was undertaken and carried out during the year, which comprised, *inter alia*, new camps at Marakalala and Mochudi; new quarters, at Francistown, for an additional Medical Officer, the Postmaster (together with a new Post Office) and the Assistant Dairy Expert; at Lobatsi for an additional Medical Officer, the Assistant Dairy Expert, and the Sanitary Inspector; at Mahalapye for an additional Medical Officer, at Maun for the Government Veterinary Officer; and quarters for various Non-Commissioned Officers stationed throughout the Territory.

Repairs to innumerable other existing buildings were also effected.

In order to cope with this programme, additional departmental staff had to be engaged. Their efforts were also directed to the training of native artisans, bricklayers, &c. These natives receive a preliminary course of training at the Tiger Kloof Native Institution, after which they are employed and further trained on various public works in the Territory. As, however, the number of departmental staff is very small, a considerable amount of work was given out to contract, but difficulties in this respect were experienced owing to the almost entire lack of suitable and responsible contractors in the Territory.

Water Supplies.

Work on this important service is provided for from the following heads :—

- (a) Public Works Recurrent Wells.
- (b) Extraordinary Expenditure Water Supplies.
- (c) Colonial Development Fund Grant.

Works under (a) are limited, on account of the small amount of money available, to maintaining and improving existing water supplies and pumping plants at various centres in the Territory.

Works under (b) are new works mainly required for increasing administrative needs. They are financed from general revenue, but the amount of money normally voted for this service is in no way sufficient to meet general requirements for water development in the Territory as a whole.

During the year £1,800 was provided for and expended on works under the heads (a) and (b).

Works under (c) are development works in the nature of wells, boreholes, reservoirs and dams.

During the year a grant of £25,000 was received from the Colonial Development Fund to make a start on this important work, and will be expended principally on the development of water supplies in the Native Reserves.

Considerable delay was occasioned in launching the scheme pending decisions regarding the appointment of expert consultants and additional technical staff. In order, however, to make a start, and to meet some of the more pressing needs, arrangements were made in the meantime for the temporary hire of three drilling machines, and the purchase of a well-sinking plant which had previously been working in the Territory, and an appreciable amount of preliminary work was effected.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during 1934-5 was 1,797 as against 1,544 in 1933-4.

There were 27 persons charged with homicide; of these 5 were discharged, 1 was acquitted, 2 were whipped, 10 were imprisoned, 7 were committed, 1 was bound over and 1 was sentenced to death.

There were 108 cases of other offences against the person, in 97 of which convictions followed; 215 offences against property with 185 convictions, and 1,447 prosecutions for other offences in which 1,368 convictions followed.

During the year, 880 persons were imprisoned, 291 were fined and 12 were whipped.

Since 1912, a Special Court called the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been established. This Court consists of a Judge or Advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa, or any person who was admitted as a barrister in England or Northern Ireland or as an advocate in the Court of Session of Scotland, appointed by the High Commissioner to be the President of the Court, and any two Resident Magistrates nominated by the

Resident Commissioner. Sir Cecil Fforde, K.C., was appointed President of the Court on the 2nd July, 1934, and still holds office. The jurisdiction of the Special Court is as follows :—

Criminal.—Jurisdiction in respect of the trial of all persons charged on indictment of committing any offence within the Territory.

Civil.—Jurisdiction in civil actions in which either party is a European and in which the claim or value of any property in dispute exceeds £1,000, or in which the actions for a divorce of persons joined in matrimony or for a declaration of nullity of marriage, or any such actions pending in any Court, in which either party is a European, as such Court may either on application to it by either party to the action, or on its own mere motion remove to the Special Court.

Appeals.—The Special Court is the Court of Appeal and Review in the Territory, but the right to appeal to the Privy Council lies against any final judgment, decree, sentence or order of the Special Court.

Provision has been made for the appointment of a Native Assessor to assist the Special Court when required. It should also be noted that in all cases both criminal and civil in which natives only are concerned, the procedure is regulated by Proclamation 75 of 1934, as amended, providing for the constitution of Native Tribunals, all of which are subject to an eventual right of appeal to the Special Court.

The Resident Commissioner, subject to the foregoing exclusive jurisdiction of the Special Court, exercises all the powers of the Supreme Court of the (late) Cape Colony.

The rules governing the procedure in the Special Court and the Resident Commissioner's Court, are provided for by Regulation, and are *mutatis mutandis*, as far as circumstances of the Territory permit, the same as, or similar to, those of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Apart from these two Courts there are 12 Courts of Resident Magistrates, and six Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates, and one Court of Special Justice of the Peace, from all of which appeal lies to the Special Court. The procedure in the Courts of the Resident Magistrates and other inferior Courts is the same as that which was in force in the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891, and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Resident Magistrates is, subject to the foregoing exclusive jurisdiction of the Special Court, the same as that of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891.

Courts of the Assistant Resident Magistrates have such jurisdiction in all matters and cases, civil and criminal, as was conferred prior to 10th June, 1891, on the Courts of Resident Magistrates of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are also a number of Justices of the Peace throughout the country.

The proceedings in all Courts in regard to criminal matters are now governed by Proclamation No. 20 of 1933.

Prisons.

There is a prison at Francistown and another at Gaberones. At other stations there are lock-ups. Criminals of a dangerous type are sent to the Union of South Africa prisons by arrangement with the Union Government.

The health of the prisoners was very fair throughout the year, 24 only having been sent to hospital, and 4.3 being the daily average number on the sick list.

Time is allowed, under the provisions of High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 20 of 1933, for the payment of fines by instalments. Suspended sentences of imprisonment are also governed by this Proclamation.

There are no Juvenile Courts in the Territory, but Proclamation No. 81 of 1921, as amended by Proclamation No. 37 of 1930 and No. 21 of 1932, provides for special treatment of juvenile offenders in Union of South Africa institutions.

Police.

There is no defence force; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner who is the Commandant, and the actual strength of the force on the 31st December, 1935, was as follows:—1 Deputy Commandant, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Cadet Sub-Inspectors, 27 European non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Native Drill Corporal, 9 Native Corporals, 39 Native Troopers, 124 Native Dismounted Constables, 42 Native Low Grade Dismounted Constables, 19 Native Police Messengers.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Godley, O.B.E., late of the South African Police, and Deputy Commissioner commanding the Witwatersrand Division, was appointed Deputy Commandant on 1st March, 1935, for the purpose of formulating a scheme for the complete reorganization of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Force. This was duly drawn up and forwarded to the High Commissioner for transmission to the Secretary of State, and was still under consideration at the close of the year.

In addition to the escort provided at Gaberones on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the High Commissioner to the Territory in June, 1935, dismounted Guards of Honour were provided also for Sir Cecil Fforde, President of the Special Court, at the opening of the new Court House at Lobatsi on the 16th June, and for His Excellency, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, at the dedication of St. Mark's Church, Lobatsi, on the

2nd July, 1935. On each of these occasions the police were complimented on the smartness of their turnout by the High Officials concerned.

Long Service and Good Conduct medals were awarded in five cases during 1935.

The periodical issue of Police General Orders was instituted during the year and Standing Orders have been collated for publication in book form.

One Rifle Club exists in the Territory, at Francistown, and has been well supported during the year. The first shoot took place in April, and 19 shoots in all were held.

The range has been extended to enable shooting to be done over 900 yards and 1,000 yards respectively, and at the two Francistown Club Bisleys held, pewter mugs for competition were most kindly presented by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and by Dr. Drew, Medical Officer at Francistown, respectively.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

Head.	REVENUE.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	40,740	31,921	26,027	9,624	22,703
Customs and Excise ...	25,579	26,313	27,899	29,100	33,752
Posts and Telephones ...	15,469	16,772	18,470	18,031	18,639
Licences	6,553	6,282	6,244	5,102	5,942
Revenue Stamps	527	529	670	646	709
Judicial Fines	669	438	687	474	335
European Poll Tax	1,218	1,249	1,996	1,234	1,510
Income Tax	37,871	2,686	2,245	2,432	17,462
Rentals and Transfer Duty.	817	685	550	628	551
Native Fund Contribution	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Interest	2,174	1,725	1,157	1,028	146
Deductions from Salaries and Allowances.	—	—	3,322	3,326	2,138
Fees for Veterinary Services.	—	—	1,945	220	—
Mining Revenue... ..	—	—	2,502	2,529	2,763
Miscellaneous	5,353	4,309	2,958	1,995	2,642
Total Ordinary Revenue	137,970	93,909	97,672	76,369	109,274
Extraordinary Revenue	11,594	12,826	4,631	1,902	—
Colonial Development Fund.	—	—	—	—	2,680
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid.	—	—	—	177,000	98,000
Total Revenue ...	£149,564	£106,735	£102,303	£255,271	£209,963

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>	<i>1934-35</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner...	11,572	12,015	12,634	13,071	13,994
District Administration..	14,537	12,093	12,551	12,257	13,794
Police	31,813	29,316	29,263	31,963	29,782
Posts and Telegraphs ...	6,223	5,928	5,810	5,769	5,487
Administration of Justice	6,169	5,750	5,461	5,358	5,802
Public Works Department	4,821	5,075	2,872	3,070	3,628
Public Works Recurrent	9,722	7,308	5,837	6,699	8,335
Public Works Extra-ordinary.	—	—	—	—	—
Medical	12,232	12,626	12,185	12,898	14,215
Education	6,103	5,022	4,444	7,572	4,669
Veterinary	13,350	17,558	23,065	14,134	16,175
Allowances to Chiefs ...	3,804	3,569	2,920	1,868	3,195
Pensions... ..	12,058	11,972	11,020	12,321	12,141
Miscellaneous	4,596	6,780	8,701	32,599	10,410
	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ordinary Expendi- ture.	£137,000	£135,012	£136,763	£159,579	£141,627
Extraordinary Expendi- ture.	17,840	27,548	1,559	27,684	42,081
Colonial Development Fund.	—	—	4,508	—	3,821
	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditure	£154,840	£162,560	£142,830	£187,263	£187,529
	—	—	—	—	—

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1935, were as follows:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1935

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.
Sundry Deposits ...	4,193	10	1	Standard Bank ...	5,021	11	0
South African Railways	396	3	9	Cash in Hands			
Bechuanaland Protec- torate Native Fund ...	2,054	19	2	of Sub - Ac- countants ...	5,960	2	4
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES ...	71,722	1	0	Crown Agents	39,000	0	0
							44,960
				Loans to Settlers			5,230
				Sundry Advances			23,000
							£78,366
							14 0

The following amounts are not included as Liabilities in the above statement:—

On loan from Colonial Development Fund ... £6,035 6s. 3d

Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Treasury:—

1933-34	£177,000	0s.	0d
1934-35	£ 98,000	0s.	0d

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £22,703. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, &c., are given below.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration receives annually 0.27622 per cent of the total Customs Revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa. The amount received for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1935, was £31,865.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on Union manufactured spirits and beer imported into the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the amount received in this connection for the above period was £1,887, making the total Customs Revenue for the Territory £33,752. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by the Schedule Part III of Proclamation 65 of 1921.

Licences.—General dealers are subject to annual licences in terms of Proclamation No. 48 of 1924 which consolidated and amended the duties payable in respect of trading in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Labour agents licences and motor vehicle licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 45 of 1907 and 10 of 1929, as amended, respectively.

The laws in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licences payable in this connection are laid down in Act 28 of 1883 of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by virtue of the provisions of Section 5 of the Proclamation of the 4th April, 1892, as amended by Proclamation 30 of 1931.

The licences payable in respect of the sale of firearms, gunpowder and ammunition, and the conditions appertaining thereto, are governed by Proclamations dated 10th June, 1891, and 15th November, 1893.

The following statement shows the chief classes of licences and the amounts collected in respect of each during the past two years :—

<i>Class of Licence.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>	<i>1934-35.</i>
	£	£
Ammunition, Gun and Gunpowder ...	623	612
Agents for Foreign Firms, General Dealers and Importers	2,536	2,834
Labour Agents and Runners	299	236
Motor Vehicles and Drivers	1,145	1,442
Liquor	288	329
Miscellaneous	211	489
	<hr/> £5,102	<hr/> 5,942

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by Proclamation No. 70 of 1922 as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The rates of tax imposed and abatements allowed for the year ended 30th June, 1934, were fixed as follows :—

Rates.

(1) In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(2) In the case of persons other than companies :—

(a) When the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

Abatements.

	£
Primary	400
Insurance premiums, maximum amount of ...	50
Children—for each child under 21	100
Dependants maintained wholly by taxpayer ...	30

The amount collected for the financial year ended 31st March 1935, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Arrear tax	152	7	9
Current tax	17,242	9	4
Tax paid in advance by officials ...	67	1	2
	17,461	18	3

The following statement shows the number of the different classes of persons assessed for tax, the total amount of tax paid, and the aggregate of the taxable incomes in the several categories and also compares the collection with the previous year.

Number Taxed.		Category.	Amount of Tax Received.		Total Incomes of Taxpayers.	
1933-34	1934-35		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
5	6	Companies and Farmers.	685 18 3	15,760 5 0	12,017	144,259
29	9	Traders.	459 7 10	114 19 11	20,329	7,259
59	34	Officials.	687 11 2	354 18 4	38,830	24,568
36	22	Others.	519 17 4	1,164 13 10	20,632	23,561
		Payments in advance by Officials.	78 17 1	67 1 2	—	—
			2,431 11 8	17,461 18 3	91,808	199,597

Poll Tax.—Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 as amended provides for the payment of a poll tax of £2 per annum in half-yearly instalments, by every male domiciled in the Protectorate, who is 21 years or over and who does not pay hut tax.

The total amount realized under this head amounted to £1,510 for the year ended 31st March, 1935.

Customs Tariff.—In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Bechuanaland maintains a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 14 of 1897 putting in force the laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to stamp and licence duties.

Native Tax.—Native tax is imposed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Tax Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. Every male native of 18 years of age, or more, residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of 15s. per annum, and in addition if such native has more than one wife, according to native custom, a further sum of 15s. for every such additional wife. No native, however, is able to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than two pounds five shillings in any one year.

RATES OF NATIVE TAX.

				<i>Bamangwato (Serowe) and Batawana (N'gamiland) Reserves.</i>			<i>Rest of Territory.</i>		
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1923-1924	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1924-1925	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1925-1926	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1926-1927	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1927-1928	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1928-1929	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
							<i>Whole Territory Uniform Rate.</i>		
							£ s. d.		
1929-1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1930-1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1931-1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1932-1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
1933-1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	
1934-1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	

Native Fund Tax.—This tax represents 5s. of every native tax collected under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. The total receipts under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1935, amounted to £9,356 2s. The moneys standing to the credit of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund are used at the discretion of the High Commissioner for any one or more of the following purposes:—education of natives residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; abatement of contagious diseases; eradication of cattle diseases; improvement of native stock; and fencing of native areas. A native who is domiciled in some country other than the Territory, and who can produce proof to the satisfaction of the District Commissioner that he had paid his tax for the current year in that country, shall not be liable to pay the tax for that year.

District Commissioners are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax, in whole or in part, after consultation with the Chief any native who is able to prove to the satisfaction of the District Commissioner that he is unable on account of poverty, to pay the tax without being deprived of his means of subsistence.

The rate of native tax was reduced from £1 8s. to 15s. by High Commissioner's Notice No. 82 of 1933, and this reduction was maintained for 1934-5 by High Commissioner's Notice No. 54 of 1934. The reduction in the rate of tax was necessitated by the reduction in the capacity of natives to contribute to taxation owing to the embargo on the export of all animals, and animal and vegetable products, from the Territory due to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The position was further aggravated by the drought and famine conditions obtaining during the year.

District Commissioners are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts and perform this duty through the Chiefs and Headmen. The Chiefs are paid, under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932, a gratuity of 10 per cent. of the value of current tax collected and 5 per cent. in respect of arrear tax paid to District Commissioners on or before the 31st day of October and 5 per cent. on all tax paid thereafter, whether in respect of current or arrear tax. During the year 1934-5 it was found necessary to double the amount of commission payable.

The tax may also be paid at all seats of District Commissioners and police camps. In some districts other than Native Reserves assistance is given by the police in the collection of the tax.

XVI.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Proclamations and Notices promulgated during 1935 :—

Proclamation No. 21.—Providing for the medical examination of all native labourers recruited for work on the mines outside the Territory.

Proclamations Nos. 27 and 56.—Consolidating and amending the laws in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate relating to the theft of stock and produce.

Proclamation No. 43.—Amending the law relating to Customs duties in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Proclamation No. 58.—Amending and consolidating the law in the Bechuanaland Protectorate relating to poll tax.

Notice No. 29.—Workmen's Compensation Regulations.

Notice No. 59.—Amending the Radio Regulations.

Notice No. 102.—Providing for reduction in postage rates.

XVII.—VETERINARY.**General.**

Very little rain fell in the Northern Protectorate in the 1934-5 rainy season with the result that in the early part of the year drought conditions existed and native stock suffered from loss of condition, and heavy mortality from poverty amongst the native stock was reported from certain areas.

At the end of 1935 the drought conditions were accentuated in the north by the lack of rain, and mortality from poverty amongst stock at the rate of 3,000 head per week was reported during a short period.

The Lobatsi abattoir received an ample supply of cattle from stock owners who appreciated the fact that many of their cattle could not survive until the following season, and although only low prices were obtained for cattle consigned to the abattoir it was a wise plan to adopt.

Many stock were trekked south for grazing purposes where, as in the previous year, good rains had fallen.

The activities of the department have been largely concerned throughout the year with export duties associated with the veterinary regulations governing the export of stock which recommenced in the early part of the year, and also continuous inspection of cattle throughout the territory for foot-and-mouth disease.

The disease position throughout the year has remained very satisfactory. No recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease has taken place and only sporadic outbreaks of quarter evil and scab, which have been promptly dealt with, are worthy of noting here. In N'gamiland steps have been taken in connection with trypanosomiasis.

Improvement of Native Stock.

Plans have been made and funds obtained from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of native cattle. The success of these plans depends upon the reorganization of the bull camp system at present in vogue and it is anticipated that during the coming year the scheme will have been put into operation.

During the year, over 2,000 head of native bulls were castrated by the Burdizzo method of castration.

The improvement of native sheep from the mutton point of view has been continued, and 135 Afrikaner and Persian rams have been distributed to natives throughout the Territory.

Diseases of Animals.

(a) *Foot-and-Mouth Disease*.—There have been no further outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease since the 27th September, 1934. A report of the 1934 inoculation campaign has been printed and circulated.

The foot-and-mouth disease cordons were abolished in May and the movement of cattle under strict veterinary supervision from

the inoculated area was permitted. Continuous and extensive inspections have been carried out throughout the year in connection with the disease and in view of the necessity for this it has been found impossible to reduce the staff.

(b) *Trypanosomiasis*.—In the 1934 Annual Report it is mentioned that there was some cause for anxiety at the spread of the tsetse fly, and the increase of trypanosomiasis amongst cattle and horses in N'gamiland. In the early part of 1935 Government Veterinary Officer Dawe conducted some investigations into this problem, including trapping, reclamation, and treatment, but unfortunate shortage of professional staff on the railway line to carry out export duties necessitated the transfer of Government Veterinary Officer Dawe from Maun to Palapye Road in May, 1935. Stock Inspector Watson has carried on this work and reports that inoculation of Nagana-infected animals with doses of tartar emetic, the form of treatment adopted, is meeting with considerable success.

In the last annual report the encroachment of the fly into territories previously free was recorded. It is reported this year that these encroachments have largely receded. Provision is being made next year for the allocation of a special staff to deal fully with the situation.

(c) *Anthrax*.—Very few cases of anthrax have been reported but preventive inoculation is still being extensively carried out and natives are beginning to realize the benefit of inoculation against anthrax. During the year, 62,961 head of cattle were inoculated against anthrax.

(d) *Quarter Evil*.—Outbreaks of quarter evil have been reported in various districts, and inoculations in these areas have been undertaken. It is proposed, if possible, during the coming year to arrange for a free issue of quarter evil vaccine to natives in certain areas where it is considered necessary to combat the disease. During the year 6,925 head of cattle were inoculated against quarter evil.

(e) *Sheep Scab*.—Small isolated outbreaks of sheep scab have been notified as occurring in the Baralong Farms, Kanye, Gaborones and Mahalapye areas. An outbreak also occurred in the Tlokweng. The outbreaks were promptly dealt with and further continuous inspection of the disease is well in hand and there is no fear of its spreading.

(f) *Parasitic-Gastro-Enteritis and Verminous Infestation*.—Fewer losses were reported this year as a result of parasitic-gastro-enteritis and verminous infestation. 10,100 doses of wire-worm remedy were distributed.

(g) *Lamsiekte*.—Isolated cases of lamsiekte are reported to have occurred throughout the Territory, especially towards the latter part of the year. The disease has occurred most commonly in

ws, and post mortem usually reveals the presence of pieces of me in the ingesta.

(h) *Glanders*.—No cases of glanders have been reported. 880 uines have been mallein tested.

OTHER DISEASES.

A few cases of horse sickness, heart water, para-typhoid disease and sweating sickness have been reported from time to time. No reports of the occurrence of piroplasmosis, anaplasmosis or East Coast fever have been received. 1,450 calves have been inoculated against para-typhoid disease, and 147 horses inoculated with the horse sickness vaccine prepared by the Union Government Veterinary Department.

If poverty from drought conditions is excluded, vegetable poisoning and impaction of the omasum as a result of consuming very dry fodder seem to be the commonest causes of mortality amongst stock.

Locust Campaign.

As in the previous year, this Administration, in co-operation with the Union Government, undertook certain activities in connection with the destruction of the Red Locust. Adequate precautions were taken to deal with infestations that were believed might occur in various parts of the Territory. Infestation, however, was very slight except in certain sections of the Kalahari desert. No serious damage was reported.

Export.

At the beginning of the year the export of all stock to the Union was prevented by the foot-and-mouth disease restrictions, which also seriously handicapped the export of animal produce.

In February, however, the export of slaughter sheep to the Johannesburg and Maitland abattoirs was permitted, and in April a quota export of 200 head of slaughter cattle per week to the quarantine section of the Johannesburg abattoir commenced. Quarantine restrictions, however, rendered export very troublesome and arduous, but in August, as a result of discussions with the Union Government, restrictions were almost completely removed and normal export was resumed. Arrangements were also made at this time for the export of slaughter cattle to Durban by rail.

By the end of the year, 8,277 head of cattle had been exported to Johannesburg, 4,189 had been exported to Durban, whilst throughout the year 12,111 head of cattle were slaughtered at the Lobatsi abattoir and the meat exported.

Sheep and goats numbering 9,555 were exported to the Johannesburg abattoir, 10,083 to Southern Rhodesia and 811 to Northern Rhodesia.

Lobatsi Abattoir.—Slaughtering operations at the Lobatsi abattoir continued from the 1st of January until the 3rd December, 1935, when the works closed down temporarily.

Cattle Slaughtered:

Bulls	...	...	...	...	343
Cows	...	...	...	...	2,088
Oxen	...	...	...	...	9,515
Vealers	...	...	...	...	165
Total	...	...	...	...	12,111 head

Importation of Livestock:

Bulls	...	...	...	...	168
Rams	...	...	...	...	104
Horses	...	...	...	...	13
Pure-bred pigs	...	...	...	...	15

XVIII.—MINING.

Prospecting and mining in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by the Mines and Minerals Proclamation No. 33 of 1932 and the regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notices Nos. 111 and 157 of that year. The Tati district is, however, at present excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation.

A full account of the provisions of the Proclamation and of its application to the various districts in the Territory is to be found in the Annual Reports of the years 1933 and 1934.

TATI DISTRICT.

In the Tati district a record output was established in the year 1935. Several new discoveries were made, fresh capital has been brought in, and nine mining properties have been producing regularly through the year.

The appointment of a Mines Inspector and the valuable and helpful advice given by him on his visits of inspection have been much appreciated by the miners of the district.

About 50 Europeans and from 1,500 to 1,800 natives are engaged in this industry in the district.

The figures respecting the output of gold and silver production for the year are recorded elsewhere in this Report.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V.**

On the happy occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the accession of His Majesty the King, the Territory observed the 6th of May 1935, as a public holiday, as was done elsewhere in the Empire.

A message of congratulation and of loyalty and devotion was transmitted to His Majesty from all the inhabitants of the Bechuanaland Protectorate—European, Native and Indian, and after short services of thanksgiving, all sections of the community

entered fully into the local celebrations, which were arranged throughout the Territory, and which afforded opportunities, so far as was possible, of marking the auspicious occasion in a fitting manner.

Magistrates universally reported successful and happy gatherings in which the abounding expressions of loyalty formed striking tribute to a much loved and trusted Sovereign, and the day will long be remembered in the annals of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Visit of His Excellency Sir William Clark to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, June, 1935.

During the early part of June, the High Commissioner, Sir William Clark, paid his first visit to the Territory. His Excellency arrived on the afternoon of 11th June, and, after being met and welcomed at the station by the Acting Resident Commissioner and other officials of the Administration, together with the Mayor of Mafeking and Town Councillors, was driven to the Headquarter Offices, where he was introduced to the members of the various departments and inspected the Offices in Camp.

In the early morning of the 12th of June, His Excellency and the Administrative Secretary, together with His Honour, Major Reilly and Mrs. Reilly, set out on a short tour of the Protectorate, which comprised a visit to the main stations on the line as far north as Francistown.

Opportunity was taken at each stopping place for all European residents to meet and talk with Sir William, and at Gaberones and Mahalapye the Chiefs and tribes of the Southern and Northern Protectorate, respectively, were introduced to and addressed His Excellency. His Majesty's Indian subjects were introduced to him at Gaberones, and the Sub-Chiefs of the Tati district at Francistown.

The Territory made full use of its opportunity of meeting and welcoming most warmly its new High Commissioner; numerous formal addresses were presented to and reciprocated by him, and every facility for informal conversations was provided.

His Excellency listened with sympathy to all difficulties which were brought to his notice, emphasized his gladness to meet the Territory's inhabitants, and his desire to do his utmost in their best interests, and stressed his belief that the turning point towards better times, after an exceedingly dark period, was now well passed. Words of counsel and advice were also delivered to the Chiefs, all of whom His Excellency made a point of interviewing separately also.

Cubs and Brownies, Pathfinders and Wayfarers at the various stations were inspected, and commended for their smart appearance; hospitals and schools, both Native and European, were visited, and the children given a half holiday in honour of the occasion.

At all stations officials and European residents proffered attractive entertainment for His Excellency, and at Mahalapye a native programme, including a water pot drill by some of the girls, a gymnastic display by certain of the boys, and songs by both, etc. provided interest and amusement to all assembled.

Several beautiful karosses were presented by native Chiefs to His Excellency, and, after a pleasant and interesting tour, the party returned on the afternoon of the 18th of June to Mafeking, where His Excellency and the Administrative Secretary proceeded to Pretoria.

Resident Commissioner's Visit to the Southern Protectorate, November, 1935.

In November, 1935, the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Rey, made a tour of the Southern Protectorate, visiting the Bangwaketsi, Batlokwa, Bamalete, Bakwena and Bakgatla Reserves, and holding meetings and inspections of various kinds at Gaberones, Ramoutsa, Mochudi, Morwa, Molepolole, Kanye and Lobatsi.

At every place visited opportunity was afforded for all those European and native, who desired to do so, to interview the Resident Commissioner; and missions, hospitals, gaols and offices were visited and inspected.

At Ramoutsa, a dispensary, newly erected by the Roman Catholics who are establishing a Medical and Educational Mission there, was opened, at a largely attended, simple, but impressive ceremony, by the Right Reverend Bishop Meysing, after which the gathering was addressed by the Resident Commissioner also. The Lutheran School and Mission there were also visited, and found to be doing admirable work.

The school at Mochudi was inspected, and pronounced by the Resident Commissioner to be from every point of view a credit to the Territory.

At Molepolole the new hospital established by the United Free Church of Scotland, and built by skilled and unskilled natives under supervision, presented a picture of efficiency from all points of view, and afforded a striking example of the good results which can be obtained by close co-operation between Government and Mission.

The agricultural demonstration plots and school gardens at Molepolole formed excellent examples of results which can be achieved as a result of proper care and development of the soil.

Enthusiastic kgotla meetings were held in each reserve visited and great enthusiasm was displayed by the natives regarding the inauguration of the lately approved new water schemes. Tribal books, required under the new Native Proclamations, were inspected and found to be satisfactorily kept.

At every place, large and well appointed troops of Pathfinders and Wayfarers gave evidence of the progress and popularity of these

movements. Excellent displays of drill and singing were given, and the Companies were delighted to be addressed by Mrs. Rey, who in each case gave them encouragement, advice, and good wishes, and who, by her sustained interest in the movements, has so largely contributed to their success and growth.

On the whole, a far more cheerful atmosphere in the Bechuanaland Protectorate than had been manifest for a considerable period of time was found to be prevailing, which may be ascribed, at any rate in part, to the better rains and to the reopened markets for cattle, chilled meat and butter, as well as to the openings for work and to the improved conditions which have been created by the various grants which have been so generously given through the year by the Colonial Development Fund Advisory Committee in England.

Opening of St. Mark's Church, Lobatsi.

On the afternoon of 2nd July, amidst a congregation of some 20 people, occurred the opening and dedication of St. Mark's Church (of the Province of South Africa) at Lobatsi by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, who was accompanied by the Reverend Eustace Hill, C.R., Head of the South African Church Railway Mission, and by the Rector of Zeerust, the Reverend L. J. Kraai, acting as Chaplain.

Amongst those present were His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia (who, as High Commissioner, had laid the foundation stone of the Church about a year previously); Major Reilly, the Acting Resident Commissioner; Mr. C. M. de Boer, the then Magistrate of the district; Father Weber of the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Lewis of the London Missionary Society.

The Church is stone built, with an apse at each end, and a beautifully thatched roof, which makes it a noticeable edifice amid the iron-roofed buildings of Lobatsi, and it should stand as a lasting memorial of the high aspirations of those who were responsible for its inception and building.

A social gathering followed the dedication ceremony, at which an excellent tea was provided by the ladies of Lobatsi.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its Nineteenth Session at Mafeking in February, 1935, and an emergency Session, over cattle export questions, the following month.

It represents seven electoral areas covering the whole Territory. Each area returns one member who must be a qualified voter, nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election), a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled.

The following have one vote :—Every owner or lessee of land situated within the Territory of the value of £200 or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 and bona fide used for farming purposes (legal proof of such ownership during the 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll must be furnished), or the holder of a General Dealer's licence within the Territory or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200 provided that in each case such person is either :—

(a) a British subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, who has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll, or

(b) an alien of full age and sound mind who has resided in the Territory for five years immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll and who, if legislative provision be made therefor, would be eligible for naturalization as a British subject,

and has made application for registration and been placed on the Voters' Roll.

Native Advisory Council.

This Council is representative of the Baralong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketse, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, the Batlokwa and the Batawana tribes of the Protectorate.

The Council consists of the Chiefs of the above-mentioned districts, each accompanied by some four members who are elected by the tribes according to their custom. It discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting native interests which its members desire to bring forward, especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Fund is devoted to purely native purposes, e.g., native education, improvement of native stock, water supply in native reserves, and cost of anthrax and quarter evil vaccine. The revenue of the Fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for native tax.

The Sixteenth Session of the Council was held at Mafeking from 11th to 13th February, 1935.

Girl Guides and Scout Movement.

Girl Guides.—Small detachments of guides have been formed at Pitsani, Mahalapye, Francistown, Molepolole and Ghanzi.

The work is under the direct control of Mrs. C. F. Rey, wife of the Resident Commissioner.

Although detachments are small, yet the guiding work done is of the utmost benefit to the girls concerned.

Boy Scouts.—There are as yet no recognized troops of Scouts, but efforts are being made to commence work at several centres.

Wayfarers and Pathfinders.

The Wayfarer Movement (African Girl Guides) has strong detachments throughout the Territory, with particularly promising troops at Kanye, Lobatsi, Khale, Mochudi, Gaberones, Molepolole, Francistown and Ramoutsa. Guidance, help and control of the Movement are vested in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Headquarters Wayfarer Council, which meets from time to time at Headquarters, Mafeking.

In May, 1935, Mrs. Dyke, the Superintendent for Wayfarers in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, left for Basutoland, and Mrs. R. Reilly kindly consented to act as Superintendent for the time being.

This movement is of the greatest possible benefit to African girls and its membership is increasing annually.

Five Wayfarer Leaders and Sub-Leaders from the Bechuanaland Protectorate attended the Jubilee Rally held in Cape Town, and reports were arranged for Wayfarers on Jubilee day throughout the Territory.

It is hoped to hold a Wayfarer Leader and Sub-Leader Training Camp early in 1936. Each year the need for increased financial support and extra assistance in respect of clerical work becomes more pressing.

The Pathfinder Movement (African Boy Scouts) has aims and deals similar to those of the Wayfarer Movement, and the number of boys seeking enrolment increased very considerably during the year 1935. The Bechuanaland Protectorate Divisional Pathfinder Council, of which the Resident Commissioner is Chief Divisional Pathfinder, controls all Pathfinder activities within the Territory.

Large troops have come into being in the Kanye, Molepolole, Mochudi, Tati, and Bakwena areas, and work is being commenced at one or two centres in the Kalahari desert.

The Director of Education, who acts as Special Divisional Pathfinder Commissioner, and who visits periodically centres where Pathfinder work is established, has commented upon the excellent benefits derived by African youths through contact with the movement.

An urgent need is for the training of African Leaders and Sub-Leaders, and during the coming year a training camp at which instruction in Pathfinder work will be given, is to be held at a suitable centre within the Protectorate.

Five Pathfinders attended the Jubilee Rally held in Cape Town on the occasion of King George the Fifth's Jubilee.

Up to the present the movement has been financed by voluntary contributions, but with its amazing growth the need for increased financial support and more regular and systematic supervision has become very apparent.

Lands and Surveys.

Originally, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the seven native tribes to be found within its border, except that sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession, or Tati district, was claimed by the Chief Khama of the Bamangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of the respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May 1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands and vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added to the Crown Lands above-mentioned all other land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati district, with the exception of: (1) land included in any Native Reserve duly set apart by Proclamation or the subject of any grant made by or on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as "Baralong Farms" (held by members of the Baralong tribe in virtue of certificates of occupation issued by the Chief Montagu on the 28th March, 1895), and vested such lands in the High Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 1 May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati district were resolved by an Order in Council passed on 4th May, 1910, which vested these lands in His Majesty and empowered the High Commissioner to grant them (certain lands being reserved for the occupation of natives under the control of the Government) to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911, including the right to minerals and precious stones under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Baralong Farms (which comprise all land reserved to the Baralong Tribe within the Protectorate) were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bangwaketse tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899 as amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamalete tribe by Proclamation No. 28 of 1909. A reserve for the Batlokwa tribe was established by Proclamation No. 44 of 1933; and certain lands on the Nata have been included in the Bamangwato Reserve by Proclamation No. 31 of 1933. With the exception of five farms that had already been granted to pioneers by native Chiefs, and certain land retained for Government purposes, the Crown Lands along the eastern border of the Protectorate were granted to the British South Africa Company by Proclamations Nos. 4, 12, and 13 of 1905, and became known as the Gaberones, Tuli and Lobatsi Blocks.

Certain settlers to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi district, were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions, including the payment of an annual quit-rent at the rate of £1 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2.1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, 13 farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 5,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £10 respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule preference is given to persons who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Lands on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for 25 years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory, and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works of any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, Chobe, and the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connection with the working of the railway line, namely:—

							<i>Capacity in Gallons. Millions.</i>
Lobatsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Metsimaswaana (Notwani Siding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mileage, 1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Palapye	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tsessebe (Inchwe River)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pilane	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX.

Some publications relating to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1933.** (Cmd. 4368.) H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.
- Rise of South Africa** (sections dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). Sir George Cory, M.A., D.Litt. Longmans Green & Co.
- History of South Africa** (section dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). G. M. Theal, Litt.D., LL.D. George Allen & Unwin.
- The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption.** E. H. L. Schwarz. T. Masker Miller, Cape Town.
- The Bantu Past and Present: An ethnological and historical study of the Native Races of South Africa.** S. M. Molema. W. Green & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d.
- N'gamiland and the Kalahari.** (Papers read at Royal Geographical Society June, 1932.) Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey. C.M.G. Vol. LXXX, No. 4, October, 1932, of Geographical Journal.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933

[Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements

[Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period
1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936

[Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the
period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936

[Colonial No. 119] 1s. (In the press)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA : FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Report of Commission (including five Maps)

[Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

KENYA : NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934

[Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.

KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933

[Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 91].

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£2 each volume, by post £2 os. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

[Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Evidence and Memoranda

[Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PALESTINE : IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930

[Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps

[Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE : DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission

[Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

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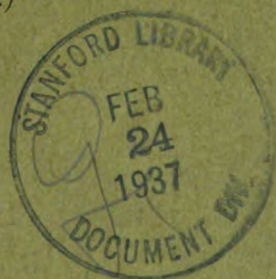
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Continued on page 3 of report

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Uombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·21 inches over 33 years,

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—34·91 inches over 32 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 72·4 and 49·8 respectively at Mbabane and 78·5 and 55·5 respectively at Bremersdorp. Figures of temperature are given in degrees Fahrenheit.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant (now District) Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The Territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The sixth Council was elected in 1935, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	...	...	451

The population at the end of 1935 was estimated to be :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	1,405	1,480	2,885
Natives (Bantu)	59,280	64,440	123,720
Coloured (other than Bantu)	410	330	740
Indians	10	—	10
	<hr/> 61,105 <hr/>	<hr/> 66,250 <hr/>	<hr/> 127,355 <hr/>

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

				<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Others.</i>	
				1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Government Employment	...			130	140	565	812
Agriculture	...	...	...	650	654	3,300	2,730
Trade and Industry	...	...	...	39	25	800	665
Domestic Service	...	...	...	—	—	550	500
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines)	...	...	...	—	—	13,659	17,824

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births	...	...	...	...	...	55 or 19·06 per 1,000.
(b) Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	18 or 6·24 ..
(c) Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	19 or 6·58 ..
(d) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	4 or 1·38 ..
(e) European Emigrants	...	...	...	...	...	93 or 32·23 ..
(f) European Immigrants	...	...	...	...	...	81 or 28·08 ..

IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, three hospital Dispensers, and five female nurses. There is one subsidized Mission Doctor.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District and one at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. At each of them there is accommodation for five European and twenty native in-patients. The hospital at Hlatikulu is undergoing reconstruction as the result of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

Excellent work is being done at the Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp, at the Government Dispensaries at Mankaiana and Goedegun, and the Mission Dispensaries at Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Endingeni.

Medical outposts, in the charge of native nurses, have been established in native areas. There are now four of these outposts. A certain amount of good work has been done, but the Principal Medical Officer reports that the natives have not yet realized to the full the benefits afforded. It is hoped that with the introduction of more highly qualified and educated native nurses, these outposts will eventually come up to expectations. They are visited every fortnight by a Medical Officer.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1934 and 1935 :—

			<i>In-Patients.</i>		<i>Out-Patients.</i>	
			<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
<i>Government Institutions—</i>						
Mbabane Hospital	...	...	593	646	7,115	8,030
Hlatikulu Hospital	...	...	451	604	8,405	8,798
Mankaiana Dispensary	...	...	—	—	3,356	3,866
Goedgegun Dispensary	...	...	—	—	1,031	2,675
<i>Mission Institutions—</i>						
Bremersdorp Hospital	...	...	820	947	11,130	10,752
Endingeni Dispensary	...	...	—	—	6,430	4,592
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	...	...	—	—	3,133	3,006
Stegi Dispensary	...	...	—	—	1,613	1,190
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,864	2,197	42,213	42,909
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Public Health.

The year 1935 was a more than usually healthy period. There was a marked reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases. There is more willingness on the part of the natives to make use of the hospitals.

The amount and distribution of general diseases were much the same as usual. In the cold and comparatively wet western section there is a tendency to catarrhal and chest complaints, and to chronic rheumatism. Rheumatic fever is rare.

Scurvy was common during the year. The summer rains were late and the growth of all green foods was consequently retarded. The treatment of scorbutics is a matter of some difficulty as they invariably plead poverty and expect the Administration to provide them with suitable foods until they are cured.

Malaria assumed a very mild form, and although the autumnal epidemic was fairly widespread the number of deaths was small.

The position with regard to leprosy remains unchanged. A small leper settlement was established in the Mankaiana sub-district and the five Swazi lepers in the Pretoria settlement were repatriated.

Tuberculosis is definitely on the increase amongst natives. One of the main causes appears to be dietary, and without a sanatorium it is almost impossible to combat the disease.

Syphilis shows no signs of diminution in spite of the fact that there are seven clinics for the treatment of the disease in the country. The greater part of infection comes from the eastern portion of the territory. The Northern District is comparatively free from infection.

A few cases of anthrax were treated, but there were no deaths.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union. At present there are twenty-six natives and two Europeans in institutions there. The natives cost 2s. 6d. per day and the Europeans 4s. per day.

The health of the prisoners in gaols in Swaziland was excellent.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage earning population of Swaziland consists of:—

(a) INHABITANTS OF URBAN AREAS.

The European wage earners are mainly civil servants and traders, and are for the most part well housed in brick buildings. A certain number of wood and iron buildings of a poor type remain in some of the townships, notably Mbabane and Hlatikulu. These buildings are mainly occupied by Government officials and police.

Eurafricans and educated natives living in urban areas generally occupy houses of the same type as the poorer Europeans.

The native hut is gradually disappearing from the urban areas—the quarters of native servants are usually provided by their European masters.

Sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are good and well controlled. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors. Generally there are no bathrooms for native domestic servants.

(b) INHABITANTS OF RURAL AREAS.

European wage earners are mainly farmers who occupy houses of the same type as those in urban areas.

Native wage earners live in huts of a beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch. The floors are earthen, polished and impervious to damp. There are no windows, but as they are only used for sleeping and as shelters from the rain, this is not a great drawback. There is a certain amount of ventilation through the thatch.

The huts are grouped in kraals where there are huts allotted to youths and unmarried males, unmarried females above the age of puberty, married women, visitors, etc. There are no sanitary conveniences. In the case of any unusual amount of sickness the kraal is moved to a new site where new huts are constructed. Overcrowding under these conditions is unknown.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

In all urban areas sanitary regulations are enforced. In the rural areas the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example set by Europeans are the only factors existing to improve conditions.

There are no Building Societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are tin and gold. During 1935, 181·68 long tons of tin valued at £39,628 were produced and 14·36 ozs. of gold valued at £2,130, as compared with 162·41 long tons of tin valued at £37,356 and 379·04 ozs. of gold valued at £2,608 in 1934.

Cattle.

The primary interest of the Swazi is the possession of cattle, which is the index of wealth among these people. Cattle of a certain weight may be exported to the Johannesburg and Durban markets, but conditions during the year have been very severe on stock. Lack of rain, overstocking and quarantine restrictions on account of East Coast fever have combined to reduce the number of slaughter stock exported. Hardly any native stock was sent out, the supplies for outside markets being provided almost entirely by European stock breeders.

The outbreak of East Coast fever continued to spread. The total number of deaths was 489 compared with 174 the previous year. Approximately 40,000 head of cattle were in the infected areas as compared with 15,000 head in 1934.

Anthrax appears to be increasing. Eighty-five deaths occurred among stock compared with 52 in 1934. The Principal Veterinary Officer proposes to inoculate all cattle against this disease during 1936.

Other diseases were no more severe than usual. Horse-sickness showed a slight decrease in incidence.

The following cattle were exported for slaughter purposes during the last three years :—

			1933.	1934.	1935.
Johannesburg Market	...	...	6,048	3,218	2,271
Durban Market	...	...	3,160	3,538	4,115
			<hr/> 9,208	<hr/> 6,756	<hr/> 6,386

The number of cattle in the territory at the end of 1935 was 106,227, of which 54,861 were owned by Europeans, compared with 120,000 including 43,850 European owned in 1934.

Agriculture.

Farming is carried on by a number of Europeans and almost all natives living in rural areas are peasant farmers. A variety of crops is produced, the most important being maize, kaffir corn, cotton and tobacco.

Owing to drought, production was not as high as in previous years. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company carried on operations during the year and produced 261,794 lb. of tobacco valued at £6,542, compared with 374,952 lb. valued at £10,433 in 1934.

The growth of cotton is encouraged by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation who have a station at Bremersdorp. The 1935 production was 200,068 lb. of seed cotton valued at £1,459 as against 295,800 lb. valued at £2,048 in 1934.

Dairying.

Output of dairy produce was greatly reduced owing to drought conditions.

Non-European Cultivation.

In view of the locust invasion in the earlier part of the year, smaller areas were sown, and even in some of these areas the crops were partially destroyed by locusts. The rains due from September onwards were late and consequently planting for the next season was retarded, with resultant distress to the population.

Cotton and tobacco are becoming increasingly popular as cash crops among natives. These crops were the least affected by locusts, but adverse weather conditions militated against the production of large harvests.

Dairying was held up during the year by drought. Native owners make no provision for artificial feeding of cattle through the winter, and the native dairies are closed during these months. This year it was impossible to re-open them, and the opening of dairies in new areas has also been postponed. Butterfat production dropped from 27,348 lb. in 1934 to 21,139 lb. in 1935.

It has been almost impossible to make any progress with native agriculture because of the conditions prevailing throughout the year. The Agricultural Demonstrators, of whom there were twelve in 1935, continue to do excellent work, both by example and advice, in teaching the natives to adopt improved methods of agriculture.

The primitive methods employed by the indigenous population—the use of hoes instead of ploughs, haphazard planting, etc.—are gradually giving way to more efficient and up-to-date usages. A small number of natives are really progressive farmers, but the majority are still very backward.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for all purposes throughout the year. The tin mines around Mbabane employed over 600 natives. The gold mines on the Witwatersrand offer the largest field for Swazi labour. Fuller particulars regarding this subject will be found in Chapter IX of this report.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Union of South Africa dated the 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were not excessive during the year. As stated above, no records of imports are available.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values.

Of the exports, all the products with the exception of cotton and tin were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and tin to the Straits Settlements.

Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits.

			1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
			£	£	£
Received from Union	...	...	14,863	17,273	18,490
Collected locally	...	...	1,312	1,383	1,332
			<u>£16,175</u>	<u>£18,656</u>	<u>£19,822</u>

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1935 :—

Slaughter Cattle.

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
lb.	...	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400	5,747,400
£	...	33,322	23,728	62,400	40,536	38,316

Tobacco.

lb.	...	298,413	341,055	377,906	374,952	261,794
£	...	9,082	10,850	10,010	10,433	6,542

Cotton (Seed).

lb.	...	1,532,132	750,000	207,000	295,800	200,068
£	...	9,758	3,125	1,400	2,048	1,459

Hides and Skins.

lb.	...	149,190	60,750	439,820	451,850	496,471
£	...	1,733	633	5,910	6,200	8,449

		<i>Wattle Bark.</i>				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
lb.	...	9,000	56,000	1,322,000	300,000	939,200
£	...	37	28	2,653	536	1,825
		<i>Wool.</i>				
lb.	...	72,134	30,000	17,138	18,638	20,000
£	...	1,636	490	533	536	750
		<i>Butter.</i>				
lb.	...	794	1,705	1,210	1,500	3,202
£	...	52	85	61	68	199
		<i>Butter-Fat.</i>				
lb.	...	14,500	22,197	86,690	27,348	21,139
£	...	631	740	3,973	1,004	856
		<i>Bullion.</i>				
£	...	Nil.	1,542	3,914	2,608	2,130
		<i>Metallic Tin.</i>				
lb.	...	171,481	187,980	226,912	362,380	406,963
£	...	8,875	11,497	19,665	37,356	39,628

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Drivers on road motor services	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases.	60
Road overseers	£16 to £21 per month with free quarters.	54
Stock inspectors	£240—15—360 p.a.	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40—£80 p.a.	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 per month	50
Mine overseers...	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners	£20—£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while cattle guards in the Veterinary Department, and agricultural demonstrators, are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week are as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Public Works labourers ...	30s. per month with quarters and food.	54
Police	From £36 to £84 p.a. ...	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £114 p.a. ...	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month ...	60
Mine labourers ...	8d. to 2s. per day ...	50
Domestic servants ...	10s. to 70s. per month ...	50

The cost of food for a native employee varies from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per month. The standard daily rations for natives, which are adopted both by the Public Works Department and the Prisons Department are 2½ lb. maize meal, 1½ oz. salt and ½ oz. fat. A weekly ration of 1 lb. fresh meat and 1 oz. wheaten flour is also sued.

IX.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold and asbestos mines around Barberton, and in the coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers on the local tin mines are not required to do any underground work, and labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION, LTD.

Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1935.

Number of contracted recruits	...	...	...	...	6,684
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System	...				1,775
					—
					8,459
					—

Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.

					£
Deferred pay payments	...	...	...	...	37,272
Capitation fees	...	...	...	...	9,000
Advances to recruits	...	...	...	...	21,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	...	...	...	...	17,000
					—
					£84,272
					—

Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	...	...	8,459
Seeking work on own accord	...	...	4,504
Visiting and on private business	...	...	3,582
			—
			16,545
			—

Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.

Employed by the Administration on various works	...	812
Employed on local tin mines, etc.	...	665
Employed by Europeans and Eurafricans in Agriculture...	...	2,730
Employed in domestic service	...	500
		—
(Estimated)	...	4,707
		—

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Total spent on Education generally.</i>		
			<i>From General Revenue.</i>	<i>From Swazi National Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,596
1932-33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933-34 ...	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908
1934-35 ...	2,881	—	10,647	2,288	12,935

European Education.

There are eight Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. This school is controlled by a Council, and is inspected every year by the Superintendent of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary matriculation examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England.

This school has, in addition, courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was :—320 in 1933, 364 in 1934 and 321 in 1935.

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1935 was 107, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp was 30.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance (Standard V) examinations are also held annually.

Progress continued in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence", for Eurafrian children, which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance in 1935 was 32.

There are a number of Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives, and 107 native mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools who does good work in his visits of supervision made to all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the mission societies receive help from overseas.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and includes Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate examination (Standard VI) of Swaziland, and possession of that certificate admits them to colleges and institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the 107 aided native mission schools and the three Government schools was 4,375 pupils.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has done much to raise the qualifications of teachers, and has resulted in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 190 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,873 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

Good progress continues to be made at the Swazi National School, Matapa, which is a Government institution. There have been 106 pupils in attendance throughout the year as compared with 88 in 1934 and 49 in 1933. The work includes (1) academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers; and (2) part training in agricultural methods. It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year three official examinations, covering amongst other subjects art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1935, and the number of passes obtained :—

			<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV examinations	...	...	173	149
Standard V examinations	...	...	121	74
Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate)				
examinations	...	...	62	22
Junior Certificate examinations		...	3	1

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollé, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administrations, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depôt at Bremersdorp.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874
1934	3,966	32,923	7,742	12,052
1935	4,236	33,605	9,342	13,657

Area with depôt at Hlatikulu.

1928	839	2,958	951	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464
1934	1,198	11,817	1,555	7,676
1935	1,182	12,364	2,247	5,230

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depôt at Goba.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1930 (11 months)	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,709
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138
1934	300	3,736	2,254
1935	237	3,574	2,230

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives ; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at 31st December, 1935 :—

	<i>British makes.</i>	<i>Other makes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Private cars	69	274	343
Commercial vehicles ...	38	41	79
Motor cycles	72	13	85
			<hr/> 507 <hr/>

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In South Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephonic trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
	£	£
1926-27	3,354	3,213
1927-28	3,151	3,379
1928-29	3,332	3,842
1929-30	3,815	4,144
1930-31	3,986	4,193
1931-32	4,891	4,932
1932-33	4,764	7,284
1933-34	4,539	5,417
1934-35	4,008	5,562
1935-36	4,382	8,622

There are no wireless stations in the territory, but licences have been issued to ninety-seven holders of wireless receiving sets.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1936, was £3,607, and the amount on current account amounted to £48,979. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £2,234 and £3,407 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £11,598 and £578 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
measure.		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

A considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers was done.

Buildings.

Three houses for officials were constructed during the year, also an abattoir at Bremersdorp, and a block of offices for the Paramount Chief. Among other schemes commenced but not finished in 1935 were a new block of cells for the Mbabane gaol, office buildings and a dispensary for the Mbabane hospital, a room for native exhibits on the Agricultural Show ground at Bremersdorp and a native swimming pool at Bremersdorp. Among other proposals approved by the Secretary of State but not yet commenced are two other houses for officials, two medical outposts, a new classroom at the Goedeggun school, and a block of offices for the veterinary and agricultural staff in Bremersdorp.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains the same as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu, and a European toll-gate keeper in charge of the low level bridge over the Usutu River at Sipofaneni.

Natives operate the two ponts over the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without a jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

COURTS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of District Commissioners were established under section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but District Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the District Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European, and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, District Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and three Assistant District Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decisions are final.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
At sessions of Special Court ...	3	7	2	1
Before Judge in Chambers ...	32	27	10	18

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 Chief of Police and 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 34 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated-iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space. A new block of cells for housing the more hardened type of criminal is under construction. There are at present five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bath-room, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking. Ministers of the various mission societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 149 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	—
Housebreaking with intent to steal, and theft ...	5
Malicious injury to property	7
Stock theft	34
Theft	46
Assault	9
Other offences	48
	<hr/>
	149
	<hr/>

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulation No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 5,315 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	48
Other offences against the person	819
Offences against property	838
Other crimes	3,610

Of these, 5,068 were males and 247 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the District Commissioners' Courts 4,841 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	2,298
Whipping	134
Fine	1,982
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	427

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Forty-eight persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 25 were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, 6 remitted to trial before the District Commissioners' Courts, and the Attorney-General declined to prosecute 15. Of the 25 who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, eleven were discharged and the remaining fourteen convicted :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	5
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	1

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.</i>			1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Offences against the person	...	...	520	513	622	752
Malicious injury to property	...	...	47	48	28	56
Other offences against property	...	...	483	375	382	603
Other crimes	...	...	418	360	501	677
Offences against Master and Servant laws	...	...	120	112	68	58
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	...	...	1,974	2,357	1,829	2,272
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...	300	355	500	423
Totals	...	...	3,862	4,120	3,930	4,841

*Number of convictions in Superior Courts
(Special Court of Swaziland).*

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6	5
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	10	3
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	—
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	2
Other offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	9	2
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	1
						29	39	35	14

XV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(a) Proclamations :—

No. 2 of 1935. Public Health (Swaziland) Proclamation.
1935.

„ 16 „ Wild Birds Protection Proclamation.

(b) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 9 of 1935. Public Health Regulations.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for injuries or accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the territory for the last five years :—

	Revenue.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	36,937	35,225	44,098	45,019	41,586
Customs and Excise	15,799	15,499	16,176	18,657	19,822
Posts and Telegraphs	4,933	7,284	5,486	5,605	9,406
Licences	5,900	6,000	6,995	8,182	9,523
Revenue Stamps	2,146	1,443	1,309	1,151	981
Judicial Fines	1,277	1,419	1,521	1,985	1,870
Poll Tax	1,798	1,722	1,719	1,661	1,584
Income Tax	1,213	1,396	1,744	3,186	3,763
Native Passes	1,057	856	924	1,029	1,044
Dog Tax	3,023	2,655	2,765	2,765	2,567
Transfer Duty	2,876	841	1,520	2,158	1,328
Base Metal Royalty	131	234	248	319	919
Concession Rents	1,736	2,414	1,758	1,765	1,653
Cattle Dipping Charges	1,420	1,344	1,085	884	764
Miscellaneous	2,485	2,892	3,146	3,884	5,026
Levy on Salaries	—	2,079	1,875	1,192	916
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration	18,000	27,900	28,500	60,000	48,000
Total Ordinary Revenue	100,731	111,203	120,869	159,442	150,752
Colonial Development Fund	4,816	1,858	6,406	12,795	12,251
Sale of Crown Lands	2,177	584	1,126	1,359	389
Sale of Government Building Contribution from Steward Memorial Fund (Mbabane Hospital)	115	—	—	—	—
Grant-in-aid of Capital Expenditure	4,000	—	—	—	—
	£111,839	£114,690	£128,401	£173,596	£163,392

Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ...	8,794	8,152	7,295	7,588	7,473
District Administration ...	8,639	8,876	8,315	9,250	9,133
Police ...	17,559	16,491	14,457	14,780	15,373
Posts and Telegraphs ...	4,893	4,764	4,667	4,194	5,849
Administration of Justice ...	6,084	5,976	7,984	8,467	8,428
Public Works Department...	2,391	2,364	2,415	3,067	2,445
Public Works Recurrent ...	13,912	10,044	10,192	14,471	14,574
Medical ...	9,722	11,973	11,969	13,827	14,545
Education ...	10,531	10,281	10,412	10,658	9,603
Veterinary and Agriculture	14,285	13,928	17,797	22,013	19,017
Deeds Registry and Survey					
Services ...	1,250	1,250	750	750	750
Interest ...	4,084	4,855	3,881	2,205	2,276
Sinking Fund ...	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native					
Chiefs ...	1,607	1,595	1,599	1,557	1,583
Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,277	6,308	6,468	4,889	7,506
Miscellaneous ...	3,119	3,433	3,335	3,165	4,107
East Coast Fever ...	433	—	—	—	—
Surveys ...	26	2	7	37	54
Public Works Extraordinary	1,199	—	424	2,893	3,938
Total Ordinary Expenditure	113,069	111,556	113,231	125,075	127,918
Colonial Development Fund	5,686	1,850	9,006	13,251	7,337
Purchase of House for Police	—	—	661	—	—
	£118,755	£113,406	£122,898	£138,326	£135,255

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following :—

<i>Swaziland Consolidated Loan.</i> —Bearing interest at	£
3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a	
sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April,	
1924. The amount standing to the credit of the	
fund on 31st March, 1936, was £19,790 ...	35,000
<i>Swazi Nation Trust Fund.</i> Bearing interest at	
the rate of 4 per cent. per annum ...	20,000
<i>Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.</i> —For expenses of ad-	
ministration. From 1928-29 to 31st March, 1936	250,900
<i>Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.</i> —For purposes of Land	
and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929-30 to	
31st March, 1936 ...	21,986
<i>Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.</i> —From	
1930-31 to 31st March, 1936 ...	47,521
	£375,407

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of Swaziland at the 31st March, 1936 :—

<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	3,152	18 2	Swazi National Fund ...	1,542	14 9
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants	3,656	15 0	Swazi Nation Trust Fund ...	20,000	0 0
Advances	9,916	0 8	Guardians Fund	4,318	3 7
Imprests	89	0 0	Prisoners' Property	22	13 8
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Co. Seasonal Loan	1,575	0 0	Customs Suspense	7	19 5
Joint Colonial Fund	6,000	0 0	Deposits	477	18 5
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account	5,059	3 0	Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd.	614	14 2
			Agricultural Loan Fund...	867	3 1
			Dairy Butter Levy Fund ...	22	8 3
			Cheese Levy Fund	0	1 6
			Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Co-operative Tobacco Co. Ltd., Account, 1935	1,575	0 0
	<u>£29,448</u>	<u>16 10</u>		<u>£29,448</u>	<u>16 10</u>

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1935-36 are as follows :—

	£
Native Tax	41,586
Customs and Excise	19,822
Licences	9,523
Income Tax	3,763
Dog Tax... ..	2,567
European Poll Tax	1,584

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4 10s. The District Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives. Chiefs and ndunas are responsible for bringing in tax defaulters to the district offices.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1935-36 amounted to £1,332.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by Transvaal Liquor Licensing Ordinance No. 32 of 1902 as amended and in force in Swaziland. Game licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908 respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the last two financial years :—

						1934-35.	1935-36.
						£	£
Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	202	140
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	579	265
Liquor and billiards	...	...	...	...	...	615	677
Trading	...	...	...	...	...	2,537	3,115
Game	...	...	...	...	...	538	572
Bank	...	...	...	...	...	150	100
Motor	...	...	...	...	...	2,242	2,673
Mining	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	1,949
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
						£8,182	£9,523

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1935 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows :—

(1) Normal tax.—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies,

(a) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount ;

(b) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) Super Tax.

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths as one penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June 1935, was as follows :—

	£
Arrear Tax	332
Current Tax	3,102
	<hr/>
	£3,434
	<hr/>

The following table shows the sources from which taxable income were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source :—

Source—	£
Traders	526
Civil servants	308
Employed persons	66
Others	1,261
Non-residents	941
	<hr/>
	£3,102
	<hr/>

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1935 :—

Number.	Category.	Taxable income.
	£	£
9	500 and under	3,340
12	501 to 750	7,832
8	751 to 1,000	7,059
5	1,001 to 1,500	6,320
4	1,501 to 2,000	7,298
4	2,001 and over	23,083
	<hr/>	<hr/>
42		£54,932
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dog Tax.—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the territory.

European Poll Tax.—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown Mineral Areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining. There has been little activity in this area.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Patents ...</i>	—	1	—	1	1
<i>Trade marks ...</i>	39	6	5	6	7

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last five years :—

1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
3	2	—	1	—

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

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[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

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[Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements

[Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period
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Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the
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KENYA : NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934

[Non-Parliamentary Publication] 2s. (3s. 4d.)

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[Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

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No. 1794

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Progress of the People of the

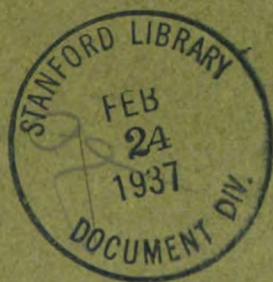
CAYMAN ISLANDS

(DEPENDENCY OF JAMAICA)

1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1702 and 1745
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Dependency of the Cayman Islands consists of three small islands situate between longitude W. 79° 44' and 81° 27' in latitude N. 19° 15' and 19° 45'. The westernmost is the island of Grand Cayman, which is approximately 20 miles from east to west and has a maximum breadth north to south of some 8 miles. The other two islands, known respectively as Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lie about 60 miles north-east of Grand Cayman. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is about 10 miles long by 2 miles wide at its maximum and Cayman Brac is a little larger.

No survey of the land area has yet been made but the total of the group is estimated by various authorities at from 140 square miles to as little as 92.

The islands are low-lying and Grand Cayman is in many parts little more than mangrove swamp. The maximum height is 130 feet above sea-level at the easternmost end of Cayman Brac, a culminating point to a high plateau that rises gradually from the west. This plateau has precipitous flanks both on the north and south sides, these cliffs being separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of beach and coral formation.

Geologically the islands consist of decayed coral limestone with deposits of phosphate and a loamy soil. They are covered with dense bush containing, in addition to mangroves, much logwood, mahogany, thatch-palm (*Thrinax argentea*) and other trees of no particular economic worth.

Pasture land of considerable value for raising cattle is found on each of the islands, but agricultural land is not so abundant owing to the too frequent outcrop of decaying coral limestone and to the presence of swamps.

Climate.

The climate of the Cayman Islands is for the most part of the year excellent. The temperature from November until the middle of April varies from 79° F. to 82° F., and the winds are usually gentle to fresh from north-east to north-west.

The summer months are hot, and, as a rule, rainfall is comparatively heavy. The hurricane season lasts from August to November, as elsewhere in the West Indies. The following is a list of the principal hurricanes during the present century :—

August, 1903

November 7th–9th, 1932

August, 1915

July 1st, 1933

September, 1917

September 25th–27th, 1935

The rainfall for the year was 61.50 inches as compared with 50.71 inches in 1934.

The average monthly rainfall during the past 10 years has been as follows :—

	Inches.		Inches.
January ...	2.43	July ...	6.95
February ...	.69	August ...	6.44
March ...	1.01	September ...	8.60
April ...	1.04	October ...	12.02
May ...	5.23	November ...	3.82
June ...	9.17	December ...	2.45

From the above, the great irregularity of the rainfall will be observed; and it is to be noted that this rainfall record is only a local one and that the above figures, taken at Georgetown, cannot be regarded as applying to, say, West Bay or for that matter to any point outside a radius of a mile from the gauge. It is evident that the dry season is between October and May, but, owing to the irregularity of the rainfall, no month can be guaranteed as being really dry.

At the end of the year under review a modern meteorological station was erected at Georgetown by the Cuban Department of Agriculture. The building belongs to the Cayman Islands Government but the instruments to the Cuban authorities. This station will be placed in service at the beginning of the 1936 hurricane season.

During the hurricane season, morning and evening observations will be wirelessly to Cuba where they will be embodied in the weather forecasts and distributed generally to all parts of the Caribbean.

History.

The first account of the islands is the report of the third voyage of Columbus on his return from Porto Bello to Hispaniola in 1505. Therein it is stated that the islands were covered with turtle which swarmed also on the coasts in such multitudes as to look like ridges of rock.

No settlement appears, however, to have been founded; but the islands were frequently visited by vessels of all nations for revictualling purposes, the turtles being dried and salted.

An account exists of a visit paid in 1643 by the vessels under the command of Captain William Jackson during his abortive attempt on Jamaica. His description of Grand Cayman reads:—

“ This place is low land and all rockye, and there bee other 2 Islands of ye same name and Quallitie, being by ye Spanyards called Chimanos, from ye multitude of Alligators here found which are Serpents, if not resembling ye Crocodiles of Egypt. Hither doe infinitt numbers of Sea Tortoises yearly resorte to lay their Eggs upon ye Sandy Bay, which at this time (June) swarm so thick. The Island is much frequented by English, Dutch and French ships, that come purposely to salt up ye flesh of these Tortoises.”

In 1655, Jamaica was taken and the Cayman Islands became a regular source of food supply for the soldiers and fleets of England cruising the Caribbean. Eventually, by the Treaty of Madrid in 1670, Jamaica was ceded to the British Crown and with it the Cayman Islands.

In Esquemeling's History of the Buccaneers, one finds how the islands continued to maintain their importance as a source of meat supply and there is the following reference:—

“ It is a thing much deserving consideration how the tortoises can find out these islands. For the greatest part of them come from the Gulf of Honduras, distant thence the whole space of one hundred and fifty leagues. Certain it is, that many times the ships, having lost their latitude through the darkness of the weather, have steered their course only by the noise of the tortoise swimming that way, and have arrived at those isles. When their season of hatching is past, they retire

towards the island of Cuba, where are many good places that afford them food. But while they are at the islands of Caymanes, they eat very little or nothing."

There does not appear to have been any serious settlement on these islands until the early part of the eighteenth century, although it is apparent that from time to time there were parties of residents chiefly composed of shipwrecked sailors, beach-combers, and possibly marooned mariners.

Tradition further has it that during the six years of Sir Thomas Modyford's commission as Governor of Jamaica, 1664-1670, he visited Little Cayman where his landing place is supposed to have been Muddyfoot's Bay, a possible corruption of his name. Not till 1734, however, is a grant of land recorded as having been made to the first settlers, followed by further patents in 1741. The families of "Bodden" and "Foster" are in all probability direct descendants from these patentees, some of whom bore those names.

There are no traces of any Spanish occupation but from time to time small finds are made of Spanish coins, which may indicate some form of settlement by the Spaniards but are more probably evidence of the residence in the islands of pirates and buccaneers. During 1934 one such find was made at Cayman Brac of 270 coins scattered over a small area, dated 168—. The coins were identified as having been minted in Mexico and, except for one gold piece, were all of silver alloy.

The name "Cayman" has been the subject of a certain amount of discussion, information regarding which will be found in the Annual Report for 1934.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

During the eighteenth century, public affairs in the Dependency were managed by the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, under the direction of one of them locally elected as "Governor". The principle of representative government was accepted in 1832, when elected members were received into the administrative body, and the term "custos rotulorum" was substituted for that of "Governor".

In 1863, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Vict. Chap. 31) recognizing the existence of Acts and Resolutions passed by this body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica.

Under this authority the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed, but at the same time provision was made for the continuance of the legislative powers of the Justices and Vestry. These powers were more closely defined in the Imperial Act of 1863 referred to above.

In 1893, these powers were further defined by Jamaica Law 37 of 1893 as follows :—

“ It shall be lawful for the Justices and Vestry of the said Islands, as at present constituted, or as such body may hereafter be constituted under any Law duly passed by the Legislature of this Island, or by the said Justices and Vestry, to make Laws for the peace, order and good government of the said Islands :—

“ Provided that no such Law shall have any force or validity until it shall have received the consent of the Governor of this Island.

“ Provided also that nothing herein shall be held to derogate from the powers, conferred by the hereinbefore recited Imperial Act on the Legislature in this Island, to make Laws for the said Islands; and it shall at all times be competent to the said Legislature to resume the powers herein given to the said Justices and Vestry, and from time to time to reconstitute the said Justices and Vestry, or to abridge the powers herein conferred on them, as may be deemed expedient.”

Justices of the Peace are commissioned in a General Commission of the Peace by the Governor of Jamaica, the latest Commission being dated 21st October, 1934, when 24 Justices of the Peace were appointed—nine for Georgetown; four for West Bay; one for Boddentown; one for Northside; one for East End; and eight for the Lesser Islands.

There are 27 Vestrymen who represent the various districts as follows :—Georgetown, five; Prospect, three; Boddentown, five; East End, three; Northside, two; West Bay, five; Lesser Islands, four.

During 1935 a Redistribution Bill was passed allocating five Vestrymen to West Bay instead of three, and decreasing the representatives of Prospect from five to three. This is more in accordance with the distribution of population.

The election of Vestrymen is conducted biennially. The procedure at these elections is regulated by an Act of 1832 which has remained, except for minor details, unaltered.

The power of the Custos is now vested in the office of Commissioner, who is at the same time Judge of the Grand Court. The duties of the Commissioner are regulated by Law 34 of 1893 (section 2).

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Dependency is an increasing one. In 1774 the whole population amounted to 176 souls. By 1802, when a census was taken by a Special Commissioner sent down by the then Governor of Jamaica, the figures showed 309 whites, 73 coloured and six free blacks and 545 slaves, a total of 933.

No further figures are obtainable until the first census proper in 1891.

A comparative table showing the population and sex distribution follows :—

	1891.		1911.		1921.		1934.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GRAND CAYMAN.								
Georgetown ...	473	569	627	819	447	623	539	782
West Bay ...	308	419	402	563	464	675	549	895
Prospect ...	173	307	122	224	148	249	143	282
Boddentown ...	306	411	251	374	220	342	263	362
East End ...	219	329	210	313	179	310	181	256
Northside ...	115	96	101	122	138	150	147	193
CAYMAN BRAC.								
West End ...	270	258	653	647	578	635	104	122
Stake Bay ...							83	89
Creek ...							172	248
Spot Bay ...							230	269
LITTLE CAYMAN	40	29	61	75	42	53	33	39
SHIPPING ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Totals ...	1,904	2,418	2,427	3,137	2,216	3,037	2,472	3,537
	4,322		5,564		5,253		6,009	

The excess of females over males revealed in this table is an outstanding feature of the Dependency.

The proportion, although accurate on the days of census-taking, must be discounted owing to the number of men absent fishing and sea-faring, to which should be added a considerable number of young men who are working outside the Dependency, chiefly in the United States and Central America.

The racial classification is difficult to determine. The terms "white", "black" and "coloured" are taken in the literal sense and have very little relationship to racial distinction.

In the 1934 census these figures were as follows :—

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	East		Total.
				Indian	Carib.	
Grand Cayman ...	1,809	805	1,974	2	2	4,592
Cayman Brac ...	492	35	790	—	—	1,317
Little Cayman ...	62	—	10	—	—	72
Shipping ...	5	—	23	—	—	28
Totals ...	2,368	840	2,797	2	2	6,009

Statistics of immigration are as follows, according to the returns of outward and inward passengers :—

Year.	Outward.	Inward.
1931 ...	557	641
1932 ...	(not available)	
1933 ...	352	442
1934 ...	375	420
1935 ...	427	397

The accuracy of these figures leaves much to be desired since a considerable number of men leave the islands, not as passengers, but as ships' ratings.

The statistics of births and deaths are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand.</i>	<i>Infantile mortality per thousand births.</i>	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate per thousand.</i>
1931 ...	178	33	67	67	12
1932 ...	(not available)				
1933 ...	162	30	154	156	29
1934 ...	172	28	52	55	9
1935 ...	197	33	25	50	8

During the year under review there were 41 marriages, which comparé with preceding years as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of marriages.</i>	<i>Rate per thousand.</i>
1931 ...	40	7
1932 ...	37	7
1933 ...	32	6
1934 ...	48	8
1935 ...	41	7

The population of the islands is preponderantly British, the next in numbers being nationals of the United States of America whose number, 53, includes a large proportion of Cayman Islanders who have naturalized themselves as American citizens.

IV.—HEALTH.

During 1935 the health of the Dependency was good. The Government Medical Officer writes :—" There has been a definite improvement over that of the previous year ".

Deaths totalled 50, of which six were between the ages of 70 and 80 years ; ten between 80 and 90, and four between 90 and 100.

There were 197 births, a rate of 33 per thousand. Of these five died, giving an infantile mortality rate of 25 per mille.

During the year under review there were no epidemics or outbreaks of any serious description.

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases reported and treated was three (in Grand Cayman) compared with 14 in 1934.

Malaria.—No increase in the incidence of this disease was reported at Grand Cayman ; the dispenser at Cayman Brac, however, reported several cases in the eastern portion of Cayman Brac which were of a simple intermittent type.

Bronchial disorders.—The Government Medical Officer writes :—" There is no change in the incidence of these disorders ".

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases reported and treated was two, both from the Lesser Islands. Of these one person contracted the disease abroad. The Government Medical Officer writes :—" This disease is much dreaded in the Dependency. This dread and the response of the public to advice and preventive teachings on this disease greatly contribute to the satisfactory level of the incidence thereof ".

Causes of Death.—The unusual healthiness of the Dependency is illustrated in the following table, which shows that old age is

the principal cause of death. In this respect the year 1931 presented some remarkable figures. In that year there were 14 deaths at Boddentown, the youngest of which was at 66 years and the oldest at 100, the average being 81. In the same year at East End there were four deaths at 84, 86, 84 and 87 respectively.

Year.	Total deaths.	Enteric.	Dysentery.	Tubercu- losis.	Malaria.	Over 70 years old	
						M.	F.
1930 ...	48	1	--	—	—	8	9
1931 ...	67	1	—	1	1	14	14
1932 ...	(Records incomplete)						
1933 ...	156	14	10	3	—	28	31
1934 ...	33	1	1	1	—	8	16
1935 ...	50	1	—	2	1	6	14

The fact that so many males are absent between the ages of 18 and 60 might be thought to account for these figures in a small way, but this is not the case and deaths of young and middle-aged men abroad from the Caymans are very rare. At the same time the female population between these years does not migrate, and their deaths between the ages of 18-60 are most unusual.

The state of the healthiness is all the more surprising in view of the prevalence during the summer months of vast swarms of mosquitoes and the almost complete lack of sanitation.

The mosquito problem has never been seriously tackled and presents great difficulties. The settlements have been allowed to grow up without any attention to town-planning, access to most of the houses being impossible for wheeled traffic. The result is that the great majority of houses are scattered without order and surrounded each by small compounds in which weeds and fruit trees have been allowed to grow at will, almost without any care at all. The soil is generally hard coral rock, full of cracks and crevices, and where it is soft it is during the summer months a mass of crab holes. Trees blown down in the storms have been allowed to lie on the ground; bananas, palms, corn and bread-fruit have been cultivated amongst the houses; pigs are indiscriminately kept; old tins, bottles and sea shells, chiefly of the conch, are thrown away regardlessly. In short everything has been done to encourage the breeding of mosquitoes.

During the year under review an attempt was made to clean Georgetown as was done in 1934 and the people responded so well that possibly if they persevere the plague of mosquitoes may diminish. It is an undeniable fact that after the cleaning the swarms of mosquitoes decreased to a very great extent. But it is difficult as conditions are at present to do much more than take this first elementary step towards sanitation. There are no incinerators and the settlements could not afford a sanitary gang. Unfortunately the mosquito season coincides with the period when most of the men are away so that cleaning thoroughly cannot be undertaken, nor in the absence of legislation would it be possible to control the disposal of rubbish.

There has been no survey made of the mosquitoes themselves but it is to be noted that probably as much as 90 per cent. are *Aedes Aegypti*.

The sanitary laws require modernization, dating as they do from 1899. An amending Law passed in 1912 for the Georgetown area called for the erection of surface earth closets, and provision was made for its extension to other areas. Advantage has not yet been taken of this provision.

In a few of the more modern houses indoor closets have been constructed and these are controlled by cesspools. But the majority of the people are too poor to afford this improvement. Even Government House has as yet only an outside surface closet.

There is no hospital in the Dependency. Provision for medical attention is provided by the services of a Government Medical Officer, stationed in Grand Cayman, and a dispenser resident in Cayman Brac.

The former enjoys private practice and is entitled to fees regulated by rules drawn up under Law 3 of 1901, which provided for the appointment.

There are no certificated midwives, such services being rendered by volunteers who usually receive a small remuneration.

The water supply of the Dependency leaves much to be desired. The people depend almost exclusively on rain which is caught from the iron roofs into cement cisterns or iron tanks. No statistics are available as to the number of these but at the end of the winter a shortage of water is experienced in most places, and the irregularity of the rainfall noted above is liable to cause serious inconvenience. The difficulty of creating a public water supply is very great.

V.—HOUSING.

Since 1921, the number of houses in the Dependency has increased from 1,060 to 1,246, as shown below :—

	Number of Houses.			Average number of persons per house, 1934.
	1911.	1921.	1934.	
Grand Cayman ...	765	815	961	4·7
Cayman Brac ...	254	226	267	4·8
Little Cayman ...	29	19	18	4·0
Total ...	1,048	1,060	1,246	4·69

It cannot be said that there is general overcrowding except in a few isolated places in Georgetown.

Thatch roofs have almost disappeared, save for outbuildings such as kitchens. The roofs were made of the leaves of the palmetto *Thrinax argentea*, and were real objects of art, and it is to be hoped that this craftsmanship will be preserved. Outwardly the appearance is not striking, but from the inside the intricate and regular weaving of the leaves presents a view of good and beautiful workmanship. It is worth recording in connexion with the thatching

of roofs that this work was performed not for remuneration but as a communal work for which the reward was a fiesta, even the principal artisans receiving no payment.

A few examples remain of a type of house which is claimed to be peculiar to the Cayman Islands. These were often two-storeyed with shingle roofs to which there was no overhang and of which the slope was not very acute. The walls were made of puddled coral and sand, the coral having first been reduced to powder by burning. Sections are set up one at a time between hardwood uprights and interlacing of small beams. Windows were cut and having no glass were merely shuttered, either with jalousies or boards.

Practically every house is owned by the family resident therein, only a few being rented. Rental varies, from £1 a month upwards.

Lodging for working-class people is not expensive. Often young unmarried men come from the outlying areas to the larger centres for casual work. Their board and lodging costs from 6s. a week upwards, but usually arrangements can be made to lodge with relatives.

There are no building societies in the Dependency; but a strong family or communal feeling exists whereby persons of the poorer class desirous of erecting a new house can obtain labour and assistance free of charge.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

For a short period (1884-90) the islands were exploited for phosphates, deposits being worked commercially in each of the three islands. But the grade of the phosphates was low and the area of the deposits not of any extent. Since the closing down of these works there has been no mineral production and the Dependency relies entirely on the harvest of the sea and of the field.

Agriculture.

Agriculturally the islands are of a very promising character and are capable of producing practically every crop that grows within the tropic zone. The soil consists of marl and this, enriched by vegetable decay as well as the mild phosphatic deposits, should have made the islands of considerable agricultural value. The Cayman Islanders, however, are essentially fisher-folk and seamen, and the result is that the fields are not cultivated to the full extent of their possibilities, nor are they cared for as they should be. It is the same with the fruit trees which are not cultivated but merely planted. A conspicuous feature of agricultural conditions is the complete indifference of the women-folk who in other parts take their full share of the labour. Even among the negro population the women do not display any real interest in the fields.

The principal field products are:—corn, guinea corn, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, cassava, pumpkins, melons, and plantains,

and the principal fruit trees are mango, banana, sapodilla, avocado pear, paw-paw, sweet and sour sops and the various forms of citrus. It is notable that although sisal and Spanish sabre grow almost everywhere in the islands, pineapples are conspicuous by their absence. It is possible that this is due to superstition as the people relate that they believe children were fatally poisoned some years ago through eating pineapples imported from Central America.

Most of the agricultural production is by individual workers who, as a rule, own the land they farm. There are, however, a number of plantation owners who employ labour.

Statistics are not available as to the quantity or value of the crops grown in the Dependency, which are wholly consumed locally. The islands are not self-supporting, a certain amount of fresh fruits and vegetables being imported.

Live Stock.

At one time the islands maintained a considerable number of pigs, but these have disappeared as herds, only a few single ones being maintained in sties close to the houses. On the other hand cattle thrive, especially in the areas covered by guinea grass. Some years ago considerable loss was caused by ticks introduced from Cuba. This was successfully combated by compulsory dipping and to-day the islands seem to be comparatively free from any disease caused by this pest. The number of cattle is estimated at about 1,200, most of which are of good stock, including Frisian, Jersey, Indian-Hungary, and a small polled breed. These cattle are generally owned in very small herds, few farmers having as many as a dozen.

The pasture lands on Cayman Brac are, for the Dependency, remarkably fine.

There used to be an export trade of cattle to Cuba, but this seems to have disappeared for the present. Indeed, cattle are imported from Swan Island, which, although not under the British Flag, is inhabited almost entirely by Caymanians. The price of cattle is on an average £5 to £6 a head for bulls, £6 for bullocks, and £5 to £7 for milch cows.

A few goats are kept, and these are generally tethered near the houses. Sheep are entirely unknown to-day, although at one time they were a feature of the island.

Poultry are kept by practically every householder and allowed to run indiscriminately about to find their food, with the inevitable result that they tend to become small and scraggy. Only a few turkeys and ducks but no geese are kept. The price of a fowl varies from 9d. upwards, and the cost of eggs is from 1s. per dozen.

An attempt has been made to cultivate bees, so far with no striking result.

Fisheries.

The fishing industry is divided into off-shore and high-seas fishing. Practically every male practises off-shore fishing and disposes of his surplus fish without difficulty. The value of this industry is impossible to determine. The high-seas fishing consists chiefly of turtling and sharking. There are two types of turtling, one for hawksbill turtle and the other for green turtle. The former is mainly for the shell, the price of which fluctuated during the year from 8s. to 15s. per pound. The latter is for local consumption and for the American and European markets. The figures of this industry are as follows:—

Year.	<i>Green Turtle.</i>		<i>Hawksbill.</i>	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
1931	2,298	4,552	4,150	2,160
1932	1,004	1,049*	619	306*
1933	966	966	1,990	1,115
1934	1,504	1,504	9,883	5,690
1935	1,673	2,059	5,302	2,593

* Grand Cayman only.

The turtle are taken off the banks, shoals, and cays that lie off the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts. The seasons for their catching are from January to March, and July to September.

A full description of the industry will be found in the Annual Report for 1934.

Sharking is a comparatively new industry and is carried on chiefly by the people of West Bay. The sharks are taken off the banks and cays that lie off the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts. There is one season for their catching, from July to November.

The fishermen and their boats are taken over on the sailing schooners, and deposited on the various cays. It is difficult to describe the life of these once their work begins. Crude huts are erected chiefly from the thatch palm carried from Grand Cayman, and these form the only means of shelter from the sun throughout the season. The cays are almost void of any form of vegetation. Fresh water is taken from wells on the neighbouring cays. Stores, or food supplies, to last for five months have to be carried from home. The majority of the cays are not more than 2 feet above sea-level, and some are as small as 100 feet in length. In spite of their smallness as many as 30 men may be found inhabiting one of these cays.

Nets are used chiefly for taking the sharks. The particular variety of shark taken by the fishermen is known as the "nurse".

During the season of the year under review the "nurse" was caught, principally for its skin, which when properly cured makes excellent leather, and is used in making articles such as handbags, purses, and belts. Enquiries are being made as to the possibility of preserving the meat, backbone, and other parts, all of which it is believed will find a ready market in Great Britain and the United States.

The canoe or boat used in "sharking" is exclusively the "cat-boat", a small island-made boat painted blue, a fast sailer, and noted for its seaworthiness. Each boat is manned by three men, a captain and two sailors, and as with turtling the men are paid no wages for their catch, but they receive a share in the proceeds of the sale of the skins. The price paid in the American market during 1935 ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per skin, valued according to its size. The total catch for 1935 amounted to 11,962 skins valued at £2,532, their final destination being to the United States of America.

The initial expenses including cost of nets, gear, etc., are borne by the owners of the cat-boats. From the gross proceeds of the sale of a catch the cost of transportation by schooner is first deducted, and the cost of the permit to fish and of shipping the skins is also deducted. The balance is divided between the fishermen and the owner. From the fishermen's portion is again deducted the cost of the stores. So that on the termination of a good catch a fisherman may realize for his labours from £10-£12.

An average catch by one boat for a season is 100-150 skins, but during the year one boat is known to have taken as many as 350. Taking the "nurse" is no easy task. Considerable risks in weather conditions, dangers from exposure, and attacks from the shark are experienced. The actual catching of the fish is said to be the hardest part of the work, but the preserving of the skin which has to be properly taken from the body, salted, dried, and packed is also difficult.

During 1935 this industry gave work to some 300 men, and as many as 90 cat-boats were used.

To-day there are practically no local industries except that of thatch rope and a certain amount of hat weaving. Formerly a canning industry existed at Georgetown but this has long since disappeared. The thatch rope industry is carried out by the men and women-folk in their own homes and in their own time and at their own inclination. The importance of the industry to the islanders can be gauged from the quantity of rope exported. The accompanying table shows the fluctuations of the thatch rope industry:—

Year.	Fathoms in 1,000's.	Value. £	Average cost per 1,000 fathoms. s.
1931	1,626	1,626	20
1932	1,525	1,534	20
1933	1,412	1,163	18
1934	1,374	1,374	20
1935	1,539	1,373	17

Thatch rope is made from the palmetto *Thrinax argentea*. It is not cultivated but it is found growing everywhere in the islands. The manufacture of the rope is carried on by the poorer classes, principally in the districts of West Bay and East End. It is chiefly the women-folk who turn their hands to this industry for their livelihood.

The rope is shipped almost entirely to Jamaica where a curious trade-custom is still preserved. The vessel taking the rope receives no freight but is credited with 20 per cent. of the value received. This 20 per cent. is shared in various proportions between the owner and the master and crew. At the same time the practice is not only to sell rope to larger merchants in Kingston but also to peddle it around the coast, thereby competing with their principal clients, the distributing agents in Kingston. The survival of this antiquated method of doing business prevents any reasonable chance of thatch rope obtaining a better market.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports in 1935 were valued at £24,355 being £1,210 more than in 1934. Exports were valued at £10,820 showing a decrease of £2,495 as compared with 1934. Re-exports are included, being valued at £22, as compared with £407.

Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Jamaica, and the United States of America, and the percentages for the past five years are as follows:—

<i>Imports.</i>					
	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ...	10·57	8·01	15·85	14·04	16·42
Jamaica ...	27·80	23·07	41·11	36·00	31·43
United States of America	47·64	52·28	34·74	29·55	32·72
<i>Exports.</i>					
	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ...	4·55	2·00	3·78	2·23	1·39
Jamaica ...	51·87	45·34	73·33	79·65	56·02
United States of America	35·37	40·35	21·53	16·95	39·46

Imports from Empire sources for the year 1935 amounted to 50·00 per cent. of the total imports, as compared with 52·50 per cent. in 1934.

The total value of domestic exports amounted to £10,798.

The following tables show the sources of the import trade and the distribution of the exports during the years 1930 to 1935:—

<i>Imports.</i>					
	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	4,418	2,816	5,035	3,250	4,000
Other British Possessions	11,858	8,419	13,274	8,687	8,169
United States of America	19,896	18,373	11,030	6,841	7,971
Other Countries ...	5,590	5,532	2,411	4,367	4,215
	<hr/> 41,762	<hr/> 35,140	<hr/> 31,750	<hr/> 23,145	<hr/> 24,355

<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>					
	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	522	200	194	308	150
Other British Possessions	5,940	4,724	3,761	10,343	6,051
United States of America	4,050	4,021	1,104	2,257	4,262
Other Countries ...	938	1,018	68	—	335
	<hr/> 11,450	<hr/> 9,963	<hr/> 5,127	<hr/> 12,908	<hr/> 10,798

	<i>Re-Exports.</i>				
	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jamaica	250	12	1,211	312	14
Other Countries	349	260	386	95	8
United States of America	—	—	1,824	—	—
	<hr/> 599	<hr/> 272	<hr/> 3,421	<hr/> 407	<hr/> 22

The Chamber of Commerce for the Cayman Islands formed at Georgetown in 1934 continued to function throughout the year. This Chamber will fill a long-felt need, and is already proving itself of considerable value to the community.

As a result of the activities of a German firm of Bremen referred to in the 1934 report, a sponge industry was developed during 1935. The result of this enterprise was that 250 cwt. of sponges were shipped, mainly to Germany and the United States of America.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There is comparatively little employment for unskilled labour either by Government or other employers. The principal work is that of cleaning roads for which the usual daily rate is 3s. Agricultural labour is employed by some of the larger land owners but is of a temporary nature, permanent labour being practically unknown. Such labour is paid at the rate of 3s. a day. Boys are employed to herd the cattle and receive from 6s. to 8s. a month, together with food. Other casual labour is employed on the water-front and receives 6d. per hour.

There are no regulations as to the number of hours, but if Government employ these are limited to eight.

Skilled labour works as a rule by contract. Shipwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c., command a wage from 8s. to 12s. a day.

The staple food is wheaten flour and corn meal, both imported. It is difficult to estimate the value of the wages earned in terms of bread loaves as the people are usually their own bakers and the loaves are of irregular size and weight. There is a bakery at Georgetown, but this only serves the more well-to-do classes.

One of the most interesting features of wage-earning in the Dependency is that in vogue on the sharking vessels referred to in a previous chapter.

The cost of living for officials does not vary much whether the officer lives at Georgetown or elsewhere. In either case the cost is low compared with elsewhere in the West Indies. The majority of Government officials belong to local families and therefore have access without cost to the produce of the orchards and fields. A stranger would probably require at least £60 per annum and a married man about £100.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education throughout the Dependency is free and compulsory. The school age is from seven to 14 for both sexes and is confined to elementary subjects. There are no secondary or technical schools or institutions for higher education. Control of education is vested in a Board appointed annually. This Board functions under Law 5 of 1920 by which there was placed at its disposal annually a sum of £1,500, details of expenditure being left entirely in the hands of the Board, and surplus balances, if any, remaining at its disposal.

Since 1931 expenditure has been annually as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>			<i>No. of Children on school rolls.</i>
	£	s.	d.	
1931 	1,492	19	11	916
1932 	1,429	9	10	887
1933 	1,308	16	4	870
1934 	1,563	17	8	824
1935 	1,402	18	10	876

The number of children on the roll during the year was 876 whose education was provided in 13 schools, four of which were at Cayman Brac. There is no school at Little Cayman where only two children of school age are to be found. At the same time there are seven private schools with an attendance of 84 pupils. There are 22 teachers, the number including pupil-teachers. Teachers are appointed by the Board and are generally in possession of some teaching certificate. Public opinion has for some years expressed itself as being dissatisfied with the whole system of education as it is claimed that the results have not yet reached the expectations of 1920, so that the whole matter of education will have to come under review at no distant date. An amending Law was passed during 1934 by the Assembly of Justices and Vestry towards this end. It enlarged the Board of Education so as to include representatives from all districts, thereby making it possible to convene local committees which would be familiar with the conditions peculiar to their area. At the same time owing to the decline of the revenue specifically earmarked for education the amount of the annual grant will no longer remain fixed at £1,500, but will be subject to the requirements of the Board of Education annually submitted to and approved by the Assembly of Justices and Vestry.

The standard of teaching is based on the pupil-teachers' examination of Jamaica, of which there are three grades. In 1935, 49 students sat for this examination. Of these six passed the first grade, one the second, and one the third; but it is obviously not a high standard.

No provision is made for orphanages or for the maintenance of sick and aged people. The Justices and Vestry grant a small sum towards the maintenance of paupers, which is distributed on the

advice of the local Justices to deserving cases for the provision of small luxuries such as sugar, flour and tobacco. During the year there were 46 people on this pauper list.

The system has not proved satisfactory, and it has been decided to modify the manner in which this relief is granted. Instead of cash payments there will be distribution of the ordinary requirements such as flour, coffee and tobacco. The Assembly included on the free list goods imported for distribution to the poor and the distribution itself is being entrusted to a newly formed Friendly Society composed of ladies in the various districts. It is hoped that this measure will ensure a larger and more regular distribution of necessities, the visiting of the poor, and at the same time provide an outlet for the naturally charitable inclinations of the women. This system worked successfully during 1935.

Throughout 1935 conditions of general poverty obtained everywhere in the Dependency. The aged people who depended on remittances from their sons abroad were left without that aid. Young mothers with families likewise dependent on money from outside were equally stranded. At the same time the fall in value of thatch rope affected directly the poorer classes, who have found themselves more and more involved in a variety of the "truck system" which enforces payment in kind in exchange for produce that is not readily marketable.

The smallness of the community and the close relationship of most people with one another tend naturally to the encouragement of mutual recreation. Concerts are frequently arranged for various charitable purposes and are well patronized. At the same time there is in Georgetown a tennis club, and there are cricket clubs at the capital and at West Bay.

The subscription Library at Georgetown continued to function throughout the year. The annual grant of £40 was renewed, not as an absolute grant, but on condition that the papers, magazines and books subscribed for by the library should be regularly sent to the outlying districts.

The public reading room at West Bay, which is conducted entirely by voluntary effort, was increasingly patronized and it is hoped that the distribution of the reading matter subscribed for through the grant will encourage this welcome enterprise.

The Sea Scout movement made considerable progress during the year. A second troop was formed at West Bay and a Cub pack was started in Georgetown. There are now 60 Sea Scouts and 45 Cubs. It is hoped that during 1936 the remaining districts in Grand Cayman will be able to join in the movement. Great encouragement has been given to the boys by the courtesies and facilities extended to them by H.M.S. *Danae* and other warships.

The example of the boys was followed by the girls and a Company of Girl Guides, with 41 members, was formed in Georgetown. These Guides are affiliated to the Jamaica Association and are not a separate body as are the Sea Scouts.

The first Regatta was held in January. It is hoped that this will become an annual affair, as its preliminary success was most gratifying and attracted a number of visitors from outside the Dependency. The Regatta was held under the auspices of the Cayman Islands Yacht and Sailing Club, founded in 1934, of which His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica is Commodore. The Club had presented to it nine challenge cups, as well as several cups to be won outright, and during the year two further challenge cups were received. The publicity given the islands by the Regatta is undoubtedly great. It resulted in several enquiries being made as to ship-building and aroused a general interest not only in Jamaica but in Cuba and Central America. During 1936 it is hoped that the second Regatta will be larger and a still greater success.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communications by motorable road increased considerably during the year and every district is now linked up by this communication.

The road which went from West Bay to Boddentown was continued to East End with a branch at Frank Sound to Northside. The length of these additional roads amounted to about 15 miles, and their construction gave employment to a number of men who otherwise would have suffered considerably. The people of North Side and West End willingly gave free of charge their land and the necessary road material, as well as one-fifth of the labour. The total cost to the Dependency amounted to £874 or £58 per mile, this sum including the cost of tools and inspection.

In the settlements of West Bay and Georgetown there are a few streets that follow no considered plan. There are also sections of road connecting the main artery with the North Sound both at Georgetown and West Bay, which during the year were widened and repaired. In Cayman Brac the new road from West End to Creek was further improved and is now a good motorable highway. In Little Cayman there are no roads, only paths, as there is no need for any public communication other than connexion between houses of members of the same family.

Communications cannot be said to be good. The roads are narrow and follow no direct line. Indeed in the past the authorities have met considerable opposition in getting permission to construct even the merest track.

The cost of maintenance and construction of these roads is inordinately high. Maintenance costs in Grand Cayman during the past five years have averaged £17 per mile.

The first motor car was introduced into these islands in 1914. In 1935, there were 41 cars and seven lorries and five motor cycles.

Motor cars pay an annual tax of £4; motor trucks, £6; motor cycles with side-car, £1 10s., without side-car, £1.

A considerable amount of intercommunication is by the sea in cat-boats and other small craft. No particulars are available.

A few pack horses, mules, and donkeys still survive and are taxed.

A small telephone system is operated by Government between Georgetown, Boddentown and West Bay, with its central exchange at Georgetown. Instruments are not provided privately to the public, but the latter has access to those in the public buildings. A small charge is made, viz., 6d. per message and 3d. to 1s. 6d. for delivery, according to distance.

The year under review witnessed the construction of a building and the installation therein of a combined wireless and meteorological station, which was opened on 23rd November. This building was the result of a combined effort by the Cuban Government and the Government of the Dependency. The wireless equipment cost £696, of which £332 was raised by public subscription.

The installation consists of:—

One type S 100 short-wave telegraph transmitter of 100 watts aerial power capable of operating on a range of 30-60 metres, with full complement of necessary spares and aerials; two receivers having a wave range of about 15-200 metres, with spares; one petrol engine D.C. generator (two kilowatts) and spares; one 110 volt accumulator battery and wiring.

The plant was installed by Cable and Wireless Limited, but the building in which it was housed was the work of the Cuban authorities.

The official opening was attended by a representative of His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, T. J. Guilfoyle, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Senor Castro, Sub-Secretary of Agriculture, Havana, Dr. Jose Carlos Millas, Director of the National Observatory at Havana, T. Ifor Rees, H.M. British Consul-General at Havana and W. H. I. Stephens, Engineer, Cable and Wireless Limited. A very large crowd witnessed the ceremony. On the occasion of the opening an incident worthy of record was a message telephoned by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, the reception being very clear. A telegram of loyal greetings was sent to His Majesty the King who graciously replied. Other messages were exchanged with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and with Ceylon, the Falkland Islands, Sydney, Vancouver and Cape Town. Messages were also exchanged between the westernmost and easternmost British island in the Caribbean.

The service promises to be a success, and up to the end of the year there were 113 messages despatched and 96 received.

The charge per word for transmission to Jamaica is as follows:—
Ordinary 1s., Deferred 6d., Code 7½d., Night letter (25 words)
8s. 4d. (minimum). All messages are sent through the Direct
West India Cable Company, Kingston.

The postal service has been maintained since the year 1890.
There are post offices in every district, with deliveries daily in
Georgetown and three times per week elsewhere.

External services are maintained by mail subsidy with Jamaica
once in every 17 days in either direction and with Cuba and the
United States about nine times a year. Use is made of schooners
whenever possible. Communication between Cayman Brac and
Grand Cayman depends on the Jamaican service.

The volume of postal business carried in 1935 is estimated as
follows:—

	<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books and circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Inward	24,000	4,000	9,000	2,100	39,100
Outward	25,000	—	—	300	25,300

The contract for a subsidized mail service was renewed in
February, 1932, for five years, and is to the amount of £600, of
which the Dependency pays half.

A comparative table of revenue and expenditure of the postal
department during the past five years is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1931	...	...	...	722	798
1932	...	...	...	3,529	1,182
1933	...	...	...	2,238	791
1934	...	...	...	1,067	741
1935	...	...	...	8,694	2,029

The large increase in revenue during 1932-4 was due to a new
series of stamps issued to commemorate the centenary of the
Assembly of Justices and Vestry, and the sum of £8,694 in 1935
was the result of sales of the special Silver Jubilee Issue of stamps
and of a pictorial issue.

Georgetown is a port of registry for shipping and had on its
register at the beginning of the year 53 sailing and 14 motor
vessels, of a total tonnage of 4,956 (gross).

During the year, six ships of a total tonnage of 396 were added,
and 15 of a total tonnage of 692 removed, and at the end of the
year there were 58 ships of a total tonnage of 4,660 on the register.

During the year the arrivals and departures of vessels were as follows :—

				<i>Sail and Motor.</i>	
<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Departures.</i>
British	...	...	...	160	162
Colombian	...	...	...	5	5
Honduranian	...	...	...	11	8
American	...	...	...	4	4
Total	...	...	...	180	179

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The currency and weights and measures are the same as those that obtain in Great Britain. Popular practice and the close connexion with the United States of America allows use to be made of the smaller denominations of United States currency, but these are not accepted in Government offices.

The total amount of currency in circulation is estimated to be approximately £3,000, but it is difficult to arrive at any approach to accuracy.

There are no banks in the Dependency, other than a Post Office Savings Bank which was established in 1908. Interest is paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and depositors are allowed to deposit up to a maximum of £400, and not more than £200 in any one year. Statistics of the Bank are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Depositors.</i>	<i>Amount of deposit at beginning of year.</i>	<i>Amount of deposit during the year.</i>	<i>Amount of withdrawal during the year.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931	67	2,092 10 9	1,124 1 3	1,485 14 11
1932	64	1,772 9 8	1,238 17 6	1,003 12 9
1933	68	2,055 7 2	1,226 15 5	1,344 1 10
1934	78	1,993 8 7	922 3 11	922 5 9
1935	125	2,042 4 8	2,389 4 3	1,268 10 0

Against the total deposit of £3,215 10s. 10d., the balance due to depositors at the end of the year, the Savings Bank had invested, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in recognized funds. £2,078 2s. 3d.

The branch of the Bank opened at Cayman Brac in 1934 continued to work successfully throughout the year. There were 35 accounts, deposits totalling £576 7s. and withdrawals £43 18s. 2d.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

In Grand Cayman no fresh work was undertaken other than the opening of motorable roads to the districts of East End and Northside, referred to in Chapter X. Apart from this work the activities of the Department were confined to maintenance and repairs. The flower garden at Government House, started in 1934, was improved, and the Bahamas grass extended to cover about one-half of the total area of the grounds.

The Department consists of a Foreman of Works in Grand Cayman and one in Cayman Brac. The only labour is casual, which is remunerated at the rate of 3s. a day.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The Law in force in the Dependency is the common law of England as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Imperial Act of the Government of the Cayman Islands dated 22nd June, 1863. Since then various Acts have been passed under the Constitution referred to in Chapter II, both in Jamaica and in the Dependency.

The principal court is the Grand Court constituted by the Jamaica Legislature, Chap. 18 of 1894. This court is a part of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and is presided over by a Judge, who is also the Commissioner. It sits twice a year in June and December. There are Petty Courts, over which Justices preside in the various districts whenever occasion arises.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences before the Courts of the Dependency during the year :—

Persons charged by police or otherwise	...	...	—	55
Convicted summarily	...	...	37	—
Acquitted summarily	...	...	16	—
Committed to Grand Court	...	...	2	55
			—	—
Convicted by Grand Court	...	...	—	2

Justices of the Peace are appointed in a General Commission of the Peace and give their services voluntarily.

During the year the Police Force was re-organized and consists at present of :—One Inspector, one Sergeant, five Constables, four District Constables.

The re-organization is intended to replace a detached Force by a disciplined one, the constables being engaged for a short term of service, whilst the district constables are, as heretofore, men stationed in the outlying districts without discipline.

In each district there is a lock-up and at Georgetown there is a general prison for offenders to serve sentences. It has been the practice to send to Jamaica convicts sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. The prison in Georgetown is an old building and provides accommodation in three cells. There is no special provision for juvenile offenders, but Magistrates have always exercised their discretionary powers in their case. In a similar way time is usually allowed for the payment of fines and use is made of the probation system.

The health of the prisoners was uniformly good throughout the year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important legislation enacted during the year :—

Law 3 of 1935. *The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Law, 1935*, facilitates the enforcement in the Cayman Islands of Maintenance Orders made in England and Ireland.

Law 5 of 1935. *The Girl Guides Association Law, 1935*, protects the privileges of the Girl Guide movement.

Law 8 of 1935. *The 1932 Hurricane Relief Loan Law, 1935*, provides for a loan of £3,660 from the Government of Jamaica, for the purpose of relief and relief works.

Law 11 of 1935. *The Legislative Assembly of Justices and Vestry of the Cayman Islands (Redistribution) Law, 1935*, provides for a re-distribution in the number of seats for certain districts in the Legislative Assembly.

Law 13 of 1935. *The Post Office Amendment Law, 1935*, provides for the introduction of an Imperial penny postage.

Law 14 of 1935. *The Probates (Re-Sealing) Law, 1935*, permits the Re-Sealing in the Cayman Islands of Probates and Letters of Administration obtained in any part of the Empire.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure is given below :—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1931	6,209	19	11	7,290	1	5
1932	8,141	1	4	6,547	14	9
1933	7,298	11	3	6,538	13	2
1934	5,695	9	5	6,994	18	5
1935	13,432	17	0	9,212	3	0
Average	8,155	11	9	7,316	14	2

There is no public debt, but provision has been made for a loan of £3,660 at 3½ per cent. from the Jamaica Government in connexion with financing the repairs to roads and buildings damaged in the hurricane of 1932. In November, 1933, the Jamaica Legislature had agreed to waive interest for five years. The loan was accepted in 1934 and by the 1935 Estimates (Appropriation Law 5 of 1934) provision was made for a sinking fund.

The Dependency has no assets, the only investments being those of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Taxation.

Customs Tariff.—The general *ad valorem* duty is 12½ per cent., and there is a preferential rate in respect of certain goods imported from the British Empire, as follows:—

Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Aerated waters, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Ale and beer, and other malt liquors, cider and perry, per gal.	1s. 6d.	3s.
Bay rum and bay water, per gal.	6s.	12s.
Butter and margarine, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Carriages and bicycles, "	12½ "	20 "
Cement, "	12½ "	20 "
Hardware "	7½ "	12½ "
Perfumery, "	12½ "	20 "
Roofing Iron, "	12½ "	20 "
Spirits, namely alcohol, brandy, gin, rum, whisky and other potable spirits, per gal.	9s.	18s.
Spirits, methylated, and other non-potable spirits, per gal.	4d.	6d.
Tea, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Tobacco, leaf and plug, per lb.	3d.	4d.
Tobacco, cigarettes, per thousand	4s.	5s.
Tobacco, cigars, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Wines and cordials, per gal.	3s.	8s.

There is also a Free list consisting chiefly of goods for Government, printed matter, manures, fertilizers, insecticides.

Taxes, personal and on property are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
On each animal-drawn vehicle used on a public road ...	8	0	
On each dog	1	0	
On each head of neat cattle, horse-kind, mules and asses ...	1	0	
On each vessel owned wholly or in part by persons resident in the Dependency for each and every ton as registered...			2
On each boat or canoe in use, not belonging to or on board a registered vessel	1	0	
On each bicycle	6	0	
On each motor-cycle	1	0	0
On each motor-cycle with sidecar	1	10	0
On each motor-car	4	0	0
On each truck	6	0	0
On each firearm	2	0	
On each revolver	10	0	
Personal tax	8	0	

Liquor licences, fines of court, and drivers' licences comprise other heads of internal revenue.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond.

Small fees, including cemetery fees, fees of court and fees of markets and pounds are collectable under the head "Payments for Specific Services".

The following table shows the yield each year during the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, Import duties ...	4,288	3,704	4,348	3,208	3,322
Taxes, personal, etc. ...	585	515	342	455	540
Liquor licences ...	28	28	28	29	28
Fines of courts ...	24	18	15	18	19
Car Drivers' licences ...	28	28	23	25	24
Warehouse rents ...	222	201	219	154	185
Payments for specific services	45	31	35	23	34

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

H.M.S. *Danae* visited Georgetown on 26th February—1st March.

His Majesty's Silver Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the Dependency. On 6th May, after Thanksgiving Services, the day was given over to celebrations and a beacon message was lit from west to east. There was a flower show, a procession of decorated cars, a pageant of the "History of the Dependency", and various other forms of entertainment. His Majesty's message was broadcast and listened to with great respect by a very large crowd.

Empire Day was marked by the opening of the new roads already referred to, nearly every motor car in the island taking part in the procession.

On 25th September a hurricane struck Cayman Brac, fortunately doing little damage, but owing to the general anxiety H.M.S. *Danae* visited the island.

Mr. W. H. Edwards, Government Entomologist of Jamaica, visited the Dependency during March in connexion with various plant diseases.

The following Cuban warships called at Georgetown in connexion with the erection of the meteorological station, above referred to :—*Columbia*, *Viente de Mayo* (on two occasions), and *Baire*.

An aeroplane flew over Grand Cayman on 14th January. This was a great event, as the Dependency for some time now has been off the main route.

Mr. A. W. Cardinall administered the Government throughout the year.

APPENDIX.**Bibliography.****A. Official or semi-official publications.**

Name.	Author.	Publisher.	Date.	Price.
The Caymanian ... Handbook of the Cayman Islands. Cayman Islands Gazette.	— G. S. S. Hirst —	In Jamaica ... Gleaner Co., Jamaica. —	1908 ... 1908-9 ... Occasional 1910-1913 only.	s. d. 2 1 6 2

B.—Descriptive publications.

Brief and Perfect Journal of the late proceedings and success of the Eng- lish Army in the W.I.	I.S. ...	London ...	1665 ...	
The Buccaneers of America.	John Esquemeling.	Amsterdam ...	1678 ...	
History of the Pirates	C. Johnson ...	London ...	1724 ...	
History of Jamaica*	Long ...	London ...	1774 ...	
History of the Cayman Islands.	G. S. S. Hirst ...	Benjamin Mfg. Co. Jamaica.	1910 ...	6 0
Cayman Islands ...	B. D. Armstrong	Junior Philatelic Society.	1911 ...	2 0
Birds of the Cayman Islands.	P. R. Lowe ...	Ibis ...	1911 ...	8 0
Natural History of Grand Cayman	T. M. S. English	Handbook of Jamaica, 1912.	1912 ...	—
Life and Adventure	"Vaquero" ...	Bale & Danielson, London.	1914 ...	7 6
Cayman Islands ...	F. J. Melville ...	S. Gibbons ...	1914 ...	6
The Voyages of Captain William Jackson.	V. T. Harlow edited.	Camden Mis- cellany Vol. XIII.	1923 ...	—
Geology of Cayman Islands.	G. A. Matley ...	Reprint from Qtr. Journal of Geological Society.	1926 ...	—

* 3 Vols. Book 1, Chapter XII gives a detailed account of the Cayman Islands.

A detailed map of Grand Cayman, divided into three districts: Eastern District, Midland District, and Western District. The map shows the coastline, major roads, and various geographical features. Key locations include George Town, Spanish Town, and several bays and points. The map is oriented with North at the top.

Districts:

- Eastern District:** Located on the eastern side of the island, featuring locations such as Bluff Bay, Old Man Bay, Grape Tree Pt., Run Pt., Water Cay, and Rocky Cay.
- Midland District:** Located in the center of the island, featuring locations such as Spanish Town, St. James Castle, and the main road network.
- Western District:** Located on the western side of the island, featuring locations such as George Town, Spanish Town, and the main road network.

Geographical Features:

- Coastal Features:** Bluff Bay, Old Man Bay, Grape Tree Pt., Run Pt., Water Cay, Rocky Cay, N. W. Point, Boatwin Bay, George Town, Spanish Town, and the main road network.
- Interior Features:** Spanish Town, St. James Castle, and the main road network.

Legend:

- Carriage Road (solid line)
- Bridge Road (dashed line)
- Lighthouse (circle with a dot)

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[Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

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Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period
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KENYA LAND COMMISSION

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE
YEAR A. H. 1354.

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Perlis is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. It is bordered on the west by the sea and by a range of mountains running north and south and separating it from the Siamese Province of Setul; on the east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah; and on the south by Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 310 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-west is approximately 13 miles in length.

The rich alluvial plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. Striking features of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain, and in one of these at Chuping there is a remarkable large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

CLIMATE.

2. The State is subject to the influence of the North-East Monsoon from November to March, and of the South-West Monsoon between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 196.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 in 1926. The rainfall during 1935 was 67.33 inches, the lowest recorded during the past nine years.

The normal wet season is from August to November. September is the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73° . It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64° . During 1935 the highest maximum temperature in the shade was 98° .

At the end of December and in January the climate is delightfully cool and pleasant. From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced, accompanied by an acute shortage of water.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the west coast of the Peninsula.

HISTORY.

3. Until 1821 Perlis was subject to Kedah but when, in 1841, the Siamese allowed the Sultan of Kedah to re-assume the Government, Perlis was made a separate and independent State under an Arab named Syed Hussein, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of local chief. Syed Hussein was given the title of Raja.

4. The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to advise the Raja in the general management of the country and more particularly in its finances. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, his duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

5. On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this Treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

6. The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness as President, three other Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness, additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week.

Under the 1930 Treaty, the officers of the Government of Perlis shall be Perlis Malays, but in special circumstances, with the approval of the State Council, others may be employed.

Malay, with Jawi character in the case of the written language, is the official language in all departments except where it is provided in the law of Perlis or by special authority of Government that another language may be used.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

7. Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja, and other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the control of the several areas, for street lighting, scavenging, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

8. The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, 6,500 Chinese, 966 Indians and 2,114 others. Of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese. The population then showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures. The estimated population in the middle of

1935 (determined by the balancing equation method) was 51,101 being comprised of 42,023 Malays, 6,137 Chinese, 961 Indians and 1,980 others. Perlis is thickly populated for its size. The Malay and Siamese population is more or less static and there is practically little migration among them. The great bulk of them are Perlis born and are engaged in padi planting. There is a certain amount of change in the mining section of the Chinese community but no figures are available.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

9. The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

There were 850 deaths in the State during 1935, a death rate of 16.63 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1934 was 885 or 16.79 per mille.

Births during the year showed a slight decrease, totalling 1,640 as against 1,730; the birth rate of 32.09 per mille being about the same as last year—32.81.

The following table gives the principal causes of deaths for 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fever unspecified	288	285	323	336
Malaria	17	25	38	19
Tuberculosis	29	45	32	26
Dysentery	1	1	4	2
Ankylostomiasis	...	5	4	3
Lobar Pneumonia	20	19	43	40
Hydrophobia	...	1	2	...
Other infectious diseases	31	27	19	17
TOTAL	386	408	465	443

Deaths from General Diseases:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Digestive System	24	36	21	34
Respiratory System	93	121	90	87
Nervous System	2	5	2	1
Circulatory System	9	6	8	3
Urinary System	1	5	4	...
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition	23	32	17	13
Tumours	1	2	2	2
Premature births	1	...	1	2
Infantile convulsions	106	119	116	88
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	97	121	159	177
TOTAL ...	743	855	885	850

PREVAILING DISEASES.

10. 336 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 323 in 1934.

Malaria: 19 deaths occurred against 38 in 1934.

Infantile convulsions: 88 deaths occurred against 116 in 1934.

The deaths from malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions, which can be regarded as a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 443 against 477 in 1934.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: 15 deaths were recorded of which one occurred in the hospital. 9 cases of enteric fever (with one death) were admitted into hospital in 1935.

Dysentery: 2 deaths were recorded. 20 cases were treated at the hospital with one death.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: 25 deaths were recorded. 29 cases were treated at the hospital with 7 deaths.

Pneumonia: 67 cases with 40 deaths were admitted into hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 61 cases were treated at the hospital. There were 3 deaths.

Yaws: 987 cases of yaws were treated during the year, but only a few returned for the subsequent treatment.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

11. There were 122 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 79.07 per mille (corrected rate). The figure for 1934 was 139 or 83.43 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births among the principal nationalities for the past 4 years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	*Indians	*Siamese
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	82.06	181.08	142.86	185.19
1934	76.47	121.74	133.33	65.22
1935	65.23	165.94	58.82	25.00

MATERNITY.

12. 13 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 0.794 of total births. The figure for 1934 was 17 deaths or a percentage of 0.98. The number of still-births notified was 97 as compared with 64 in 1934.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

13. The Larvae Collector's appointment (hitherto half-time clerk and half-time collector) was made into a full time post and larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau. An auxiliary water filtration plant was installed at Repoh to remedy the acute shortage of water which takes place every year during periods of drought. Installation of public latrines in all the Sanitary Board areas, construction of suitable concrete drains in Arau and Kangar, improvement in the lighting of the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau, provision of satisfactory concrete latrines and a suitable water supply to most of the schools and other necessary sanitary measures were carried out during 1935.

Septic tanks were installed at the Residency and at the Quarters of the Assistant Engineer.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

Four Estates were visited by the Health Officer.

*Note:—**These Statistics relate to small and scattered sections of the population and are of little statistical value. No conclusions can be drawn from them as to the health of these nationalities.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 16 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 boys' schools), 12 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon and 962 children inspected out of a total of 1,164 on the Registers.

The following are statistics of the diseases prevalent:—

		No. of cases	Percentage
Splenic enlargement	... ..	277	28.79
Cardiovascular disease	... ..	2	0.21
Not vaccinated			
Never vaccinated	... ..	41	4.26
Vaccinated, but not taken	... ..	23	2.39
Ear disease	... ..	9	0.94
Scabies	... ..	20	2.08
Yaws	... ..	26	2.70
Other skin diseases	... ..	61	6.34
Eye diseases	... ..	5	0.52
Caries dental	... ..	517	53.74
Bronchitis	... ..	36	3.74

85 school children had neosalversan injections for yaws.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

14. A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 66 patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. A second class ward with 6 beds was completed and occupied during the year.

15. The travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 1,221 cases, excluding those attended at schools, police stations and cooly lines. The work of this dispensary is attended with great difficulty owing to the lack of access roads to many localities and a tribute is to be paid to the medical staff for the successful way in which they have combated transport difficulties to reach the centres now served by this dispensary. The limited revenues of the State do not permit of a system of permanent hospitals in the larger villages of Arau, Kaki Bukit and Kuala Perlis and it is proposed in the near future to establish small outdoor dispensaries where these are needed. Work on such a dispensary in Kaki Bukit is now in hand.

16. The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,495. There were 81 deaths, a percentage of 5.42 of total treated. Excluding 28 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.61%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 52.05.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for malaria, dysentery amoebic, other lung complaints, injuries and other diseases; the number admitted for pulmonary tuberculosis and ulcers was about the same; and there was a fall in the number of cases admitted for venereal diseases, pneumonia and ankylostomiasis.

7,096 were treated at the hospital as out-patients; 1,841 vaccinations were performed, and 1,471 neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Of the 114 labourers admitted into hospital from estates and mines, 5 died during 1935.

Four mental cases (two males and two females) were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year; one was discharged cured during the period under review; there were 17 Perlis patients (9 males and 8 females) in the institution at the end of 1935.

There was one Perlis leper at Pulau Jerejak at the end of 1935.

RABIES.

17. Ten cases of dog bite were reported during 1935. Ten dogs were concerned in all; four were unknown stray dogs; five were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for ten days; one was killed on the spot. The brains of two dogs were sent for examination and were both reported to be positive for rabies. Stringent measures were adopted to combat this disease.

18. The State Surgeon, Kedah, continued to visit the State on inspection duty and the Adviser, Medical and Health Services, Malay States, visited the State on the 20th and 21st October, 1935. The Adviser made recommendations with regard to the malaria infested area of Kaki Bukit; he advised the provision of an Outdoor Dispensary to enable patients, who now seek admission to Kangar Hospital, to be treated on the spot; and recommended the appointment of an Infant Welfare Nurse to open a clinic on a modest scale. Steps have been taken to give effect to these recommendations so far as finances permit.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

19. There is no housing problem in Perlis. The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation. They live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. Their houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturists and small shopkeepers in the rural districts are usually primitive huts, not raised from the ground, having plank walls and attap (palm) of corrugated iron roofs with earth floors.

On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines which are subject to inspection and approval by the Protector of Labour, Kedah, who assists this Government in labour matters.

The Government provides lines or houses rent free for its own coolies.

The Chinese coolies employed on mines live either in Kaki Bukit (a village controlled by the Sanitary Board) or, where the mines are more accessible, in lines provided by the management. These are generally overcrowded but some which are now, or have been, under European supervision are substantial and airy buildings and adequately serve their purpose.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, buildings are subject to control. Plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new building is erected or any structural alteration to existing buildings made.

In the majority of cases, however, existing buildings do not conform with the required standard and are both insufficiently ventilated and overcrowded. The only remedy is the preparation of a layout for each village and strict adherence to building lines and building laws. This will effect an ultimate improvement but progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

In Kangar a layout of the village has been approved. The mining village of Kaki Bukit is receiving attention and a tentative layout has been made. Kuala Perlis will be more easily dealt with when the new road to this village is completed.

Government builds houses for its officials as funds permit.

Each village and every school has its play ground or open space so that there is ample scope for recreation.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

20. Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siam.

It is said that the type of mining carried out in this State is unique. It is certainly unique in Malaya. The limestone hills form a range of mountains of varying height, the highest peak being Bukit China, 2,670 feet and are themselves an interesting geological feature of the country. They contain numerous hollows, locally named "Wangs" which vary in size from a few hundred yards to a mile or two in diameter. Hill and Wang were wooded in the past and the former retain their timber to this day owing to their inaccessibility and to the precipitous sides of the cliffs (unrevealed until an attempt is made to scale them); while the larger of the Wangs have lost their jungle growth owing to the richness of the alluvium and to the needs of settlers.

The approach to the main tin-bearing country is from Kaki Bukit, a village 15 miles from Kangar, and through a Subway, (built in 1352) into one of the larger Wangs, named Tangga, so named as the speediest access to it was by steps over the hill under which the Subway now runs. Open cast mining took place in the past in Wang Tangga but there is little evidence of its effect now and former activities have created none of the disfigurements which usually attend this type of mining. From Wang Tangga it is possible to ascend to varying heights in the hills to reach other Wangs, some of whose delightful names* are a permanent memorial to the attempts made by former Malays and Chinese to win fortunes from tin. The Wangs themselves resemble inverted cones and have been compared with the mountain tarns of Cumberland and West-morland but differing from them in that the limestone is honeycombed with innumerable fissures through which the rain water, falling into the Wangs has found its way through many thousands of years, widening them out here and there into caverns above and below ground level and ultimately joining, after a tortuous journey through the mass of limestone, the rivers which flow into the plain and serve the alluvial inland region and coastal area.

Tin-ore is in the beds of the water channels and in the caverns so formed.

* Wang Mu, Wang Pisang Lagi, Wang Kechil Panjang, Wang Nasib Wang Untong (expressive of the hazards of mining in Perlis), Wang Puteri, Wang Kemiang and Wang Bunga are a few of these names.

The origin of it is obscure. It is thought that it originated in Bukit China (so named from the fact that tin was worked by Chinese in that hill some 200 years ago), but in the absence of data on which to base a correct theory, it can be assumed that its position in the locality is due to volcanic and water action.

It is possible to visualize the limestone formation with its countless caverns, channels and fissures leading to the granite with its veins of tin below the surface of the earth. During volcanic action the granite with its tin content would naturally be forced to the surface through these fissures to be distributed in concentrated mass over the surface of the Wangs. There would follow in time, by means of constant water action and other phenomena, the gradual subsidence of the deposit through the channels in the limestone, to the caverns and river beds beneath. Such a distribution will account for the frequent discovery of rich tin deposits in various caves at varying heights and the complete absence of them in others.

It will be appreciated that the task of locating tin-ore is not an easy one. The rain waters, having drained into the Wangs, have no ordered channels to the underground rivers which abound beneath the hills, and nothing could be more elusive than the courses in which they generally flow. At times they form streams themselves, at others they escape through outlets the openings to which are covered by large masses of fallen boulders; and a miner is fortunate indeed if he discovers on ground level a natural opening which provides access into caverns. In most cases the pockets and caverns containing the ore can only be gained by blasting through the rocks and following the cracks and fissures. This is a hazardous undertaking and mining under such conditions is always attended with grave risks from falls of rock, rushes of mud and water and sudden flooding. When caverns are found to be filled with water, machinery must be installed to empty them by pumping or a tunnel blasted to drain the water away. In many cases, unless properly drained by artificial means, the caverns present a danger to the unwary as the water rises with such rapidity that workers are unable to reach the surface before a flood overtakes them.

Where a "pocket" has been found, the winning of the tin-ore itself is not a simple process. In some cases, access to the pocket consists of a passage blasted along the creeks for hundreds of feet, in places less than two feet wide, through which the miner crawls or elbows his way on his back. In others, where work in caverns necessitates the use of ladders (and in some mines the efficient network

of these ladders creates astonishment and admiration). ore to a weight of about 30 katis is packed in bags and slung over the shoulder like a bandolier to be carried up to the surface. Only the most stout hearted can bear for long the arduous work of excavating the ore and removing it to the Kongsî for treatment.

It will be seen therefore that Perlis mining as it is practised is nothing more than a blind speculation. Prospecting and mining are synonymous terms and there is no such luxury as proved ground. It is a game of blind man's buff in which the miner must face his opponents with more than usual boldness. A fortune can be made in a short time by striking a rich find only to be lost by assuming that the further reaches of the same stream will contain equally rich deposits. An error of judgment in attempting to reach a cavern in which tin has been located or the collapse of the cavern when access has been gained to the tin can equally rob the miner of the fruits of months of strenuous labour involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars. Generally speaking it can be said that more fortunes have been lost than made in the mines of Perlis.

It must be accepted that any attempt to estimate the life of the mines in these hills or their values in ore would be idle but there are indications that the supply of tin-ore from the subterranean pockets and caverns is becoming exhausted and it seems inevitable that before long a change will take place in the character of tin mining in the State. Alluvial tin is stated to exist in paying quantities in places on the plains, and the time may soon come when it will be necessary for this Government to give serious consideration to the question of permitting other forms of mining where adequate measures for the control and retention of tailings can be assured.

21. Perlis remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and the State was allotted a fixed quota of 78.64 tons a quarter, plus an additional 200 tons a year, the latter amount being subject to the prevailing International Export Quota. Towards the latter end of 1935 due to abnormal rains and to the temporary closing of one mine it became clear that the State was under producing and 2,300 pikuls of Perlis Quota were allotted to the Federated Malay States. This was recovered at the beginning of the new year.

The revenue from mining land was \$6,548 and from export duty \$57,333, the latter figure being less than in the previous year.

The area of mining land held at the close of the year was 4,591 relongs as against 5,235 relongs at the end of 1353.

In nearly all cases mining lands are held on short term leases of 5 years. So far only mining certificates pending survey have been issued, but it has not been found possible to undertake proper survey of mining land owing to the hilly nature of the ground and the resulting prohibitive cost of such survey.

Owing to restriction, the policy has been adopted of not giving out land for mining except in exchange for a corresponding area of alienated land, or in order to permit of the following up of existing underground working which has extended or is about to extend into State land. For a similar reason the Government has abstained from giving out Prospecting Licences.

According to returns compiled towards the end of the year, the total number of persons employed in the industry was 1,514. Machinery with a total horse power of 422 was also employed.

AGRICULTURE.

22. Apart from the small area devoted to mining, Perlis is essentially an agricultural country, and the great bulk of its settled population consists of small agriculturists engaged in wet padi cultivation. The higher grounds, not reached by irrigation for bendangs, are utilised for kampongs and rubber or coconut cultivation.

23. Padi: For this cultivation, the State may be divided into two regions, namely, (i) the inland region and (ii) the coastal plain. In the former, the soil is poor and the padi fields require to be manured once every two or three years. For this purpose bat guano is used. It is obtainable locally but has greatly diminished in quantity and quality. Irrigation schemes exist but these are not adequate to serve all the padi area.

In the coastal region the soil is good but the fields are even less served by irrigation. In some localities the cultivators depend solely on rain water for the supply to their bendangs and are thus entirely at the mercy of unreliable weather.

In preparing fields for the planting, ploughs are used extensively with bullocks and buffaloes to drag them. This method enables the planter to cultivate larger areas than they would be able to do if they were to use the "changkol" and "tajak" only and compensates them for

the lower yields in Perlis due to the poverty of the soil. Ordinarily the cultivators do not use seeds from selected high yielding strains of padi, but efforts have been made during the last few years to introduce these strains and two Government Experimental Plots are maintained in the State. Propaganda was started through the medium of the Penghulus and headmen. Like all farmers, however, the local people are very conservative and it takes a long time to convince them of the superiority of the new methods and new materials over those to which they have been accustomed for generations. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the padi grown in this State is enough to supply all the local needs and to leave a fair surplus for export.

The area of padi planted in 1354 was 58,888 relongs with a total yield of 12,130,279 gantangs as against 57,195 relongs in 1353 with a total yield of 9,482,336 gantangs. The crops in 1354 suffered from drought at the time of planting, from pests after transplanting and from excessive rain at harvest. The crop results, however, can be considered to be satisfactory.

The price of grain was slightly higher in 1354 than in 1353.

24. Rubber: Next in importance to padi comes rubber. A complete register of this cultivation is not kept in the State and no Rubber Supervision Enactment exists. Estimates of areas under cultivation are based on a census obtained with the aid of Penghulus in connection with the introduction of Rubber Regulation. According to these estimates the area under cultivation at the end of 1354 was as follows:—

Holdings of less than 25 acres	..	4,909	acres.
Holdings of 25 acres and over but less than 100 acres	.. ..	281	„
Holdings of 100 acres and over	..	1,676	„
Total		6,866	„

It is stated that the rubber in Perlis is by no means inferior in yielding capacity to that of the neighbouring State of Kedah. The small holders, however, have not yet learnt how to produce high grade rubber sheets for the market and in the majority of cases, small holding rubber is sold locally as unsmoked sheet.

A Small Holders' Competition was held in July of last year in connection with the annual Malayan Agricultural Exhibition held in Kuala Lumpur. It was the first of such competitions to take place for many years. The entries consisted of smoked and unsmoked sheet and the exhibits were the product of holdings not exceeding 25 acres, maintained and supervised by the owner or a member of his family, and if of smoked sheet, prepared in a kampong smoke house. At the conclusion of the local show, certain of the prize winning exhibits were forwarded to Kuala Lumpur, but did not succeed in obtaining any awards.

With regard to the local show, it was disappointing to note that not a single small holder accompanied his exhibits to the show and it was left to the Penghulus to collect the rubber and bring it to Kangar.

Rubber control continued to be exercised and the State was allowed a quota of 575 tons, subject to export percentage. Standard productions were fixed for large estates which amounted to 3,306 pikuls and the amount available for small holdings was 6,354 pikuls. Rubber exported amounted to 6,035 pikuls.

The figure for 1934 was 7,540 pikuls. The price of rubber averaged \$26.13 a pikul throughout the year as against \$27.98 a pikul in 1934.

The figures given in this connection refer to the Gregorian year.

25. Coconuts: Coconuts come third on the list of cultivation. There are no large estates in Perlis and the total area under coconut cultivation is approximately 3,830 acres. This consists of trees planted in kampongs either as a sole or mixed cultivation. The nuts were mostly for local consumption but a small copra industry exists amongst the kampong people and copra is exported to Penang.

Other forms of cultivation are Nipah Palms, Arecanuts, Bananas, Fruits, Vegetables and Sireh Leaves which are common to the rest of Malays. The Sireh is exported to Alor Star.

26. Live Stock: Closely associated with agriculture is stock breeding. Eggs and poultry are exported from the State and the bulk of the export is by Chinese Padi planters, a colony of whom have established themselves in the mukims of Kuala Perlis, Kayang and Sanglang in the coastal region. They are generally more enterprising than the local Malay. 4,971,528 hen and duck eggs, 30,684 chickens and 15,289 ducks were exported during the year.

Cattle breeding is undertaken on a small scale as a side line to padi planting. The State is ill provided with suitable grazing grounds and in the great majority of cases animals graze on the "batas" of bendangs, on pieces of waste land held under titles for grazing and even on the side tables of the public roads. Steps were taken to improve the breed of cattle and for this purpose a piece of land was set aside and fenced at Government expense. A number of cows are kept in this enclosure, but unfortunately the bullocks selected some 2 years ago were no longer available and a new supply has not yet been found.

The prohibition of export of cattle from Siamese territory through cattle disease diverted the attention of cattle dealers in Penang and elsewhere to Perlis. This resulted in a sharp rise in the price of animals and a decrease in the animal population.

Local slaughter of bullocks showed a marked increase. This is due to the growth of weekly fairs in kampongs where the sale of beef is unrestricted. In view of the limited facilities for grazing, a beginning was made to introduce fodder grass into the State. A small supply of seedings of Guinea grass was obtained from the Government Experimental Plantation at Serdang and this was distributed to Penghulus and to Malay schools for planting.

Under an arrangement with the Government of Kedah, the Principal Agricultural Officer of Kedah assists this State in agricultural matters. The State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

27. Forests: There is no organised forest department in the State and the issue of passes for the extraction of timber and minor forest produce was in the hands of the Police Department.

The total revenue obtained from this source was \$800 as against \$610 in 1353. The amount of export duty collected was negligible.

The forest in the State has always been regarded as having little economic value. There is an area of 39 square miles on the East of the Railway line which was declared to be a Reserve eight years ago. The boundary of this has not been cleared since it was cut and surveyed.

On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of *Malaleuca*) which is used for firewood and piling and which yields a bark which the peasant uses for roofing. Owing to encroachment by settlers it is

doubtful whether the whole 10 square miles of Glam still exists but the area will continue to be reserved to safeguard the supply of firewood and house posts for the agricultural population. There is practically no mangrove.

28. Fisheries: The State has a coast line of about 13 miles, the 5 fathoms line being on an average five miles out to sea. During the year 3,682 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 592 pikuls in 1353, a substantial increase. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state. 4,129 pikuls of fresh water fish were also exported to Penang as against 3,424 in the previous year. Exports of dried prawns and prawn refuse amounted to 99 pikuls and 64 pikuls respectively.

At present there is no road to Kuala Perlis, the centre of the fishing industry, and all fresh fish is sold in Kangar market only. It is anticipated, however, that the new road which has been commenced will be completed by 1357 and it will then be possible to distribute the fish in greater quantities at higher speed.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

29. Figures are available regarding the Import and Export of dutiable goods only.

Comparative figures for 1353 and 1354 in respect of principal imports are as follows:—

Articles.			1353	1354
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	...	...	1,721	2,810
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	...	...	771	824
European Spirits (gallons)	...	...	636	857
Cigarettes (lbs.)	...	...	47,180	56,656
Coffee (pikuls)	...	...	1,313	1,509
Kerosene oil (gallons)	...	...	78,374	84,136
Petrol (gallons)	...	...	46,996	58,098
Piece goods (yards)	...	...	376,553	300,219
Sugar (lbs.)	...	...	1,480,526	1,626,678
Tobacco (lbs.)	...	...	27,727	33,411

Figures of the principal exports are as follows:—

Articles.				1353	1354
Arecanuts (pikuls)	...	...	...	665	703
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	...	...	...	57	726
Copra (pikuls)	...	...	...	1,224	4,468
Fish (pikuls)	...	...	...	4,165	7,997
Goats (head)	...	...	...	459	788
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	...	...	...	211	203
Padi (pikuls)	...	...	...	130,686	135,455
Phosphates (tons)	...	...	...	280	525
Poultry (head)	...	...	...	55,561	45,973
Rice (pikuls)	...	...	...	97,380	119,595
Rubber (pikuls)	...	...	...	7,540	6,203
Tapioca (pikuls)	...	...	...	3,375	7,135
Tin-ore (pikuls)	...	...	...	8,640	7,291

It will be seen that there was a general increase in both imports (excepting piece goods) and exports. The most notable increases in imports were in petroleum, liquors, sugar and tobacco, while in exports there was a sharp rise in copra, fish, padi and rice but a decrease in rubber and tin-ore. The increase were mainly due to increased prosperity generally. Export duty amounting to \$104,319 was collected as against \$112,297 in 1353, while the duty paid on imports rose from \$185,351 in 1353 to \$209,977 in 1354, a substantial increase.

Apart from those quoted above, other exports are timber and forest produce on a small scale. Perlis is, however, mainly an agricultural country and there is no question of seeking markets outside her own boundaries in this respect.

The bulk of the trade in Perlis is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks). There are no direct imports from or exports to other countries. Lorry transport through Kedah has become more common, but the river and sea routes still prove more popular in the case of heavy goods.

The importation of cotton and artificial piece goods manufactured in foreign countries was still regulated by quota throughout the year, and control of Tin export maintained in common with other States.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

30. The average population of labour throughout the year was as follows:—

		<i>Malays.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
Males	..	117	294	5	7
Females	..	16	109	..	..

This labour is distributed amongst the Public Works Department, the Federated Malay States Railways and the principal rubber estates in the State. There is also a fairly large number of Chinese labourers (estimated in the region of 1,500) employed on the mines with headquarters at Kaki Bukit, but it is not practical to obtain returns of this labour.

The Labour Law is similar to that obtaining in other Malay States.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

No prosecutions were instituted and only two complaints were received by the Deputy Controller of Labour, Perlis, (The Protector of Labour in Kedah) which were both settled departmentally.

31. The rate of pay on the estates continued to improve. Tappers and weeders were paid from 30 to 40 cents a day (women generally receiving a little less). Chinese miners receive on an average \$1 a day. The cost of living remained low and there cannot be said to have been any unemployment in the strict sense of the word. There is a lack of skilled labour in the State but unskilled labour is always plentiful. Indians are to be found in greater proportion on the estates, but it is the policy of the Government to employ local Malays on all works where possible. The majority of Malays are peasant proprietors engaged in the cultivation of their rice fields. During the padi season it is naturally not easy to obtain their services, but during the rest of the year they are anxious and ready to obtain daily employment to supplement their small resources. Malay labour was used entirely in the construction of the earth work for the first part of the new road to Kuala Perlis with the exception of one portion. The Government pays the standard wages to its labour force. The conditions under which Chinese labourer works in the tin industry (described elsewhere in this Report) justify the higher wage received by them.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

32. A Standing Committee appointed by the State Council acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education in the schools and with the welfare of the pupils.

33. Malay vernacular education up to Standard V is obtainable in the schools and this education is free. Under Enactment No. 2 of 1335 (School Attendance) attendance at the vernacular schools is compulsory for male children provided that a school exists within two miles from their homes. There is, however, ample scope for expansion before vernacular education is open to all.

34. There are no English schools in the State but promising boys are assisted in furthering their education abroad either by grants to the parents or by payment of fees. Selected boys who are to become teachers are sent to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, or, if it is desired that they should qualify for administrative or clerical posts, to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar or to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College in Alor Star. This policy is in accordance with the 1930 Treaty and the provision for such education was very necessary. There is not only a serious lack of educated officers capable of succeeding to the higher appointments in the Administrative Service of the State but there is also an acute shortage of educated boys capable of filling the junior posts in the Clerical Service. This has undoubtedly hampered progress in the past and even yet it will be some years before the benefit of the policy can be felt. The way has been opened however for keen pupils in all walks of life to be given an opportunity of an education abroad for which no facilities exist in the State.

During the year 12 boys were undergoing training at the Sultan Idris Training College. Four students were sent abroad for English education at Government expense, two to Kuala Kangsar and two to Alor Star, under an arrangement with the authorities concerned. The Government also paid the expenses of educating four other students in English Schools in Penang.

35. The Staff of the Department consisted of one Inspector of Schools, one Visiting Teacher and 97 teachers including 24 Koran teachers. Of these 83 were males and 14 females. Of the male teachers 12 were trained. Two trained teachers left the Department because of ill health. There is much scope for improvement in the standard of teaching and this can only be effected by having as many trained teachers as possible. At present the number is inadequate.

36. The number of vernacular schools in the State remained as it was in the previous year, namely 20 boys' and 4 girls' schools. The total enrolment was 2,411—(2,052 boys and 359 girls)—as against 2,257—(1,978 boys and 279 girls)—in the previous year, an increase of about 6%. The average attendance was 91%.

Many of the schools are still overcrowded and have inadequate staffs, but there is a general all round eagerness and desire to seek education and in view of the difficulties which attend the carrying out of a progressive policy, the results can be considered to be satisfactory.

The number of boys who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 222. 151 passed, a percentage of 68 as against a percentage of 46 in the previous year. 20 girls sat for the same examination and 85% passed.

The results were encouraging and are attributable to the influence and careful supervision exercised by the Inspector of Schools and the Visiting Teacher. The latter returned to the State during the year after special training at Tanjong Malim.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

37. Special attention was given to school buildings during the year. One new school was erected in place of the old one at Padang Siding; four new teachers' quarters were built at Padang Siding, Oran, Chuping and Beseri; schools at Chuping and Beseri which previously had earth floors were provided with plank floors. The programme of work will be continued in 1955 and will include the erection of new schools and teachers' quarters at Abi and Padang Besar and a new school at Oran. The schools tend to be overcrowded and few provide the minimum space of 15 square feet for each child which is the standard required for Perlis schools. They are however very open and as the health of the children is reported to be satisfactory, the policy followed is to replace temporary buildings by new schools, rather than to enlarge existing premises. Generally speaking however it can be said that the buildings are inadequate for the present number of pupils.

FURNITURE.

38. An order for school furniture to meet the requirements of all schools was dealt with by the Public Works Department.

Weights and measures such as Dachings, Gantangs, Chupaks and Kepuls were also distributed to all the schools throughout the year.

GAMES.

39. Physical Training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools. Pupils meet once or twice a year at Kangar or Arau during annual celebrations and without having enjoyed the advantage of combined practice achieve a high standard of excellence in drill.

Almost all schools play football but it is regrettable that the yearly inter-school league football matches were not organised. Badminton has been started and Sepak Raga is popular. Attention is being given to the enlargement of school grounds in places where adequate space was not previously provided

GARDENS.

40. Eleven schools possess gardens. There was a definite improvement in the standard of gardening in the year. Flowers, vegetables and fruit trees are grown under the supervision of the teachers. In the yearly competition for the best upkeep gardens, Oran, Arau and Paya took the first three places and were suitably rewarded.

GIRLS SCHOOLS.

41. There are four Girls' Schools in the State with 6 Teachers (including Assistant Teachers) and 7 Pupil Teachers. Owing to the absence of trained women teachers, these schools have naturally been left very much to themselves. They receive the benefit of the Inspector's and Visiting Teacher's experience and have adopted more or less the same curriculum as that of the boys' schools with a slightly lower standard. In places where there are no girls schools the experiment was tried of admitting girls under the age of 10 years into boys' schools. The movement was purely a voluntary one and proved successful, 147 girls being admitted during the year. Others sought admission but lack of space prevented them being taken in. There exists in some localities a prejudice against the mixing of boys and girls, but this feeling will tend to diminish in the course of time. Financial considerations are important in Perlis and it is obvious that the school building programme will be lightened in future years if mixed schools become general.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

42. The Koran schools were separated from the Malay vernacular schools in 1353. Religious teaching is carried on in the afternoons in the buildings of the vernacular schools, the teachers' salaries being paid by Government. There are 24 Koran teachers under the control of the Visiting Teacher, Koran.

GENERAL.

43. Che Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah acted as Inspector of Schools throughout the year. Che' Hashim bin Abdul Rahman returned to Perlis after undergoing a six months' course at Tanjong Malim and assumed duties as Visiting Teacher on June 3rd, 1935.

44. Steps were taken during the year to give effect to the valuable recommendations made by Mr. O. T. Dussek, Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, who visited the State in 1934 for the purpose of reporting on the boys' schools, and it can be said that where circumstances permitted effect was given generally to his recommendations. With the assistance of two of the members of the staff of the Tanjong Malim College (Che' Yazid and Che' Abdul Rahman) a census of school books was taken, out of date stock was burnt, unsuitable books withdrawn and a new stock issued in accordance with a new scheme of allocation recommended by Mr. Dussek for adoption in Perlis schools. In the carrying out of the reorganisation (which lasted 11 days) the majority of the schools were visited by them and special advice given to each Head Teacher. The thanks of this Government are due to these officers for the business-like manner in which the "change-over" was conducted.

The curriculum of the schools were revised, text books provided for each teacher and an impetus was given to handicrafts by the purchase of adequate materials.

The improvements due to this reorganised curriculum will necessary be achieved slowly. Many of Perlis schools are inaccessible by road and some reached only after tedious hours of walking or hazardous bicycling. It is therefore encouraging to record that an all-round improvement has set in and that a higher standard of education may be expected in future.

Last but not least, arrangements were made for regular visits to be paid to schools by the travelling dispensary. Yaws and skin diseases were regularly treated throughout the year.

The total cost of the Department during the year, including the non secular education, was \$39,819.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

45. A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained in the State by the Kedah Government. There is a Post Office at Kangar, and the following is a comparative statement of the business transacted in that office during the last 3 years:—

	1352	1353	1354
Letters	76,128	96,564	104,260
Registered Articles	4,233	4,143	4,081
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	1,016	1,131	1,005
Telegrams	2,617	3,016	2,711
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	\$45,358	\$48,937	\$59,704

The end of the year the savings bank included 181 accounts with a total of \$23,003, as against 170 accounts with a total of \$15,731 in 1353.

There is also a Post Office at Padang Besar Railway Station on the frontier in which the Station Master acts as Post Master. This office deals only with urgent business direct with Kedah and during the year the following business was transacted:—

	1352	1353	1354
Letters	31,642	35,243	28,665
Registered Articles	1,799	2,179	1,977
Parcels (ordinary)	40	54	46

The revenue collected by the Department was \$3,796 and the expenditure \$3,234.

SEA COMMUNICATION.

46. The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Sanglang on the sea coast on the border between Kedah and Perlis. Customs stations are at Kangar, Arau, Kuala Perlis, Kuala Sungai Bharu and Kuala Sanglang. During high tides the Perlis River is navigable for junks as far as Kangar and it is surprising how much merchandise is delivered from the holds of these vessels. During 1934 the number of junks entering Perlis ports was 299 with a tonnage of 19,019 as against 323 in 1353 with a tonnage of 10,764. Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 158 motor boats entered the ports during the year.

In a moderately fast launch the journey to Pulau Langkawi can be made in 2 hours from Kuala Perlis.

RAILWAYS.

47. The main line of the Federated Malay States Railways from Penang to Siam runs through the State from North to South. Padang Besar at the frontier is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The International Express passes through the State to and from Bangkok twice a week. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The railway does not touch Kangar, but passes through Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

48. For a State of its size Perlis is well served with roads of which there are $371\frac{1}{2}$ miles metalled. $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles of these are asphalted, either grouted or painted. There are 10 miles of unmetalled road and 23 miles of bridle paths. There is however no direct route by road through to Siam other than through Kedah territory. A road of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length is being built from Kangar to Kuala Perlis. This will provide the first road access over the coastal plain to the sea.

36 miles of canals and rivers were maintained during the year. The canals (built during the time of the late Raja) still provide a means of transport between many places on the coastal plain.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

49. There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of \$23,006 to the credit of 181 depositors at the end of the year, almost twice the amount held at the end of the previous year.

CURRENCY.

50. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

51. The unit of weight is the pikul (or $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the Gantang, of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 of an acre).

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

52. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was \$133,622 made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	..	..	\$ 13,436
Other Charges	..	..	2,472
Annually Recurrent	..	..	51,546
Special Services	..	..	66,168
Total	..	..	<hr/>\$133,622 <hr/>

The expenditure in 1353 was \$112,702.

ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

WATER SUPPLIES.

53. The water supply from the Headworks to Arau and Kangar continued to be satisfactory in quality, though rather hard, the analysis being satisfactory for a filtered, but otherwise untreated, supply. The capital cost of this supply was \$249,800. A sum of \$3,517 was spent on maintenance. The amount of water supplied was 43,009,200 gallons which is equal to an average daily consumption per head of 34 gallons.

The water tanks at Arau and Kangar were in urgent need of repair and were cleaned, recaulked and painted during the year. The Repoh Auxiliary Supply, which is run only when the Headworks supply proves insufficient, was completed by the end of the year at a total cost of \$19,914. The bacteriological and chemical analyses of the treated water were satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

54. There is no proper system of canals in the State and the irrigation work of the Department consists mainly of clearing rivers and minor irrigation works, such as the construction and repairing of small dams when such work is beyond the capabilities of the rayat. During the year 24 miles of river were cleared and regular stream gaugings taken at three points.

BUILDINGS.

55. The number of buildings under the charge of the Department increased from 197 to 205. Fourteen new buildings were erected. Painting and oiling works were carried out as usual.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

56. The total mileage of metalled roads in the State was $37\frac{1}{2}$ of which $22\frac{1}{4}$ were asphalted at the beginning of the year. During the year $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road were re-metalled and grouted and where necessary raised and super-elevated. The all-in cost of this work was $39\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard.

\$1,773 were spent on repairs or replacements of bridges and culverts.

DRAINS.

57. A large programme of improvements to the Drainage of Kangar and Arau towns was carried out during the year by the laying of properly graded concreted drains.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

58. A new incinerator, situated between Arau and Kangar, was put in hand, but was not completed by the end of the year. It is proposed that this destructor will serve both villages, a lorry being used for transport of refuse. If the project is uneconomical, the incinerator (a Horsfall model) can be removed and re-erected at little cost on a more convenient site.

A new school was erected at Padang Siding and teachers' quarters built at Beseri, Oran and Chuping.

The Guest House at Arau, a house for the guests of His Highness the Raja and the Government, was completed and a set of Class II quarters was commenced.

The P.W.D. Store was removed from its old site in the town at Kangar to the Pengkalan Asam Road at a cost of \$1,060. This allowed sufficient room for the various activities of the workshop and for the direct landing of goods from the river into the store.

The erection of a Fish Market at Kangar was commenced but was not completed at the end of the year.

The acquisition of land for the first section of the Kuala Perlis Road (from Kangar to Kayang School) was practically completed at the end of the year. Earthwork for this section was commenced towards the end of the year and plans for the second section were put in hand.

The expenditure on this road during the year (including land acquisition) was \$18,317 bringing the total expenditure to date up to \$20,030 out of a revised estimated cost of \$75,000. This latter figure is the estimate for the completion of the earthwork, bridges, culverts etc. for the whole road, but is exclusive of metalling and asphaltting which is estimated to cost about \$93,000.

An experiment was tried in order to ascertain whether a "Bitumuls" surfacing would be suitable for this new road, it being claimed that this particular brand of oil earth road could compete favourably with a metalled road and would be cheaper. It was decided however that a metalled road would be built.

WORKSHOP AND TRADE SCHOOL.

59. During the year, in an endeavour to improve the standard of craftsmanship amongst local labour, a Trade School was opened. Two Malay apprentices were appointed to work under a carpenter, and as the system appeared to work satisfactorily, two others were appointed at the end of the year. It is proposed to enlarge the school during 1355.

GENERAL.

60. Unskilled labour was plentiful and showed no tendency to increase in cost. Prices remained stable generally throughout the year, with the exception of the price of sand which showed an all round increase.

The health of the labour force remained reasonably good. At the end of the year the force was as follows:

Malays	..	..	..	..	67
Indians	..	..	..	..	44
Others	..	..	..	..	3
Total					114

Mr. A. L. McClure took over the duties of Assistant Engineer in Charge from Mr. G. J. O'Grady on the 10th Zulkaedah, 1354 (3rd February, 1936).

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

61. The Courts Enactment of 1330 provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

The Court of the Raja in Council.

The Senior Court.

The Junior Court.

The Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja in Council consists of the State Council. It hears appeals from the Senior Court and decides cases referred to it by the Senior Court when the two members of this latter Court are unable to agree. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court consists of a Judge appointed by the State Council sitting together with the Adviser or such other European Officer as the State Council may appoint in substitution for the Adviser in any particular proceeding. This Court has no original but has appellate civil jurisdiction. It has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction and deals with administration suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than \$1,000.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Judge appointed by the State Council. In its criminal jurisdiction its powers extend to fines of \$250 and to imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited. Appeals lie to the Senior Court.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction over Muhammadans only in matters relating to marriage and divorce, control of children and the maintenance and due observance of the Muhammadan Faith. This Court can inflict fines not exceeding \$15 or sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days and can decide civil claims arising out of matters connected with the Muhammadan Religion where the amount in dispute does not exceed \$100.

Sentences of death and sentences of imprisonment for periods exceeding five years require to be confirmed by the State Council.

There are three judges in the State who sit regularly. The Legal Adviser of Kedah acts as Legal Adviser to the Government.

62. The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts in 1354.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1353	Instituted in 1354	Disposed of in 1354	Pending at end of 1354
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	1	3	4	...
Senior Court (Appeals) ...	...	14	12	2
Senior Court ...	...	12	11	1
Junior Court ...	5	477	458	24
Sheriah Court ...	1	41	41	1

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1353	Instituted in 1354	Disposed of in 1354	Pending at end of 1354
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	...	3	3	...
Senior Court (Appeals) ...	1	34	33	2
Senior & Junior Courts (Administration Suits) ...	46	134	106	74
Junior Court ...	9	664	545	128
Sheriah Court ...	2	67	62	7

Of the criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja 3 were dismissed and 1 sentence was varied. The civil appeals were dismissed.

In the Senior Court 7 criminal appeals were dismissed 2 upheld and 3 sentences were varied. In civil cases 5 appeals were upheld, 24 dismissed and 4 sentences were varied.

REORGANISATION OF THE COURTS.

63. Steps were taken towards the end of the year to secure the services of a Malay Officer of the Malayan Civil Service with a view to the reorganisation of the Courts and of the Procedure Codes. The Codes, framed 25 years ago, are lacking in essentials and require revision (as do most of the Perlis Laws) and as a result it was natural

that the Court administration should be affected. It is hoped that in the approaching year an improvement will have been made by the introduction of method and system into Court practice, by the remedying of certain defects in the administration to provide for more expeditious despatch of Court business, and by amendments in the law.

POLICE.

64. The total strength of the Police Force at the end of 1354 was 72 all ranks. The approved strength is 73.

65. The Force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and consists of the following personnel:

Chief of Police	..	..	..	1
Inspector	..	..	..	1
Sub-Inspector	..	..	..	1
Sergeants	..	..	..	2
Corporals	..	..	..	2
Lance Corporals	..	..	..	5
Constables	..	..	..	59

A Veterinary Policeman is also attached to the force which is mostly composed of Malays. A Chinese detective was employed during the year. Six men joined the service during the year, two were dismissed and one resigned. There were no desertions or deaths. The health of the force was fairly good but malaria was the cause of much sickness in Kaki Bukit. The health at Padang Besar Station is improving.

It is to be regretted that the force possesses no competent drill instructor and no rifle range. There is no doubt that the lack of these essentials militates against efficiency in a service of this nature. It was found impossible to fill the vacancies of one sergeant and two corporals through lack of suitable men and this can only be attributed to the lack of sustained training throughout the service of the Police in Perlis. There has been no musketry instruction for the last eight years owing to the cost of bringing men in from outstations.

The force is distributed among 7 stations, all (with the exception of Padang Besar) being in telephonic communication with Headquarters at Kangar. The Police Station at Kangar was demolished during the year as it was unsafe. Temporary accommodation was found in the present Government buildings. It is proposed to erect a new station on the site of the existing Government Offices when the latter are rebuilt on a new site.

66. 569 reports of cases were received as against 474 in 1933. 429 cases involving 856 persons were brought before the Courts in Kangar and of these 675 were convicted and 178 discharged. Three cases were pending at the end of the year.

One report of murder was received during the year. This was a Malay case and the murderer fled over the border to Siam. He has not yet been arrested.

The Chinese Khek, Mah On, who was wanted in 1933 for a double murder was arrested and tried. The necessary evidence however (after a lapse of more than 18 months) was not available for both charges when required and it was possible only to try him of murder on one charge. A conviction of murder was eventually reduced by the Court of the Raja to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

There were five reports of robbery in one of which only a charge was sustained.

There were 17 reports of cattle stealing but no convictions. It has been ascertained since the end of 1934 that an organised gang existed which killed and stole cattle. Two of the ringleaders have been arrested and are to be banished.

There were 2 reports of house breaking and theft.

Other offences were of a minor nature.

Mui Tsai.

67. The Police Department administers the legislation in respect of Mui Tsai. This legislation was enacted in 1934 but it was not until the 3rd of September, 1935, that the period prescribed by the law for the registration of Mui tsai ended. It can therefore be said that the law became operative on that date.

There was a certain reluctance on the part of the Chinese to report the existence of Mui tsai, possibly owing to lack of appreciation of the meaning of the legislation, and after an endeavour to educate the people, children who were not Mui tsai were registered as such by their adoption parents. Each person so registered was inspected by a Lady Inspector lent for the purpose by the Straits Settlements, and, after a further examination by the Protector of Chinese, Kedah, the number was finally settled at 19. The Mui tsais are inspected frequently and there is every indication to show that they are happy and well cared for.

No prosecutions have taken place under the Enactment. Since September, 1935, two girls, both Siamese, have returned to their parents, one to Senggora in Siam and one remaining in Perlis. One girl was transferred to Penang.

Alien Immigration.

68. Control of Alien immigration is exercised at Kangar, Padang Besar, Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang.

During the year 1935, 956 entry permits were issued and 63 refused. 83 certificates of admission were issued and 2 refused. Only 2 certificates of residence were granted. There were 11 repatriations to Siam as a result of illegal entry into the State.

By an arrangement with the Government of Kedah the International Express which passes through Perlis from Bangkok on Thursdays and Sundays is inspected by Kedah Immigration Officials who issue the necessary permits or collect the required deposits.

General.

69. The Police Department also undertakes the work of Registration of Births and Deaths and throughout the year was responsible for the Forest and Veterinary work of the State, for the issue of licences for firearms, the registration of vehicles, the supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

The revenue collected from the issue of wood cutting passes and the licensing of extraction of jungle produce amounted to \$799 and from cattle inspection and licensing \$1,735, an increase in both cases on the previous year.

77 deaths were reported amongst cattle but from non-contagious diseases. There was no cattle epidemic in the State during the year, but owing to an outbreak of rinderpest among cattle at Senggora, importation of cattle from Siam was prohibited. The export of cattle to the South increased throughout the year owing to the general restrictions throughout Malaya against Siam. The Veterinary Constable was sent to Sungei Patani, in Kedah, for a course of training.

The disease of Rabies was prevalent in the State throughout the year and the whole State was declared an infected area. Two dogs shooters were employed and a total of 1,365 dogs destroyed. Owing to the menace of rabies in the State, shot guns have been specially ordered for each police station.

442 firearms were licensed during the year as against 472 in 1353.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the year in comparison with 1353.

			1353.	1354.
Motor cars	..	..	105	125
„ lorries	..	..	16	21
„ cycles	..	..	5	11

Fees collected amounted to \$6,525 as against \$5,679 in 1353. The total expenditure of the Department was \$39,645 and Revenue collected amounted to \$10,568.

PRISON.

70. There is one prison in the State situated at Kangar. The British Adviser is the Superintendent and is assisted by a Gaoler and a staff of 3 N.C.O.'s, 11 Malay warders and one Sikh warder.

71. There was a daily average of 26 prisoners throughout the year, as against 29 in 1353. 76 prisoners were admitted during the year which made a total of 129 throughout the year. Of these 105 were released leaving a balance of 24 in gaol at the end of the year. Of these, 16 were long sentence prisoners.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. 39 were admitted into the convict ward at the hospital and the most prevalent diseases were diseases of the respiratory system, influenza and malaria.

72. Prisoners are employed within the Gaol on rice milling, basketry, chick making, book binding and carpentry. A special feature of the administration however is the extra-mural work. This is eagerly sought after by all inmates of the gaol and the compounds of Government officers, the Padang and various parts of the town of Kangar are maintained in turn by prison labour. Prisoners also assist in the preparations for celebrating such occasions as the birthday of His Highness the Raja, the King's birthday and Armistice Day and are thus given employment which will be of benefit to them on their release. The healthy condition of the prisoners was remarked upon by the Adviser, Medical Services, on his visit to the State.

73. Padi is purchased and milled in the gaol. 3,280 gantangs of padi were milled into 1,609 gantangs of rice during the year and sold for \$324. Surplus vegetables from the prison garden (adjoining the Residency) were also sold.

74. Government Departments are also supplied with the manufactures made within the gaol and the sale of these realised \$337. This side of prison activities is not so flourishing as in previous years, partly because of the decrease in the number of prisoners and partly because of the ever increasing need to obtain requirements more speedily. This, however, allows for increased extra-mural work which is more suitable to the type of offenders usually inhabiting the gaol.

75. There is no separate accommodation for juvenile prisoners. Such offenders are sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore if the necessity arises. Female prisoners are lodged in a separate building adjacent to the main gaol. There were neither juvenile nor female offenders during the year.

76. The total expenditure of the gaol was \$9,827 as against \$10,168 in 1953.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

77. All legislation is drafted in English and then translated into Malay. During the year 15 Enactments were passed as follows:—

- Enactment No. 1. The Fire-arms (Amendment) Enactment.
- Enactment No. 2. The Land Tenure (Amendment) Enactment.
- Enactment No. 3. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment.
- Enactment No. 4. The Registration of Vessels (Amendment) Enactment.
- Enactment No. 5. The Railways Enactment.
- Enactment No. 6. The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act.
- Enactment No. 7. The Carriage by Air Enactment.
- Enactment No. 8. The Land Revenue (Amendment No. 2) Act.
- Enactment No. 9. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.

Enactment No. 10. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment.

Enactment No. 11. The Reservation (Amendment) Enactment.

Enactment No. 12. The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment.

Enactment No. 13. The Penal Code and Evidence Enactment.

Enactment No. 14. The Padi Planting Enactment.

Enactment No. 15. The Petition Writers Enactment.

78. The most important of the Enactments were the following:—

No. 2. The Land Tenure (Amendment) Enactment, 1954.

This provided for the attestation of instruments of dealings in land. Provision was also made for the execution and attestation of instruments of dealings made outside the State.

No. 3. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1954.

In accordance with the action taken by other Malayan Administrations, this legislation provided for the cancelling of credits not made use of by owners of Rubber holdings by the end of any quarter or prescribed period.

No. 7. The Carriage by Air Enactment, 1954.

By this legislation the State of Perlis acceded to the Convention for the Unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Moscow in 1929.

No. 8. The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1954.

This made legal provision for the recovery of forms of land revenue other than land rents.

No. 10. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1954.

This Enactment prohibited the making of loans to the Government of Italy or to persons in Italian territory, thereby following the action taken by the United Kingdom and other countries for the bringing into effect the decision adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee of the League of Nations under Article 16 of the Covenant.

No. 12. The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1954.

This Enactment was framed in accordance with the accepted policy of providing uniformity throughout the British Empire in the matter of Re-Sealing and Recognition of Probates and Letters of Administration obtained in any part of the Empire.

No. 13. The Penal Code and Evidence Enactment, 1954.

The Perlis Penal Code of 1341 was neither promulgated nor printed and in practice the Kedah Penal Code was used in the Courts. It was decided to adopt the Kedah Penal Code in this State until such time as the State can frame its own Code.

There was no Evidence Enactment in force in Perlis and the opportunity was taken to adopt the Kedah Evidence Enactment and this was included in the present Enactment.

No. 14. The Padi Planting Enactment, 1954.

The Padi Planting Enactment of 1936 was found to have certain unsatisfactory features and as the amendments necessary were extensive it was considered advisable to repeal the existing Enactment and to re-enact the law. The amendments generally were to ensure proper care of growing padi crops and to simplify the procedure for enforcing the contribution of communal labour towards certain classes of essential works.

No. 15. The Petition Writers Enactment, 1954.

Petition writing is carried on a large scale in the State and it was considered desirable to control the activities of petition writers who hitherto had been licensed by the State Council but were subject to no law.

It is considered that the time has arrived when the Laws of Perlis require to be revised. In many instances the Malay version (which is the official version according to the Treaty) differs from the English version due to errors in drafting and in proof correcting. The Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes (framed in 1929) are primitive and incomplete and do not meet with the requirements of present day conditions or of present day litigation. Action is being taken to prepare a revised edition of the laws.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

79. The Revenue of the State is derived from the following main sources:—

(a) *Land*: State land is alienated for small agricultural holdings at a premium varying from \$3 to \$15 a relong and at a rent of 50 cents a relong a year. In cases where the approved applicants are unable to pay the premia (which include fees for survey) a sum equal to 5% of the total premium is added to the annual rent until the full premium is paid.

In the case of mining land, no premium is charged in view of the policy of the Government to issue certificates for short term leases (5 years only). A fee of \$3 a relong is charged, however, to cover cost of demarcation. Rent is charged at the rate of \$1 a relong. In the case of renewal of certificates \$1 a relong is charged.

(b) *Customs*: The following is a summary of the Customs Tariff in force during the year:—

TABLE A.
IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
I. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.		\$ c.	\$ c.
(a) Rectified Spirit ...	per proof gallon	14 00	
(b) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for ...	..	14 00	10 50
(c) Brandy in bottle and accepted by the Collector as not exceeding 81% of proof spirit	per gallon	10 50	8 00
(d) Whisky, rum and gin ...	per proof gallon	13 00	
(e) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Collector as not exceeding 81% of proof spirit ...	per gallon	9 50	

TABLE A.—(contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(f) Toddy, arrack, saki and samsu including medicated samsu	per proof gallon	12 00	
(g) Bitters and liqueurs not exceeding 100% of proof spirit	per gallon	13 00	
(h) Sparkling wines not exceeding 42% of proof spirit ...	..	6 00	5 00
(i) Still wines exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% of proof spirit ... ..	..	4 50	3 90
(j) Still wines not exceeding 26% of proof spirit ...	..	1 50	90
(k) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ... ..	..	1 30	1 20
II. TOBACCO.			
(a) Cigars and snuff ...	per lb.	1 60	
(b) Cigarettes ... ..	..	1 10	1 00
(c) Unmanufactured tobacco ...	..	70	
(d) Manufactured tobacco excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff :—			
(i) Imported for sale in air tight tins or containers ...	..	1 10	1 00
(ii) not otherwise provided for ... ..	..	80	

TABLE A.—(contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		₹ c.	₹ c.
III. MISCELLANEOUS.			
Brassware, bronze and bronze copper, and copper wares ...	ad valorem	15%	5%
Cartridges ...	per 1,000	11 00	10 00
Coffee ...	per ktai	04	03
Piece goods other than pure silk ...	ad valorem and per yard	10% or 2½ cts. per yard whichever is higher	Free
Cotton, linen, jute, artificial silk, felt, flannel and all textile goods made from plant fibres whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste and piece goods as above, to the value of materials only ...	ad valorem	10%	Free
Fishmaws and sharksfins ...	..	15%	5%
Groundnuts ...	per lb.	02	01
Groundnut oil, kachang and gingelly oil ...	..	04	02
Matches ...	per 10,000 sticks	1 00	
Methylated spirit ...	per gallon	05	
Milk condensed and powdered ...	per lb.	05	01
Motor tyres and inner tubes ...	ad valorem	20%	Free
Paraffin wax ...	..	15%	5%
Perfumery ...	..	50%	25%
Petrol ...	per gallon	35	
Petroleum other than Petrol ...	..	10	

TABLE A.—(contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Rubber boots and shoes, and canvas boots and shoes, shoes with rubber soles	per pair	50	10
Sugar and sugar mixed with water	per lb.	03	
Tanned hides and skins	ad valorem	15%	5%
Tea	per lb.	08	06
Tinned fruits and vegetables	ad valorem	20%	15%
Padi	per pikul	25	15
Rice	"	25	15

TABLE B.

I. EXPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES				Duty	
				\$	c/s.
Arecanuts ... ..	...	...	...	2½%	ad valorem
Coconut. ... ..	...	...	...	2½%	"
Copra ... ..	...	...	...	2½%	"
Pepper ... ..	...	...	...	2½%	"
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	2½%	"
Rice—					
(a) Rice ... ..	...	...	...	10	per pikul
(b) Padi ... ..	...	...	...	10	"
(c) Broken rice ... ..	...	...	...	5	"
(d) Bran ... ..	...	...	...	3	"
Tapioca ... ..	...	...	...	3%	ad valorem
Rubber ... ..	...	...	...	.07	per pound

TABLE B.—(contd.)

II. FOREST PRODUCE.

ARTICLES			Duty	
			\$ cts.	
Attap (Nipah and Rembia)	...	...	5%	ad valorem
Leaves (Nipah and Rembia)	...	...	5%	"
Bamboos	...	...	5%	"
Damar	...	...	5%	"
Rattans	...	...	5%	"
Beeswax	...	...	5%	"
Honey	...	...	5%	"
Timber	...	...	10%	"
Getah Jelutong (Jelutong rubber)	...	...	5%	"
Getah Rambong (India rubber)	...	...	5%	"
Nipah Juice	...	...	5%	"

III. LIVE STOCK.

			\$ cts.	
Buffaloes	...	...	1	per head
Bullocks	...	...	1	"
Pigs	...	...	1	"
Sheep and goats	...	...	25	per head
Fowls, geese and chickens	...	...	5	each
Pigeons	...	...	1	"

IV. MINERALS, METALS AND METALLIFEROUS ORES.

			\$ cts.	
Coal	...	...	2	per pikul
Tin	...	...	10%	ad valorem
Tin-ore	...	...	72%	of the duty on tin
All other metals and metalliferous ores	...	...	10%	ad valorem
Galena	...	...	1	per ton

TABLE B.—(contd.)

V. MARINE PRODUCE.

ARTICLES	Duty	
	\$	cts.
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish (fresh)	20%	ad valorem
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish (dried or salted)	20%	..
Sharksfins	20%	..
Blachan	20%	..
Fish refuse	20%	..
Fresh river and pond fish	10%	..
Fresh river and pond fish (dried and salted)	10%	..
Beche-de'mer and Fish maws	10%	..

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

		\$	cts.
Elephant ... ..	...	20%	ad valorem
Tusks ... ..	...	10%	..
Bones, hides and horns ... ..	...	2	per pikul
Bricks and tiles ... ..	...	5%	ad valorem
Fat and tallow ... ..	...	2	per pikul
Phosphates (Baja Bukit) ... ..	...	10%	ad valorem
Eggs ... ..	...	10	per hundred
Kambing Gurun (dead or alive) ... ..	...	20	per head or portion

The duty on rubber is collected by means of a cess which was at the rate of 1 cent a pound up to July 1st, 1935, and thereafter at the rate of .07 of a cent a pound. From the cess the equivalent of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ ad valorem duty was allocated to revenue, the balance being deposited as a special rubber fund for the administration of Rubber Regulation.

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$314,296 in 1354 as compared with \$297,648 in 1353. This amount included the rubber cess collected during the year. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue collected in 1352, 1353 and 1354.

	1352	1353	1354
	\$	\$	\$
Tin	57,560	70,822	57,333
Padi and rice	20,228	21,409	23,745
Fish	6,727	6,616	8,962
Tobacco	63,715	69,326	83,284
Sugar	41,268	44,415	48,800
Petrol	19,077	16,448	20,334
Spirits	15,529	13,902	16,736
Piece goods	10,574	11,734	10,302

80. Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons. 11,357 tahils were sold in 1935, as against 11,444 in 1934. 65 tahils of dross were recovered at the end of February, 1935, from 1934 stock. The number of retail shops remained at 6. No new smokers were registered during the year, the figure remaining at 515.

81. Excise: Annual fees are charged for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Excise revenue in 1354 was approximately the same as in 1353.

Toddy is not sold to the public.

82. Forests: Revenue is collected by means of monthly permits varying from \$2 to \$10 a month issued for the extraction of all classes of timber. Fees are also collected on other jungle produce.

83. Municipal: This revenue is derived mainly from the following items:—

House Assessment: 10% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate: A flat rate is charged based on a supply of 8,000 gallons a month, which varies from \$12 a year to \$24 a year according to the annual value of the property fixed by the Sanitary Board.

Taxes on motor vehicles, fees for licences and general conservancy are further sources of revenue.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue collected in 1353 and 1354.

	1353.	1354.
House assessment	5,000	5,493
Market fees	3,104	3,184
Conservancy	3,816	3,909
Slaughter fees	3,589	2,947
Water supply	1,035	1,344

The total revenue throughout the year was \$18,674 as compared with \$18,676 in the previous year.

84. Assets: At the end of the year the assets of the State exceeded liabilities by \$448,306 (compared with \$362,863 in the previous year), as shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES	At end of 1354 (5-1-35- 23-3-36)	ASSETS	At end of 1354 (5-4-35- 23-3-36)
	\$		\$
		Cash in Treasury	13,688
		Cash at Banks ...	84,889
		Cash with Crown Agents ...	230,730
		Investments ...	331,728
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	230,730	Suspense Accounts	10,331
Deposits ...	38,072	Advances ...	10,129
Excess of Assets ...	448,306	Loans ...	35,613
TOTAL ...	717,108	TOTAL ...	717,108

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

85. Revenue: A statement of annual revenue and expenditure from A.H. 1330 (since Perlis came under British Protection) is in Appendix A.

The revenue for 1354 was \$604,162, exceeding the amount estimated by \$73,142. Details under each main head are given in Appendix B which also contains a comparison with 1353 revenue.

The largest sources of revenue were duties from Customs and Chandu Monopoly. Apart from a substantial increase under Customs, which can be attributed to the increased prosperity generally, and a small increase under Courts and Lands and Mines, the revenue remained fairly consistent.

The total revenue collected in export duties during the year was \$104,319 as against \$112,297 in 1353. The import duties totalled \$209,977 as against \$185,351 in the previous year.

The gross opium revenue was \$142,978, approximately the same as in 1353. The cost of Chandu was \$25,345.

86. Expenditure: The expenditure for 1354 was \$518,719. This did not reach the original estimated figure of \$529,901 but exceeded the revised figure of \$513,608. Details are given in Appendix C. Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities amounting to \$28,991, totalled \$236,530. Expenditure under Other Charges was \$165,391 and under a Special Expenditure (all Departments), \$87,806. The excess over the 1353 figure of \$487,130 was not due in any way to abnormal increases in Personal Emoluments but can be attributed to the building of the Kuala Perlis Road, with a consequent increase in Special Service Expenditure. Other expenditure remained normal. There was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$85,443 at the end of the year.

87. Investments: The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and a yearly sum of \$12,000 is paid to this account, the interest being credited to the Fund. A sum of \$230,730 stood to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year. Other investments are:

Singapore Municipal Debentures 5%	..	\$113,975
Penang Municipal Debentures 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	..	76,750
Federated Malay States 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Loan	..	49,000
Singapore Municipal Debentures 3%		
(1935)	..	92,003

The interest from investments totalled \$12,329.

88. The State has no public debt.

89. The position can be regarded as satisfactory, but future caution is still necessary. The aim of the Government is to establish a Reserve of \$750,000 and it is therefore essential that no other than the most urgent and necessary Public Works should be undertaken, while any wastage of surplus is to be avoided.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

90. The total area of the State is 310 square miles of which 89.7 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes. The State has an area of 39 square miles of Reserved Forest and 181.3 square miles are still unalienated though portions of it are occupied unlawfully or, if not actually occupied, are claimed owing to the existence of fruit trees.

91. Agricultural lands alienated prior to 1355 are held under Old Grants and those subsequent to this date under "Register Milek", a form of approved application. Both are incomplete titles, which after demarcation are replaced by permanent titles known as Small Grants. There are in existence a number of grants issued during the period of the Siamese Suzerainty but in these the boundaries are not accurately defined and the titles are being replaced as opportunity occurs.

In the case of holdings over 100 relongs in area "Large Grants" are issued after survey. So far, however, no Large Grants have been issued, though some of the holdings have been surveyed. No separate form of titles has been prescribed for town and village lands.

There are in addition over 5,000 holdings held under Temporary Occupation Licences. These have been issued indiscriminately in the past for town, village and agricultural purposes. In all cases the licencees have come to regard them as something more than mere permission to occupy land, renewable annually, and transfers of such holdings were permitted without restraint.

Another form of semi-permanent title to land is the Permit for Fish Tanks. The construction and maintenance of Fish Tanks (actually fish ponds) on alienated land and the taking of fish from ponds on State land are regulated by the Fish Tanks Enactment of 1333. Investigation into the working of this Enactment has revealed the

fact that its enforcement was not only uneconomic but disastrous to a policy of alienation of land for agricultural purposes. Steps are being taken to repeal the Enactment and substitute other means of control. This is one of the many problems of reorganisation of the Land Office.

92. In 1344 the minimum rates of premium on alienation of State land for agricultural purposes were fixed as follows:—

A. For rubber cultivation.

- (i) For areas up to 15 relongs.. \$10 a relong.
- (ii) For areas from 15 to 100
relongs \$15 „
- (iii) For areas over 100 relongs \$25 „

B. For Bendang land (any area) .. \$ 3 „

C. For Kampong and other cultivation.

- (i) For areas up to 50 relongs \$ 5 „
- (ii) For areas over 50 relongs .. \$10 „

In alienation the minimum rate is usually charged.

D. Town lots are alienated at varying prices up to 10 cents a square foot.

The rents on Agricultural land are as follows:—

- (i) For rubber cultivation \$1 a relong a year.
- (ii) For bendang and other
cultivation .. 50 cts. a relong a
year.

The rent on mining land is \$1 a relong a year.

Town lots are charged a rental of \$2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

The area of land alienated for agricultural purposes at the end of the year was approximately 90,000 relongs.

MINES.

93. Land for mining purposes is usually given out on short term leases of 5 years. No premium is charged but a rent of \$1 is levied.

Land held under mining titles amounted to 4,590 relongs.

94. The total land revenue collected was \$75,633 as against \$73,362 in 1353.

95. The application books for agricultural lands remained closed except in cases in which the land had been occupied by the applicants without authority for many years. 162 applications for a total area of 903 relongs were approved. These were all in small holdings for the cultivation of wet padi or for Kampong purposes. No land was alienated for rubber cultivation during the year. A certain number of applications were outstanding at the close of the year but these were mostly for land in localities where it is considered desirable to lay-out suitable lots for alienation, and will take some time to deal with.

In mining lands 43 applications comprising 894 relongs were dealt with. These were for renewal of mining certificates which were about to expire or had expired.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE LAND OFFICE.

96. Special mention must be made of the re-organisation of the Land Administration of this State which is proceeding now. The work is necessarily slow but the result of a year's work indicates that the secondment of an officer from the Federated Malay States for this purpose fully justifies the step taken to obtain him and will produce benefits which have never hitherto been enjoyed by the State. This officer arrived in Perlis towards the end of 1353 and attention was immediately given to examining the results of past operations of the Department. Owing to insufficient staff, sickness of existing staff and lack of officers knowledgeable in land matters, the Commissioner has been able to deal only with the most glaring defects in the past administration, but it is felt that at this stage of the re-organisation a record should be made of the most important and urgent matters which required attention and of the steps taken to deal with them. These are as follows:—

To train the staff and re-arrange their duties;

To rescue and arrange in proper files, as far as possible, the existing records and documents of which no proper care had been taken in the past;

To re-organise the system of collecting land revenue and of keeping proper accounts;

To recover arrears of land revenue outstanding for many years;

To provide a more up-to-date and advanced form of records, registers and documents of title to land;

To wipe off arrears of old applications for land for agriculture and mining;

To correct mistakes in records and in land settlement;

To clear off arrears in registration of dealings in land;

To deal with large numbers of cases of State land occupied without authority;

To proceed with registration of small holdings, demarcation of which had been completed;

To provide machinery to deal with large numbers of cases of alienated land, the titles to which were still in the names of deceased persons;

To draw up a simple and comprehensive Land Code for the State, embodying all the essential points in the existing Enactments and Regulations affecting land and to introduce a number of desirable features, the absence of which constituted serious defects in the local system of land administration;

To establish a firm and durable contact between the Land Office and the peasant small holder.

Five amending Enactments affecting land administration were passed to give sanction to new procedure and practice; re-arrangements in staff were made and suitable officers chosen; the office was re-organised and a new accounting system introduced; the greater part of the arrears of land rents were collected; records were arranged under a proper system; registration of past dealings in land was effected; occupiers of State land without authority have been persuaded to apply for land they occupy; materials have been collected in preparation for the drafting of a new Land Enactment; and last but not least the establishment of contact between the Land Office and the peasant has been carried out with marked success. Lack of an adequate field staff causes delay in field work; further legislation is required to deal with the innumerable cases of titles in the names of deceased persons and to arrange for the distribution of small estates more expeditiously (at present this latter is in hands of the Courts); but it is gratifying to record that the efforts made towards re-organisation, which have necessitated long hours of toil on the part of the Land Office staff in order to wipe off arrears and to promote a higher state of efficiency, are achieving their purpose. Carried to a successful conclusion they will mark a period in the land administration of Perlis which will be of lasting benefit to the whole community.

SURVEYS.

97. The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and all office work is done in the Kedah Survey Office.

98. Small holdings are demarcated in small groups of contiguous lots, each group being named a "Lengkongan". These lengkongan are numbered serially in each mukim and at the end of the year there were 26,503 lots demarcated in the 22 mukims of the State. In addition there were 76 surveyed portions. The latter consist of large holdings of over 100 relongs in area and shop lots in the town of Kangar.

It has been the long standing practice to demarcate small holdings following occupation even though the occupants held no title for them. This brought into existence a large number of lots on State land, many of which are occupied without authority. It has also led to the existence of lots of fantastic shapes and sizes. Resettlement will be necessary in many cases to correct this.

The Survey Office is far ahead of the Land Office in demarcation of small holdings. This is due to the existence in the Land Office of a very large number of "Small Grants" which are still unregistered. The small grant is an inconvenient form of title and steps are being taken to introduce Mukim Registers based on those used in the Federated Malay States.

99. The laying-out of a framework of Kangar Town, a survey of 40 shop-houses according to design, and a Mining dispute survey were carried out at a cost of \$323. 87 lots were demarcated and other mining surveys carried out at a cost of \$1,287.

During the year it was decided that it was unnecessary to prepare preliminary 2 chain sheets for the whole demarcated area of Perlis. The preparation of 4 chain sheets was started and 8 of such sheets were completed, taking the place of 32 two chain sheets.

There were several mining disputes to be settled, involving considerable underground work. One of these contorted subterranean passages was half a mile long and not less than 170 stations were necessary: in places the "sights" from station to station were as short as 3 or 4 links. It will be appreciated therefore that survey of mining land is attended with great difficulty.

100. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to \$8,094.

FORESTS.

101. In view of the fact that the demand for timber is purely domestic and in order to ascertain the extent and value of the forests in the State, arrangements were made with the Government of the Federated Malay States for a visit of inspection to be paid to the State by Mr. J. G. Watson, Deputy Adviser on Forestry, Malay States. Mr. Watson visited Perlis from the 14th to the 19th January, 1936, and the following information is derived from his Report.

102. The main part of the Rimba Mas-mas Reserve appears to be abandoned grazing ground that is gradually recovering, probably helped in recent years by the incidence of rinderpest amongst cattle and by the protection afforded by reservation. The outstanding tree is *temak* (*Shorea cochinchinensis*) which is sometimes associated with *tembusu* (*Fragraea fragrans*) and is regenerating.

On the West of the railway line there is some useful forest on the rising ground between Bukit Bintang and the Siamese frontier. The main trees were *Sanai* (which bears no resemblance to the F.M.S. *Sanai*); *Bintong*; *Changal Batu*, (considered to be probably the best hardwood in the State); *Atoi*, used for planks; many fine specimens of *Chengal tiga banir*, the outstanding tree of the forest and used for planks, but viewed with some suspicion because its name encourages attempts to pass it off as hardwood; *Arang*; *Mersawa* called *Meranti*; *Putat Kedun*; and *Simpoh*.

The country traversed during the tour was suggestive of abandoned ladangs with a good deal of bamboo in the undergrowth, a small stemmed species that might possibly be used for paper making but is probably not sufficiently plentiful. In general it might be said that in the few islands of moderately stocked "rimba" the conditions of the soil seemed to suit *temak* which appears to have colonised denuded areas in much the same way as *tembusu* normally does elsewhere.

103. Mr. Watson recommended that reservation of the Rimba Mas-mas Reserve should continue and that the Eastern portion of the State should be examined to confirm or otherwise the general belief that the forest growth in the more distant areas is similar to that in the areas visited by him.

It was also suggested that it desirable to establish a reserve at Bukit Bintang.

It was strongly recommended that the control of the Forests should be placed under the Land Office and that all permits should be obtained from Kangar and that the fees charged (which were not based on the value of the produce) should be raised.

104. Steps are being taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Deputy Adviser on Forestry. Control of the forests has been placed in the hands of the Land Office and the State has now under consideration a scheme for the control of the areas reserved. This matter is rendered more difficult by the lack of information regarding the main reserve and local Malays can hardly be said to be well versed in jungle matters. The present organisation does not admit of raising fees for felling permits at the present time as it is feared that an enhanced scale would result in evasion of the regulations governing extract of jungle produce, which cannot be adequately enforced owing to lack of supervisory staff, with a consequent loss of revenue.

There can however be no question of Perlis attempting to seek timber markets outside her own boundaries and the policy of the State should be to be self supporting and to preserve a sufficiency of forest for protection purposes.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

105. The Co-operative Societies Department since its inception in 1345 has been under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Societies Department of the Federated Malay States. The records and transactions of the societies are kept according to the Malay Calendar since the Malay Year is the official year followed in the State.

106. The following figures give a summary of the activities of the societies during the last five years.

All Societies	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354
Number of Societies ...	14	14	16	19	18
Membership ...	658	565	526	560	491
Total working Capital	\$58,937	57,557	52,113	55,958	53,078

107. The societies in 1354 were composed of two urban societies, namely the Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, Ltd. and the Public Works Department Labourers' Society, and 16 rural societies.

One rural society was liquidated during the course of the year, mainly on account of the illiteracy of its members who were quite ignorant of the aims and objects of the society and who looked upon it more as a debt shop than as an institution to assist them to save their incomes and promote their own welfare.

108. The Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, Ltd. was established in 1345 and its progress has been slow but steady. It commenced with 32 members and a monthly subscription of \$292 in 1345. At the end of 1354, the membership had increased to 120 and the monthly subscription to \$459; its total paid-up subscription amounted to \$23,977 and the Reserve Fund stood at \$4,172. It has a fixed deposit of \$10,000 at the Mercantile Bank, Penang, and a cash balance of \$8,013 in current account and Post Office Government Savings Bank. It will therefore be seen that financially the society is in a position to realise the aims and objects with which it was started, viz, to enable members to build up their capital by regular thrift, to free them from outside debts, to assist them in acquiring useful property and to make suitable provision for their old age. Many members discontinued their membership during the year and their withdrawals, amounting altogether to a sum of \$9,930, appreciably decreased the working capital of the society.

109. The Public Works Department Labourers' Society was formed in 1353. At the end of last year it had a membership of 81 with a paid-up subscription amounting to \$1,870. It is gratifying to record that the members were keen and loyal, and looked upon their society for guidance and assistance not only in matters financial but in those affecting their welfare and progress.

110. There were 16 rural credit societies on the register at the end of the year having a share capital of \$13,288 and a Reserve Fund of \$9,163. Their progress has been very slow as there are many difficulties to overcome. The majority of the members are poor and illiterate. Patience and perseverance are indispensable to instil into them the habits of providence and thrift, to inculcate feelings of mutual help and common action, and to train them to regulate their mode of living and to appreciate the value of money. In the case of these societies, it is feared that it will be a long time before the principles of Co-operation and the elements of thrift take deep root in their members.

111. *Weekly fairs:* Two weekly fairs were erected at Abi and Padang Pauh; but the one at Abi was closed down during the course of the year, as the site was not satisfactory. There were 12 weekly fairs in the State at the end of the year, 9 of which were run by members of the rural credit societies and 3 by private individuals. The primary object of these fairs is to provide a convenient method for the disposal of kampong produce at fair and reasonable prices, to dispense with the Chinese shopkeeper and middleman, to teach the rayat to barter their goods amongst themselves and business-like methods in doing so. In addition they form a convenient centre where the people can meet each other and discuss amongst themselves their local problems. The average daily sale per head at these fairs varies from a minimum of 30 cents to a maximum of \$15.

As stated in the last year's report, these fairs have not proved a great success in Perlis, but there can be no doubt that they form suitable training grounds where the conservative Malays are learning their first lessons in commercial enterprise. Since their establishment it has been observed that more and more kampong folk of both sexes have gradually shaken off their innate shyness and have come forward to do business, even though in a small way, and to sell their locally grown tobacco, vegetables and fruit and their home-made earthenware; while the more enterprising among them have begun business as cloth merchants, crockery vendors and dealers in spices. In the past these trades were entirely in the hands of other communities.

Although the "big scale" business in fairs is being carried on by other nationals it is not to be supposed that the Kampong people have not the mind and desire to do better than at present. These fairs are a great source of inducement to them to emulate foreign traders in taking up business on a larger scale and to compete with them on equal terms; only lack of experience and want of sufficient capital have so far prevented them from outstripping and defeating their more astute and wealthier rivals.

ZAKAT AND FITRAH.

112. The collection of Zakat and Fitrah in the State first commenced in 1345 and owes its origin to the desire by the community to erect a new Mosque in Kangar. A meeting of the Muslim Government Servants was called and ultimately with the approval of the State Council it was decided that each officer should contribute, within

three years, one month's salary to the Mosque Fund. The funds which could be collected in this manner were insufficient for the desired purpose and, with the permission of the Council, a collection was made from the community. With these funds and a Government contribution of \$20,000 the Alwi Mosque was built at Kangar.

113. Subsequently it was considered that a useful purpose might be served if the control and management of Mosques, religious schools and buildings connected with the Islamic Faith, and the general promotion of works of a religious, educational and charitable nature could be undertaken by a Zakat and Fitrah Committee. Accordingly, in 1351, the State Council passed the Zakat and Fitrah Rules, which now form the basis of the organisation, and appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of the State Council, including as members certain Heads of Departments.

114. As a result of the introduction of this system, the Government was freed from all responsibility in regard to the maintenance of the 50 Mosques in the State. There is one exception to this, the Arau Mosque, which, being at the Kota, still receives an annual sum from the Government for maintenance and the salaries of its officials are still provided in the State Estimates. Apart from its contribution, the Government was not responsible for the erection of the magnificent Kangar Mosque nor is it involved in expenditure on the new Arabic School now being built in Arau at a cost of \$25,000. The Committee upkeeps and repairs all the Mosques throughout the State, dispenses alms to the poor and to destitute immigrants; and is assisting from its funds students who leave the country for religious education abroad. In this latter connection, since the formation of the society, one student has received help in his religious studies in Egypt, three boys are now studying Arabic in Penang while two more are in Mecca. An admirable feature of the organisation is the establishment at the commencement of this year of a special fund in order to assist the people in the event of a failure of crops and \$3,000 will be reserved annually for this purpose. In addition, \$7,500 has been set aside for the erection in the near future of a Home for Decepreits and Incurables.

115. It must be appreciated that the collection of Zakat by the present Committee is no new imposition. Prior to the organised collection of these religious dues the people paid their Zakat and Fitrah contribution to Hajjis and Lebais some of whom might not have been eligible to receive it.

116. The society publishes a balance sheet at the end of each year and according to the Report for 1354, the surplus of the society at the end of the year was \$24,906.

GENERAL.

117. The death of His Majesty King George V on January 20th, 1936, which occurred less than a year after the celebration of His Silver Jubilee, was deeply mourned throughout the State.

118. His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 53rd birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal, 1354 (August 11th, 1935) with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

119. The State suffered a great loss in the death of Tuan Syed Hassan, Bakal Raja, which occurred on the 20th Rejab, 1354 (18th October, 1935). The Raja Muda occupied the post of Third Judge in the State.

A further loss sustained during the year was the death of the Penghulu of Abi (Dato' Setia Bakti). This officer had been a Penghulu for 40 years.

120. With effect from September 2nd, 1935, the standard office hours of the Government were changed. Prior to this Perlis had enjoyed two whole holidays in each week on Fridays and Sundays. This arrangement possessed certain disadvantages and the change to Thursday afternoon and Friday holidays provided for more normal working.

121. During the year a preliminary reconnaissance was made by an officer of the Raffles Museum to find a suitable limestone cave which it is desired to excavate for the purpose of discovering traces of prehistoric industries.

The reconnaissance resulted in the discovery of a culture using bone implements which is stated to be new in the Malay Peninsula although similar cultures are found in French Indo-China and in Java. It is proposed to undertake further excavations in undisturbed caves which should prove profitable.

122. The financial situation continued to improve and with the surplus now in hand it is possible for the State to consider carrying out certain essential public works and social services with a view to general improvement.

The present Government Offices were originally erected for residential purposes and are quite unsuitable for modern or even normal office requirements; improvements in the health and sanitary conditions of Sanitary Board areas are essential and in many places there is an

urgent need for immediate anti-malarial measures; the construction of new and the improvements of existing irrigation works are items of vital importance in a State which is essentially an agricultural one; more schools are required in the outlying districts. The successful completion of a programme of public works on these lines should be the aim of the State.

123. The peasant small holders are mostly illiterate and are very poor in the sense that in Perlis there is a great scarcity of cash amongst them. Their standard of living is low and health conditions in the kampong leave much to be desired. Although an improvement is gradually being made (and much is being done under difficult conditions through the medium of schools), modern ideas of sanitation and modern treatment for diseases are not yet appreciated by the bulk of the peasants.

In industry, however, the local rayat compares very favourably with that of other States, but one of the most deplorable features of their existence is the fact that a large proportion of them have borrowed money above their means from professional money lenders and, being unable to redeem their loans, have become dispossessed of their holdings. In some cases, not only have they lost their lands but also continue to be burdened with the unpaid balance of their debts which will literally shadow them to their graves. Those dispossessed are unable to take up new land as it would be liable to seizure. The result is that they have to be content to remain as their creditors' tenants on lands which once were their proud possession. The enforcement of the Reservations Enactment, 1953, operates as a check against further dispossession of Malays by aliens, but Malay holdings subject to encumbrances created prior to the coming into force of that legislation are not fully protected by the Enactment.

124. Mr. O. E. Venables officiated as British Adviser until the 27th April, 1935 (23rd Muharram, 1354) when he was relieved by the writer who desires to express his appreciation and thanks to members of all branches of the Government Service and to members of the unofficial community on Government Boards for their co-operation in the work of achieving a higher standard of efficiency in the administration and of furthering the development of the State.

C. R. HOWITT,
British Adviser, Perlis.

KANGAR,
18th August, 1936.
30th Jemadilawal, 1355.

APPENDIX A.

*Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure
from A. H. 1330.*

A.H.			REVENUE \$	EXPENDITURE \$
1330	..	..	145,026	146,267
1331	..	..	154,985	153,312
1332	..	..	172,970	185,552
1333	..	..	182,296	175,924
1334	..	..	224,774	178,598
1335	..	..	264,976	193,776
1336	..	..	306,924	269,027
1337	..	..	294,044	243,885
1338	..	..	443,442	277,993
1339	..	..	341,420	337,331
1340	..	..	369,187	362,196
1341	..	..	297,187	392,698
1342	..	..	453,452	441,155
1343	..	..	470,616	441,825
1344	..	..	594,098	565,071
1345	..	..	614,665	630,768
1346	..	..	645,114	622,928
1347	..	..	583,329	584,085
1348	..	..	487,436	573,738
1349	..	..	349,189	471,011
1350	..	..	407,145	421,764
1351	..	..	513,874	416,574
1352	..	..	530,709	464,457
1353	..	..	582,382	487,130
1354	..	..	604,162	518,719

APPENDIX B.

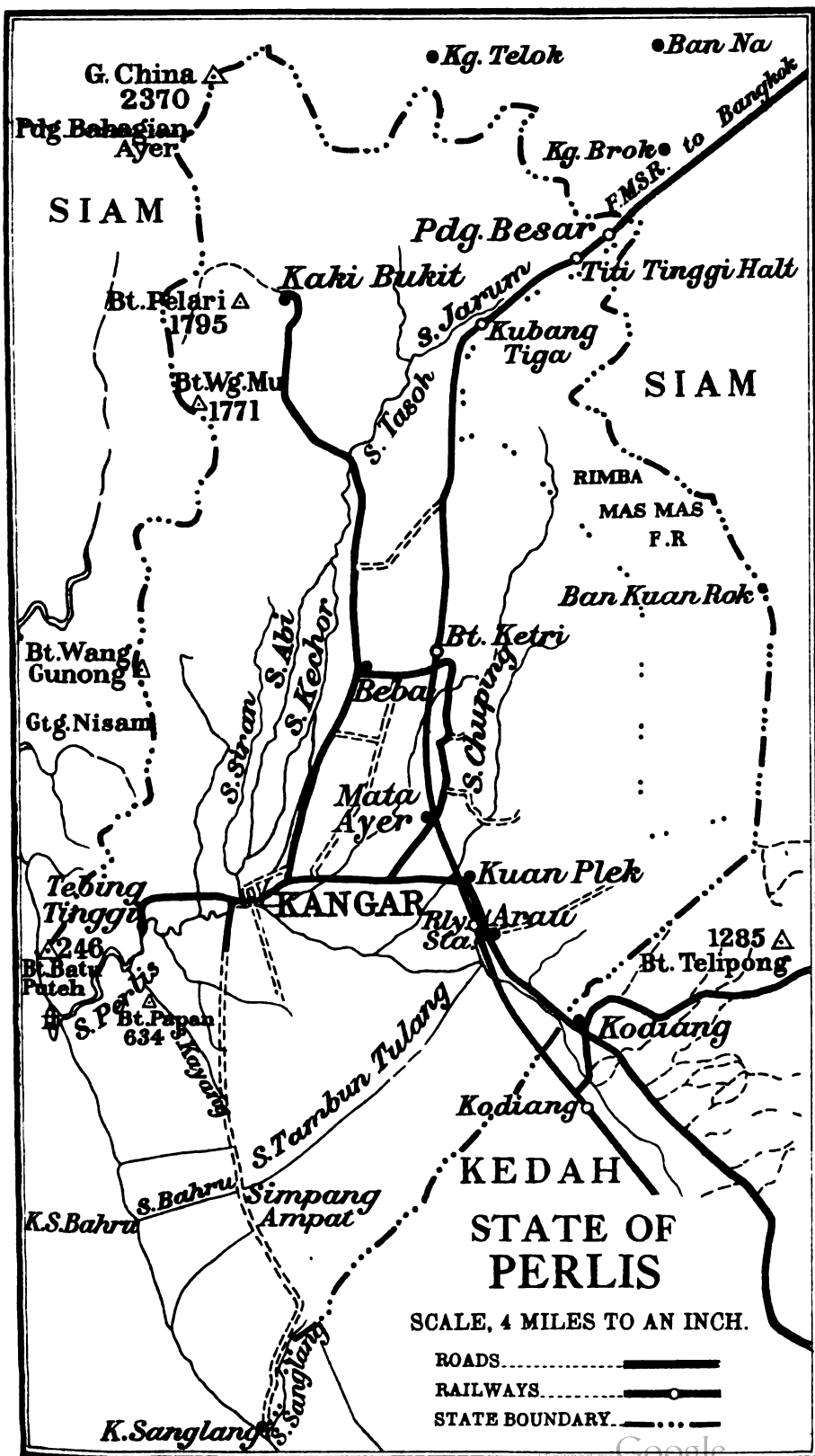
*Statement of Revenue collected in the years
A.H. 1353 and 1354.*

No.	Headings		1353	1354
			\$	\$
1	Chandu	... ..	142,509	142,979
2	Courts	... ..	9,944	11,933
3	Customs	... ..	297,853	314,496
4	Excise	... ..	387	305
5	Forests	... ..	611	799
6	Harbours	... ..	3,230	2,934
7	Lands and Mines	... ..	73,262	75,634
8	Medical	... ..	1,198	1,479
9	Municipal	... ..	18,676	18,674
10	Police	... ..	7,250	8,034
11	Prisons	... ..	1,317	687
12	Sheriah Court	... ..	1,513	1,822
13	Treasury	... ..	23,719	22,650
14	Veterinary	... ..	913	1,736
	TOTAL	... ..	582,382	604,162

APPENDIX C.

*Statement of Expenditure incurred in the years
A.H. 1353 and 1354.*

No.	Headings	1353	1354
		\$	\$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pen- sions, etc. ...	28,616	25,682
2	His Highness the Raja ...	40,757	44,424
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	15,611	16,116
4	Audit Office ...	4,495	5,114
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	8,201	8,376
6	Courts ...	16,942	17,535
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	44,389	43,344
8	Education ...	37,747	39,815
9	Lands and Mines ...	20,770	29,161
10	Medical ...	21,493	25,218
11	Miscellaneous Services ...	46,537	31,621
12	Mosques ...	3,428	3,402
13	Municipal ...	9,974	13,639
14	Penghulus ...	6,700	7,011
15	Police ...	37,068	39,645
16	Prisons ...	10,168	9,800
17	Sheriah Court ...	8,231	8,235
18	Surveys ...	8,002	8,094
19	Treasury ...	5,308	5,855
20	Public Works Department ...	13,816	15,918
21	Public Works, Annually Recur- rent ...	53,979	51,546
22	Public Works, Special Services	44,898	66,168
	TOTAL ...	487,130	518,719



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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, 1935

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JAMAICA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, FOR THE YEAR, 1935.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. latitude and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. longitude. It is the largest island of the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles, greatest width 49 miles, and least width 21½ miles.

2. The Island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz.:—

<i>Surrey.</i>		<i>Middlesex.</i>		<i>Cornwall.</i>	
Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.	
Kingston	7¾	St. Catherine	498	St. Elizabeth	473½
St. Andrew	183	St. Mary	251	Trelawny	353
St. Thomas	208½	Clarendon	487	St. James	239½
Portland	338	St. Ann	487	Hanover	177
		Manchester	337	Westmoreland	320
Total	827½		2,060		1,563

comprising a total area of 4,540½ square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, of which approximately 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat and consist of alluvium, marl and swamps. The population was ascertained by census in 1921 to be 858,118 or 189 per square mile. The Island is therefore more populous in proportion to its size than, for instance, France which has only 187 persons to the square mile. The Colony and its Dependencies (consisting of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays) comprise a little more than a third of the area, and contain nearly half the population of the British West Indies.

3. A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the temperature varying according to the season from 80° to 86° on the sea-coast to as low as 40° at the tops of the highest mountains. The dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate of the Jamaica uplands particularly delightful and suited to the most delicate constitution. Through the county of Surrey and partly through Middlesex, runs a central mountain chain trending generally in an east and west direction, the highest point of which, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. This is the highest elevation in the British West Indies. From the central range, subordinate ridges or spurs run to the north and south coasts of the Island; these are the parents of smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges and intervening valleys.

4. Numerous rivers and streams suggest the origin of Jamaica's aboriginal Arawak name "Xaymaca," which is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Most of the streams have a rapid fall and are not, to any extent navigable.

5. Jamaica has many mineral springs, some of which possess valuable properties for the cure of various diseases and infirmities. The two principal are the spring at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas, and that at Milk River, in the parish of Clarendon. Both these springs are radioactive, the latter in a very marked degree.

6. Jamaica possesses several harbours, the largest and most important being that of Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world. This harbour has a total area of some 16 square miles, of which approximately 7 square miles have a depth of from 7 to 10 fathoms.

7. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd of May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the Patron Saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola.

8. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, Jamaica remained in the possession of Spaniards for 161 years when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated after a trifling resistance, on the 11th of May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1661, a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward M'Oxley, Governor-in-Chief with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) became practically the capital. During the 18th Century, the Island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections as well as wars with Maroons or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who lived mainly in the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807, there were 319,351 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received £5,853,975 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as

compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865, was suppressed by Governor Eyre.

9. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of the re-building, was authorized from the Home Exchequer.

10. English is the only language spoken in Jamaica. Traces of the Spanish occupation still remain in the names of many places, such as Rio Grande, Ocho Rios, St. Jago de la Vega, etc., etc., and here and there a name of obviously African origin, such as Accompong, is to be found.

11. There are many purely local words such as "quattie" to describe the sum of 1½d., "buckra" to describe a white man, and "busha" to describe the manager of a plantation, and it takes a new comer to Jamaica some time to grasp what is being said to him especially in the remoter country districts.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

12. The original Constitution granted by Charles II, which after existing for over 200 years, was surrendered in 1865, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, Nominated Council, and Elected Assembly, which on its first meeting in 1664 consisted of 20 members, but fluctuated in number from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, 1839, actually introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the Constitution but was defeated and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the Constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

13. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

14. By Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, a Legislative Council was established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

15. By Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the Constitution was fixed in the following manner:

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote), five ex-officio members, viz.: The Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector

General; such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided; the Council to be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding General Election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

16. There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor (if any), the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty, the number of members not to exceed eight. The Governor presides at each meeting and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

17. The first registration under Law 22 of 1886, the Franchise Enlargement Law, was in August, 1887. At the General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council which was held in 1925, the number of voters on the list was 54,103. There were ten contested elections, the total number of votes cast being 15,359.

18. A Corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, with a Mayor, Council and Corporate Officers, was set up in 1924. The Corporation acts through the Council which exercises all powers vested in the Corporation or the Council. The Council consists of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The Councillors, eight in number, are elected, 4 for the Urban District, 2 for the Sub-Urban and 2 for the Rural. The Aldermen, 2 in number, are elected by the Council from voters holding qualifications necessary to entitle them to be elected as Councillors. No person holding the office of Councillor is qualified for election as an Alderman. In addition to the above, the Elected Members of the Legislative Council for Kingston and St. Andrew and the Custodes of Kingston and St. Andrew, are ex-officio members of the Council. A Water and Sewerage Board appointed under Law 33 of 1933 controls the water and sewerage systems in Kingston and Saint Andrew. In the 13 other parishes there are Elective Boards with jurisdiction over secondary roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (including Port Royal) (population in 1921, 63,711), Spanish Town, (population, 8,694), Port Antonio (population, 6,272), Montego Bay (population, 6,550), Falmouth (population, 2,136), Port Maria (population, 2,481) and Savanna-la-Mar (population, 3,442).

19. The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own institutions, managed by the Parochial Board, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the Parochial Boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision. The total number of registered poor in 1933 was 9,864, being at the rate of 9.4 per thousand of population. Pauper Relief cost 1.8 per head of population.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

20. There was a decrease in Emigration and Immigration during 1935 compared with the year 1934. The departures in 1933 were 436, in 1934, 662 and in 1935, 612. The arrivals in 1933 were 2,638, in 1934, 1,789 and in 1935, 1,306.

21. The estimated population of Jamaica at the close of the year 1935 was 1,121,823 this figure being arrived at by taking the estimated population on 31st December, 1934 and adding thereto the births and arrivals and deducting therefrom the deaths and departures during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

22. The number of marriages registered during 1935, was 4,628 the rate being 4.1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 3.9 in 1934.

23. During the same period 37,379 births were registered of which 18,898 were boys and 18,481 were girls. The birth rate works out to 33.5 per 1,000 as against 31.2 during 1934.

24. The number of deaths registered was 19,706 of which 9,962 were males and 9,744 were females, the death rate being 17.7 per 1,000. The rate for 1934 was 17.0. During 1935, 6,264 or 31.8 per cent. of the total deaths were those of children under two years of age and of these 5,144 or 26.1 were those of children under one year of age. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 29.4 and 24.0 per cent. The infantile death rate under one year was 15.7 as compared with 13.1 in 1934.

25. The principal causes of death per 100 of total deaths among the inhabitants of Kingston were:—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9.94
Heart Disease	...	...	...	9.39
Pneumonia	...	...	...	8.44
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	7.05
Old Age	...	...	...	5.05
Chronic Nephritis (including unspecified 10 years of age and over)	...	...	...	4.5
Cancer	...	...	...	4.22
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	4.11
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	3.5
Syphilis	...	...	...	3.33
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	...	...	...	2.94

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

26. The health of the Island during 1935 was better than in the preceding year due to no small extent to the reduction of malaria which had risen far above normal in association with the high rainfall of 1933 and 1934.

The public response during 1935 to the wider and cheaper facilities for medical treatment provided in 1934 was reflected in the marked increase in attendance at the various treatment centres and in the work of the Central Laboratory. These facilities are as follows:—

27. Hospital charges were revised so as to lighten the cost of indoor medical and surgical treatment to the poorer groups of population. Patients with incomes less than 20/- per week now pay nothing for admission and treatment in hospitals.

28. A ticket system was established whereby responsible citizens are authorised to supply the poorer classes with free or cheap tickets for outdoor attendance at dispensaries or hospitals. Patients with incomes less than 12/- per week receive free treatment, those between 12/- and 25/- pay 1/6, and those between 25/- and 50/- pay 2/6. Each Medical Officer in charge of a district is now provided with a central dispensary

(the hospital in the case of 19 out of the 42 medical districts) and a number of subsidiary dispensaries which are being increased as funds are available. There were 59,327 attendances of these ticket patients.

29. Free laboratory service was provided to private practitioners in respect to diseases of importance to the Public Health. 2,958 examinations were made during the year under this system.

30. The programme of Yaws control devised in 1933, and described in previous Reports, was put into more active operation.

31. Free treatment for malaria is provided through the Medical Officers of Health and their Sanitary Staff in the field wherever there is any indication of rise above endemic level.

32. The increasing use being made of these cheaper facilities is already leading to improvement in the health of certain districts where the Yaws and Malaria programmes are being satisfactorily developed. a valuable index being the recorded improvement in attendance of School Children.

33. Two epidemics of Typhoid occurred, in the rural area of lower Trelawny, and the town of Morant Bay with 32 and 22 cases, respectively.

VITAL STATISTICS.

34. Population—The estimated population on 31st December, 1935, was 1,121,823.

Birth Rate—37,379 births were registered, giving a rate of 33.48 per 1,000 population. 72.23% of the births were illegitimate.

Death Rate—The crude death rate rose slightly from 17.06 in 1934 to 17.7 in 1935.

Infant Mortality—The Island death rates under 1 year and under 5 years were respectively 137 and 186 per 1,000 live births as compared with 131 and 181 in 1934.

PRINCIPAL DISEASE GROUPS.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES.

35. (a) *Enteric Fevers*.—1,117 cases were notified as compared with 1,092 in 1933 and 1,361 in 1934. Marked reduction apparent in the parishes of Kingston, St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and St. Catherine. 277 cases were treated in the Kingston Public Hospital with 62 deaths, and 545 in the District Hospitals with 132 deaths. Two important epidemics occurred, one in lower Trelawny with 32 cases and one in Morant Bay with 22. 5 smaller outbreaks were also noted.

(b) *Dysentery*.—184 cases were notified as compared with 249 in 1933 and 333 in 1934. 82 of them were admitted to hospitals with 10 deaths.

(c) *Intestinal Parasites*.—The rural population continue to show a hookworm infection rate of 60% to 90% depending on rainfall, soil and sanitation and the incidence of round worms is frequently over 50% in various districts. In townships, however, where the occupation and hygiene of the people make infection less likely, the rate is usually below 25%.

Malaria.—The following table shows a comparison over a 3-year period:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total deaths recorded ..	513	680	571
No. of in-patients, Kingston Public Hospital ..	427	882	683
No. of deaths, Kingston Public Hospital ..	11	32	22
No. of in-patients, District Hospitals ..	4,536	4,088	2,800
No. of out-patients, District Hospitals ..	10,083	14,363	13,185
No. of deaths, District Hospitals ..	146	124	119

A low incidence of the disease prevailed during the first three-quarters of the year followed by an increase in the last quarter particularly in Kingston, St. Andrew, and St. Mary and to a less extent in St. Ann, St. Catherine and Portland.

An outbreak of epidemic proportions developed in association with the Moneague Lakes, but this was anticipated and there were no deaths.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—1,395 cases were notified as compared with 1,402 in 1934 and 1,095 deaths were recorded. 589 cases (42%) were notified in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew.

Veneral Diseases.—In the Kingston Public Hospital 1,227 cases of Syphilis and 222 of Gonococcal infections were treated as in-patients with 21 and 1 deaths respectively. District Hospitals admitted 1,125 cases of Syphilis with 32 deaths, and 1,233 of Gonococcal infections with 2 deaths.

A special Women's Free Clinic was established in Kingston. From October, to the end of the year 569 patients were seen.

Yaws.—The incidence of Yaws found in the Island Survey of 1932 was submitted in diagrammatic map form in the Annual Report of 1933. There is very close relationship between the incidence of yaws and rainfall. Not only has the incidence been found to be highest in the wet up-land areas involving 50% of the population in some uncontrolled areas, but even in controlled areas relapses of quiescent cases and new cases occur most frequently in the periods of heaviest rain. It is too early to carry out a complete Island re-survey but the special Mobile Treatment Units of the Yaws Commission have maintained systematic control of some of these heavily infected districts for from one to two years according to the plan laid down in 1932. In these areas the number of infectious cases has been reduced by at least 70% and the improvement is being maintained. The attendance of school children in these areas has been increased in several schools by at least 50%.

In less heavily infected districts where existing permanent staff undertake control 12,615 cases were found in a population of 220,232, the infection rate varying from 1% to 25%. In most of these areas satisfactory progress is being made in reducing the incidence of infectious cases.

Diseases of School Children.—The School Medical Officer of the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew found 3,709 children with defects among 5,095 examined. Dental defects are not included in these as they receive the attention of the School Dentist. The majority of them were eye defects due to malnutrition.

36. *Hospitals*.—The following is a list of the Hospitals and Institutions of the Medical Department:—

	No. of Beds.
Public Hospital, Kingston	380
Maternity Hospital, Kingston	100
Public Lunatic Asylum, Kingston	1,952
Public General Hospital, Morant Bay	30
" " " Hordley	40
" " " Port Antonio	55
" " " Buff Bay	50
" " " Annotto Bay	60
" " " Port Maria	65
" " " St. Ann's Bay	40
" " " Cave Valley	12
" " " Falmouth	25
" " " Ulster Spring	6
" " " St. James's	70
" " " Lucea	30
" " " Sav-la-Mar	66
" " " Black River	70
" " " Mandeville	35
" " " Chapelton	33
" " " Lionel Town	50
" " " Spanish Town	70
" " " Linstead	60
Lepers' Home, Spanish Town	120

The work of the Hospitals shews a further increase over previous years as shewn below:—

	Kingston Public Hospital.			District Hospitals.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
In-patients	7,351	8,133	8,269	19,149	23,067	23,346
Out-patients	162,257	171,318	162,311	63,892	94,960	105,705
Operations	3,359	3,718	3,723	7,762	10,455	11,383
Deaths	821	742	698	1,156	1,110	1,216

In the X-Ray Department of the Kingston Public Hospital, 3,105 patients were examined as compared with 2,293 in 1933 and 2,765 in 1934.

The accommodation of the Jubilee Maternity Hospital was increased from 40 to 100 beds and an Ante-Natal Department was built.

Outdoor Dispensary Service.—Under the new ticket system instituted in 1934, there were 59,327 attendances of 29,320 patients at the outpatient departments of Hospitals and at dispensaries, almost all of whom were treated free of charge.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

37. *Laboratory Work.*—The demand for laboratory service continued to increase with consequent improvement in the accuracy of information concerning diseases of Public Health importance. The following table indicates the increase for the past four years of examinations performed.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Kingston Public Hospital ..	9,061	10,099	19,259	22,634
Lunatic Asylum ..	701	601	967	1,530
Other Institutions ..	1,181	1,926	1,826	5,133
Country Medical Districts ..	875	1,018	1,783	3,871
Health Officers ..	175	739	2,709	3,440
Private Practitioners ..	642	716	835	2,958
Total	12,635	15,099	27,379	39,566

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.—The chief preventive measures against Typhoid fever are latrine construction, improvement to water supplies, inoculation, and hospitalization of cases. 822 cases of Typhoid out of 1,117 notified, were hospitalized with 194 deaths. In the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew 84% of the notified cases were admitted to the Kingston Hospital, and they came almost entirely from the poorer groups of the population.

10,444 new latrines were constructed under the supervision of the Staffs of Local Boards of Health and 14,206 were repaired.

35,094 anti-typhoid inoculations were given by Medical Officers of Health as compared with 26,952 in the previous year.

The Hookworm Commission working in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. James examined 20,019 persons and found 11,901 infected with hookworm. The infection rate varied from 20% in the poorer sections of urban districts to over 80% in rural districts. 10,629 were given treatments.

Malaria.—Steady progress was made in developing anti-malaria measures, not only by extending the areas under control but in substituting permanent instead of temporary measures notably in the swamp lands to the west of Kingston.

Free distribution of quinine was increased in areas where the disease gave indication of rising unduly. Assistance was afforded to the Local Boards and large land owners to develop control programmes, and this policy is being followed as far as possible. In this manner new areas were put under control in Westmoreland, St. James, St. Mary and St. Catherine with the assistance of the United Fruit Company, The Standard Fruit Company and the Local Boards of St. James and Westmoreland. The programmes provided by the United Fruit Company in Clarendon and the Sugar Estates in St. Thomas were further extended and improved.

The drainage of approximately 20 acres of swamp lands on Government property to the west of Kingston was completed during the year, and proposals are under consideration for reclamation schemes in the towns of Montego Bay, Port Maria and Black River, the funds to be provided under the New Loan Works.

Tuberculosis.—The year has been characterised by intensified public interest in the control of this disease displayed by the generous response to the Jubilee Memorial Appeal Fund for a Sanatorium which realised over £32,000 in ten months. It is proposed to establish a large Central Institution near to Kingston and special wards attached to District Hospitals, the additional funds necessary being provided from Loan. When this programme is completed, at least 500 beds will be available which will go far towards meeting present requirements.

Anti-Tuberculosis work has developed rapidly and along sound lines since the establishment of a voluntary Anti-Tuberculosis League in 1927 and a Tuberculosis Commission in 1928. There is a central well equipped dispensary in Kingston with a small temporary hospital of 44 beds, and Medical Officers of Health in other parishes maintain dispensaries and clinics at various points in their areas. An X-Ray Motor Unit provides diagnostic facilities at these rural centres. In Kingston, Montego Bay and Spanish Town nurses are provided for home supervision of infected families while elsewhere Sanitary Inspectors carry out this field work. Medical Officers of Health refer suitable cases for surgical treatment to District Medical Officers in charge of hospitals as far as beds have been available hitherto, while nearly all Parochial Poor Houses have special wards for receiving advanced cases.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League has a branch in every parish which co-operated with the Health Authorities in educational work and in providing various forms of assistance to cases and their families.

During 1935, the Kingston Dispensary notified 32% of all cases and performed the following work:

Clinical and X-Ray examinations, new patients	1,428
Clinical Examinations without X-Ray, new patients	1,840
Operation of Artificial Pneumothorax	1,930
Operation of Phrenicectomy	114
Home Visits	5,588

The use of surgical treatment continues to develop with a progressive increase in the number of cases which return to their normal occupations and remain in good health.

The X-Ray Motor Unit travelled 5,963 miles and took 1,942 pictures.

Research work on the epidemiology, pathology, and immunology of the disease is being continued.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League is a voluntary association which obtains funds through the sale of Christmas Seals and entertainments. The Jubilee Memorial Appeal was carried out under its auspices.

It maintains three whole-time nurses and two part-time nurses, and provides food relief for needy persons. It also assists in maintaining healthy children of infected families in a Children's Home.

Its most recent development has been the after care of arrested cases by organizing suitable work.

Yaws.—Through the activity of the temporary Yaws Commission and the permanent staff of Central and Local Authorities 144,057 treatments were given to 34,619 cases as compared with 116,654 to 27,005 cases in the previous year.

The permanent staff made further progress in establishing the plan of control laid down in 1933 particularly in the parishes of Portland, Manchester, and Trelawny.

Each Medical District is divided into 3 or 4 defined control areas, so that the whole Island is now mapped out as approximately 160 permanent control areas, each with a population varying from 3,000 to 10,000. Each control area is surveyed every 6 months and all infec-

ious cases found are treated at each survey. Heavily infected areas are being dealt with by two special Mobile treatment units, each consisting of a Medical Officer, a Clerk, and three Sanitary Inspectors. In 1935 one of these units dealt with 10 areas containing approximately 30,000 population, 7 of which were old areas, and 3 were surveyed for the first time. The other Unit devoted the year to control of 5 areas, all in Portland with a total population of about 23,000. In these 5 areas the incidence of infectious cases was reduced by about 75% and with this reduction, the areas have been left in the hands of the permanent staffs for maintenance.

Infant Welfare.—The attendances at the Clinics of the Child Welfare Association shewed decreases for the year ended 31st March, 1936. There were 18,202 attendances at Sick Clinics as compared with 22,517 in the previous year and 3,463 attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics as compared with the previous 3,753. There were also 5,726 attendances of well babies.

Bureau of Health Education.—Volume X of the Bulletin *Jamaica Public Health* was published during the year, an edition of 20,000 copies being sent out each month. The Bureau continued to distribute pamphlets, leaflets, and posters, etc., and pre-natal letters.

School Dental Clinics.—Clinics were operated in nine parishes, 23,449 new children were examined as compared with 21,120 in the previous year with 15,522 extractions and 14,667 fillings.

Parochial Health Department.—The health activities which received most attention were Health Education, Control of Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Malaria, and Yaws. There was improvement in the supervision of dairies in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew, bacteriological quality of milk showing steady improvement. The staffs of Parochial Sanitary Inspectors found 12,615 cases of yaws, carried out 65,004 meat inspections, with 7,896 condemnations, and 72,900 inspections of other foods, with 2,973 condemnations. 33,235 written notices were issued and legal action was taken in 1,503 cases. Medical Officers of Health carried out 59,014 inspections of Foodhandlers.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

38. Housing development for the upper and middle classes is progressing along satisfactory lines particularly in the rapidly developing suburban areas of Kingston and Montego Bay.

A Central Housing Advisory Board was established—

- (a) To receive and consider reports from Parochial Boards and other organizations as to the housing conditions in the respective parishes.
- (b) To co-operate with the Central Lands Advisory Board.
- (c) To make representations to the Central Government as to measures expedient for relieving local conditions.

39. Preliminary investigations were carried out by Medical Officers of Health for the information of this Board, which confirm the impression that the overcrowded, insanitary slum areas in parts of Kingston and elsewhere maintain a high incidence of communicable diseases particularly Tuberculosis and Typhoid Fever. Consideration is being given to housing schemes to relieve the conditions in the worst of these areas.

40. The housing conditions of the independent small settler group

among the rural labouring classes show steady improvement, but those of the rural tenant group are generally very unsatisfactory, while the barracks provided for labourers by some Estates are highly insanitary.

41. Local Boards of Health are making some progress in enforcing provision of sanitary latrines for all homes, but overcrowding, dampness, lack of ventilation, light, latrines and of wholesome and adequate water supplies exist to a great extent in many districts with consequent maintenance of high incidence of communicable diseases, notably Typhoid Fever and Yaws.

42. Consideration is being given to the provision of adequate housing legislation to be enforced by Local Boards of Health in order to improve these conditions and the increasing desire of the majority of the rural labouring classes to live under better conditions can be fostered and utilized by provision of simple standards of size, design and construction of houses.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

43. Although two storms were experienced in September and October, the year 1935 was generally prosperous from the agricultural point of view. The value of the exports of the Colony's main agricultural products showed an increase of from £3,023,636 in 1934 to £3,633,944 in 1935.

44. But for the storms it is possible that the output of bananas would have been almost a record one. As it was a total of 20,379,326 stems (equivalent to 13,098,330 counts), valued at £2,174,406 were shipped, compared with 15,974,906 stems (equivalent to 9,647,773 counts), valued at £1,665,082 in 1934. It is expected that 20 million stems will be available for export in normal circumstances during 1936. In addition to this satisfactory increase in both quantity and value, there was an improvement in grading from 60.4% in 1934 to 64.2% in 1935. The storms caused serious reduction in output during the last three months of the year and exports are not expected to show any close approach to normal before April or May, 1936. The damage to cultivations rendered it necessary for the Government to consider measures of assistance and relief. The Legislative Council approved of loans to cultivators owning less than 50 acres in bananas, who had experienced serious damage, to be made through the Agricultural Loan Societies, and the sum of £25,000 was approved for distribution by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board to Loan Banks to enable the latter to make loans at 6% interest to that class of grower. The Banana Industry Aid Board was re-constituted by Law (Law 24 of 1935) and was authorised to issue loans to a like amount.

45. Panama Disease continued to take its toll and it was found necessary, for economic reasons, to give approval for a wider application of the "one-root" treatment approved for the parish of St. Mary only, in 1934. As a result banana growers are now co-operating with the field staff of the Department of Science and Agriculture to a better extent than ever before in combating this serious menace to the industry. As a general rule growers are required now to carry out the treatment themselves at their own expense; and compensation for healthy plants destroyed has almost disappeared. These steps have led to a considerable reduction in the expenses attached to the administration of the Panama Disease Order, and Inspectors who are now relieved from the

duty of treating cases for smaller cultivators are able to cover their districts more rapidly and frequently and to exercise better control over the position than formerly. As well as doing everything possible, with due regard to the economic position of cultivators, to check the spread of Panama Disease, the Department of Agriculture is investigating the development of resistant varieties of banana having the desired commercial characteristics and the fertilizer requirements of the crop in different districts.

46. In order to assist the Government to meet the expenditure on research work connected with the banana industry, the Fruit Companies and the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association have made contributions to enable further investigations on the manuring of bananas to be conducted.

47. Shipping trials with the Cavendish or China banana, and with seedling bananas evolved by the Department of Science and Agriculture, were continued during the year and yielded results of interest and value to the industry, which will be recorded in published reports. Markets for bananas remained fairly good throughout the year.

48. The affairs of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association gave cause for anxiety and representations were frequently made with a view to securing greater protection of their supplies which the Association alleged were going to other companies. Early in the year consideration was given to the possibility of enabling the Association to pay outright prices for fruit supplied to them, equivalent to those paid by the other Companies, and in December Legislative Council approved of the Association being guaranteed in a sum of £10,000 over a period of six months, and the grant of a moratorium for the year 1936 in respect of certain charges due by the Association under the Law so as to put them in the position to pay market prices to their suppliers at the time of delivery of the fruit.

49. It was felt the position of the industry as a whole required the most searching and impartial enquiry, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies was, therefore, requested to select the personnel of a Commission, the members of which arrived in the Island on the 1st January, 1936, and are now engaged upon their investigations.

50. *Sugar.*—The production of sugar again showed a substantial increase over the previous year, the total being 76,753 tons as compared with 72,430 tons for 1934. The exports totalled 68,939 tons valued at £558,464, compared with 54,227 tons valued at £448,160 for 1934. It is noteworthy that the substantial increase in the production of sugar is accompanied by an increase in the weight of cane produced by cane farmers and supplied to factories. In 1934, 2,144 farmers supplied 106,541 tons of sugar cane,—the corresponding figures for 1935 being 3,838 farmers and 160,848 tons of cane, an increase of 1,694 farmers and 54,307 tons of cane.

The Sugar Control Board and the Advisory Committee on the Sugar Industry continued to function throughout the year. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association again provided a sum of £300 to defray the expenses of a Statistical Clerk attached to the Department of Science and Agriculture for the purpose of compiling crop and factory records which are issued periodically and supplied to all sugar factories. This service has enabled an accurate record of cane, sugar, and rum production to be kept in respect of each of the thirty-four factories, which has thus been available for the issue of an annual bulletin dealing with the economics of the industry. Bulletin No. 4 (New Series) issued by the Department of Science and Agriculture gives a survey of the yields

of sugar cane in Jamaica for the 1933-34 season. A similar report for the 1934-35 season is now in course of preparation.

51. Increasing interest is evidenced in the Wet Sugar Industry. Prices on the whole have been unattractive during the year.

52. *Rum*.—The exports of Rum were 466,259 gallons valued at £149,998 in 1935,—an increase in quantity of 6,461 gallons and in value of £14,195. The Rum Pool continued to operate with benefit to the industry.

53. *Citrus*.—The exports of grapefruit declined to a marked extent in quality and value, the recorded figures being 16,736,562 fruits in 1934 valued at £78,370, compared with 8,716,631 fruits in 1935 valued at £47,170. A very high proportion of the Jamaica crop consists of seeded varieties which are, for practical purposes, unmarketable abroad after the beginning of December. The possibility of processing a portion of the crop and selling it in the form of canned fruit, juice, and juice powder, is now being investigated.

Despite the disappointing market returns of 1935 for grapefruit, there is confidence in the future although keen competition is experienced in our markets from other countries.

54. The export of oranges showed a remarkable increase from 78,555 boxes in 1934 valued at £32,572 to 143,597 boxes in 1935 valued at £56,625, thus compensating in a large measure for the decline in value of grapefruit exports. This increase was largely due to the New Zealand market which took 32,240 boxes of oranges during the calendar year 1935. In order to avoid over-supplying that market it has been found desirable to introduce measures under the Agricultural Produce Law 1926, to control quantities shipped from Jamaica. The Regulations made under the Law have worked smoothly during the present season. It is satisfactory to know that Jamaica oranges are highly regarded in the New Zealand market and that official reports on the condition of consignments on arrival have been good.

55. The Government has continued the Citrus Development programme first commenced in 1933, and during the year 40,028 plants of standard marketable varieties were distributed by the two large Government nurseries and planted out under the supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department. The Legislative Council gave approval in May, 1935, to a scheme for providing loans to planters who desired to establish substantial areas in citrus, and effect was given to the scheme by a Law passed during the Autumn Session. Under that portion of the programme assistance had been rendered for the planting of 122 acres up to the end of 1935.

56. The Jamaica Citrus Producers' Association continued to operate during the year and the lease of the Packing House owned by the Government was conditionally extended to the Association up to the 25th May, 1936. It is understood that contractors have not loyally supported the Association during the year with a result that it has had to purchase fruit in the open market in order to continue in business and to maintain its brands in the markets.

57. *Orange Oil*.—Exports of Orange Oil declined in quantity from 5,030 gallons in 1934 to 3,564 gallons in 1935, but the values were practically the same, being £7,397 in 1934 and £7,387 in 1935.

58. *Pimento*.—The pimento crop declined seriously in production and the exports fell from 12,150,678 lbs. in 1934 to 8,047,863 lbs. in 1935, the values being £96,348 in 1934 and £80,725 in 1935. The overseas demand for pimento fell off and growers and merchants were experiencing difficulty in disposing of the crops. The disease of pimento

continued to be serious in certain districts, and caused a material reduction in the amount available for harvest in 1935. This disease was first observed early in 1934 and spread alarmingly in the pimento areas at higher altitudes in South Manchester. No economic remedial measures were practicable. It has been fortunately possible to secure the services of a Sheldon Research Fellow of Harvard University to conduct research on the subject. His investigations are not yet completed. He has, however, obtained sufficient evidence to show that the disease has been present in Jamaica at least since 1891, but that it did not attack Pimento seriously until the beginning of 1934 when it was able to do so because of rather unusual climatic conditions during the early part of that year. He considers that the disease will be confined to higher altitude districts where conditions of temperature and humidity are such as to favour the development of the Rust which is responsible for the trouble.

59. *Honey*.—Exports of Honey increased from 1,623,214 lbs. in 1934 to 1,872,400 lbs. in 1935, but declined in value from £16,360 to £13,585.

60. The Beekeeping Industry continued to be menaced by an outbreak of Foul Brood Disease which first made its appearance in the Kingston District during the latter part of 1934. The failure on the part of owners of infected apiaries to adopt effective methods for the reduction of the disease rendered it necessary to exercise compulsion under The Protection from Disease (Bees) Law.

61. *Coconuts and Copra*.—There was a slight fall in the value of Coconuts exported, though quantities showed a small increase, the figures being 37,144,647 nuts exported in 1934 valued at £96,746, and 37,256,680 nuts in 1935 valued at £91,187. The Coconut Industry in general appears to be in a healthy condition and the number of factories established to manufacture coconut products for sale in the Island, has increased. The manufacture and sale locally of laundry soap having coconut oil as its principal ingredient, continues to develop and to be reflected in Customs returns for imports of soap which are now considerably lower than formerly.

62. The outbreak of Bud Rot Disease has not yet been entirely suppressed in St. James and Hanover but the control campaign is continuing. Trees in St. Mary reported to be suffering from a disease in 1934, officially attributed to be the physiological result of adverse weather conditions, have now recovered.

63. It is remarkable that exports of Copra remained practically negligible, showing that the coconuts surplus to the requirements of the whole nut market, are rapidly disposed of locally in various forms, including oil, meal, and soap.

64. *Ginger*.—Dry Ginger exports increased from 2,394,669 lbs. in 1934 valued at £64,579 to 2,879,017 lbs. valued at £69,938

65. *Cocoa and Coffee*.—Cocoa also increased despite the continuance of low and rather unattractive prices, while Coffee, though increasing a quantity from 7,132,563 lbs. to 7,593,697 lbs. decreased in value from £168,091 to £155,452. Some concern is felt at the position of the Coffee Industry which must place itself in a position to meet the increased competition in the markets by other countries where production is highly organised and where the greatest care is exercised in the processing of the crop. The highly attractive prices for Blue Mountain Coffee in 1934 appear to have led to the export of grades of coffee under that name, which, while coming from some of the higher areas, were not true Blue Mountain coffee.

66 *Logwood and Logwood Extracts*.—Logwood and Logwood Extracts both showed considerable increases in quantity and value of exports in 1935, compared with 1934, while the value and exports of Bitterwood, Quassia Chips and Fustic declined somewhat.

67. *Cattle and Beef Industries*.—The total number of cattle slaughtered for human consumption during 1935, as disclosed by official returns, was 34,583, compared with 32,559 in 1934. There was also an increase in the exports of Hides which amounted to 20,405 valued at £9,458 in 1935, compared with 19,826 valued at £9,158 in 1934. Goatskins were exported to the number of 189,427 valued at £14,398, compared with 180,152 valued at £13,121 in 1934.

68. The general position of the Beef Cattle Industry continued to give cause for concern, owing to a surplus of animals available for slaughter and a continuance of low prices. The increased use of mechanical tillage and haulage on sugar estates is, to some extent, responsible for this situation. A Committee appointed in 1934 to investigate and make recommendations in regard to the Beef Cattle Industry in Jamaica reported in June 1935. Action is being taken on the Report to investigate the possibility of encouraging greater consumption of fresh beef, and the better regulation of the conditions under which butchering is carried on. The contemplated erection of a modern slaughter house in Kingston should tend considerably to improve the position.

69. A Committee also reported in July on the Dairy Industry and made recommendations for the encouragement of the manufacture of butter for local consumption.

70. There were two outbreaks of Anthrax in 1935 and two recurrent outbreaks registered of Texas Fever. No survey work on Tuberculosis in cattle was possible during the year. There are a number of obscure diseases of stock in Jamaica which need investigation. No research work has yet been undertaken on the blood parasites of animals nor on internal parasites such as liver flukes in cattle, sheep, and goats. Parasitism (Texas Fever) has been known to exist for some time in Jamaica, but only recently was Anaplasmosis recognised.

71. Importations of stud animals in 1935 include: 4 Bulls, 1 Suffolk Ram and 5 Suffolk Ewes; 1 Anglo-Nubian Goat and 2 Does, and 1 Duroc-Jersey Boar. Exports included 150 pack mules to the Republic of Panama.

72.—*Low Temperature and Marketing Experiment Station*.—The Low Temperature and Marketing Experiment Station was opened in May, 1935, for the purpose of dealing with refrigeration and transport problems connected with the export of bananas and citrus fruit, and of exploring the possibilities of export trade development in minor fruits and vegetables. Experimental plots were also instituted in connection with this Station for the trial of a wide variety of vegetables and other potential exportable products.

73. From the time of its establishment to the end of the year the Experiment Station exported some 3,500 packages, covering in all 49 different shipments. Of these the majority were sent to Covent Garden, London, but trial shipments were also sent to Canada and Curacao. Satisfactory results were obtained with shipments of eggplants, sweet peppers, mangoes, limes, new potatoes, beans, vegetable marrows and carrots, all of which showed profitable returns, and in all these cases there appears to be ample possibility of development.

74. *Hope Farm School.*—The Hope Farm School completed its first 25 years and fitting reference was made to the Jubilee of the Institution by His Excellency the Governor on Graduation Day which was held on July 4, 1935. At the end of the year there were 46 students in residence. The training given at the School is carefully planned in regard to the agricultural requirements of the Island and the improvements resulting from the reorganisation of the School in 1931 have been maintained and extended. The School is attracting a good type of youth and little difficulty is now experienced in securing employment for those who have completed the Course.

75. *Staff Conference and Summer Course.*—The second Annual Staff Conference of the Department of Science and Agriculture was held in January, 1935, and attended by all grades of the staff of that Department as well as by the Chief Inspector of Produce and the Secretary and Supervisors of the Agricultural Society.

76. The Summer Course of Lectures and Demonstrations again took place in July, the meetings being well attended.

77. *Visit to Trinidad by Agricultural Officers.*—Approval was given for two officers of the Department (Messrs. J. B. Sutherland and A. F. Thelwell) to visit Trinidad in February. Accommodation was provided for them at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture there and the Principal made excellent arrangements for them to see and hear all that was possible during the three weeks' stay in connection with the work of the College and of the Department of Agriculture, while visits were paid to plantations of various kinds in different parts of the Island.

78. *General.*—Speaking generally, the agricultural prospects (in so far as production is concerned) for 1936 are good. The output of bananas, given satisfactory weather conditions, is expected to reach 20 million stems, while a substantial increase of some 10,000 tons is estimated for the sugar crop. The new factory now almost completed at Caymanas, is expected to commence grinding in March, 1936. The Citrus crop gives promise of further increase, a satisfactory feature being the greater quantities of seedless grapefruit likely to be available for export as a result of the planting programme of the past few years. The production of coconuts, also, is estimated to be greater in 1936 and exports of nuts are likely to increase if market prices are sufficiently attractive. The increased consumption of beef is likely to lead to increased exports of hides, which, as already mentioned, showed a substantial increase during the last year over 1934.

79. The demand for Lime Juice, the exports of which almost doubled in 1935, is expected to be well maintained, and the demand for certain essential oils to increase.

80. Though no great improvement in general commodity prices can be foreseen for the year, there appears to be a prospect of the maintenance, if not the actual increase in market value of Copra which have, during recent months, shown a tendency to rise. It may, therefore, again be possible to export Copra profitably.

81. Enquiries have shown that a good demand now exists for cigar leaf tobacco of Empire origin, and Jamaica has an opportunity of entering the market which should provide yet another substantial agricultural activity for its people.

82. Jamaica is exceptionally fortunate in having a climate and soil which enable a wide range of products to be profitably grown, and to have at the same time markets in which those commodities have hitherto found a ready and profitable sale. It is, however, becoming more evident that increased competition by other countries demand the exercise of

greater care and trouble to improve standards of quality and to supply the grades and varieties of different kinds of produce which are most readily acceptable in the markets. The banana, the sugar and rum, and possibly the coconut industries, are well organized, but citrus, coffee, and tobacco, among others, call for special and early attention.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

83. There were heavy shipments of Bananas during the first nine months of the year and the result was marked improvement in the Colony's trade during 1935 when compared with the figures for the preceding year. The value and volume of both Exports and Imports increased.

The value of the imports (exclusive of goods imported through the Parcels Post), amounted to £4,854,814 as compared with £4,621,634 in 1934. A comparative statement showing the quantities and values of the principal articles from the principal countries, is given in Table A.

84. The yield from Import Duties exclusive of Parcels Post, amounted to £1,004,939, an increase of £35,485. Parcels Post duties amounted to £29,104, a decrease of £76. The Export Trade exclusive of Parcels Post exports, for 1935 increased. The value was £3,205,271 in 1934 and £3,828,012 in 1935. The value of Re-exports in 1935 was £147,439 as against £151,039 in 1934. A comparative table of the quantities and values of the twelve principal products exported and the quantities and values of each exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and other countries, is also given in Table B.

85. The values of Exports and Imports for the years 1913 and 1932 to 1935 are shown below:

	1913.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports (F.O.B.)	2,430,208	3,271,357	2,745,300	3,219,072	3,838,933
Value of Imports (C.I.F.)	2,837,447	4,754,152	4,367,943	4,777,069	5,009,906

86. Bananas are the principal product exported. The value is about 59% of the total value of the Island's exports. The value of the import and the export trade with the British Empire remained stationary, as the following percentages show:—

Imports.

		1933.	1934.	1935.
British Empire	...	70.0%	69.1%	71.6%
Other Countries	...	30.0%	30.9%	28.4%

Exports—Domestic.

		<u>1933.</u>	<u>1934.</u>	<u>1935.</u>
British Empire	...	85.0%	85.9%	85.6%
Other Countries	...	15.0%	14.1%	14.4%

87. The following table shows the change in direction of Trade with the principal countries in 1913-14 and during the past three years:—

Imports.

	<u>1913-14.</u> <u>(Average.)</u>	<u>1933.</u>	<u>1934.</u>	<u>1935.</u>
	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	38.0	40.2	39.2	40.3
U. S. A.	47.1	16.3	18.3	18.1
Canada	8.5	16.0	15.9	16.3
Other Countries	6.4	27.5	26.6	25.3

Exports.

United Kingdom	17.9	56.3	55.0	56.3
U. S. A.	59.3	9.4	9.2	8.9
Canada	5.6	27.3	29.6	28.1
Other Countries	17.2	6.5	6.2	6.7

TABLE "A."

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1933.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post)		..	..	£ 1,697,475	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	galls.	134,915	32,716	2,107
	Butter	lbs.	25,475	1,050	22,194
	Butter Substitutes	"	584,296	13,570	..
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	11,895	273	5,235,683
	Pickled	"	..	..	8,366,275
	Grain—Flour, Wheaten and Rye	bags	120,856	102,135	324,167
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	931,349	15,111	1,600
	Ham	"	79,264	5,677	70,069
	Pork Wet Salted	"	200	2	115,622
	Milk, Condensed	"	1,597,562	32,867	721,419
	Oils, Edible	galls.	924	550	1
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	36,521	12,463	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	113,585	172,132	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	1,548,266
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	30,493	..
	Boots and Shoes	dz. prs.	22,636	78,189	282
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	279	37,221	247
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	21,882	..
	Cement	brls.	83,636	38,328	..
	Cotton—Piece-goods	yds.	8,446,070	152,914	3,570
	Other Manufactures	..	..	50,531	..
	Hardware	..	..	72,960	..
	Medicines and Drugs	..	..	28,551	..
	Metals: Iron galvanized, steel bars, and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	32,221	..
	Oils: Illuminating (Kerosene)	galls.	234	13	..
	Motor Spirit	"	36	12	5
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	18,472	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	4,475,339	56,907	325
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	24,801	..

TABLE "A"

1933.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£		£		£		£
675,297	..	687,937	..	1,068,046	..	4,218,755
601	2,484	611	14,521	3,062	154,027	36,990
1,601	202	12	744,289	30,349	792,160	33,012
..	..	..	7,032	152	591,328	13,722
53,603	11,741	649	9,038,741	97,778	14,298,060	152,306
55,841	..	..	133,000	1,361	8,499,275	57,202
273,916	1,613	2,399	..	..	446,636	378,450
30	13,915	189	7,100	91	953,964	15,421
3,429	190,636	7,340	7,300	468	347,269	16,914
4,057	945,917	16,021	..	..	1,161,739	20,080
15,840	1,352,751	23,295	2,131,886	30,716	5,803,618	102,718
..	53	21	997	347	1,975	1,018
..	1,724	417	3	3	38,248	12,882
..	7,085	10,672	65	62	120,735	182,866
7,534	12,718,260	80,786	2,883,449	22,068	17,149,969	110,388
2,268	..	17,661	..	29,437	..	79,859
381	1,362	2,200	27,250	42,944	51,533	123,714
34,269	153	18,958	11	1,360	690	91,808
20,787	..	18,087	..	473	..	61,229
..	14	18	19,418	9,507	103,168	47,853
108	2,037,099	23,187	6,764,767	75,664	17,251,506	251,873
722	..	3,999	..	13,517	..	68,769
9,480	..	18,274	..	18,552	..	119,266
7,299	..	25,431	..	4,991	..	66,272
4,474	..	1,028	..	4,911	..	42,634
..	738,582	49,951	707,220	37,938	1,446,033	87,902
3	488,969	18,034	4,632,692	142,144	5,171,702	160,193
7,955	..	2,362	..	94,197	..	122,946
9	153,360	1,646	2,850	31	4,632,074	58,593
128	..	143	..	1,058	..	26,130

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1934.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post)		..	..	£ 1,809,917	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ..	gals.	114,185	30,964	2,480
	Butter ..	lbs.	2,143	64	9,203
	Butter Substitutes ..	"	610,969	11,693	
	Fish—Dried Salted ..	"	13,533	212	5,687,664
	Pickled ..	"	..	..	9,372,798
	Grain—Flour, Wheaten and Rye ..	bags	136,814	101,385	260,827
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted ..	lbs.	1,076,200	15,251	..
	Ham ..	"	51,038	3,018	11,636
	Pork, Wet Salted ..	"	..	..	195,200
	Milk, Condensed ..	"	1,885,986	34,011	885,859
	Oils, Edible ..	gals.	878	633	3
	Tobacco, Cigarettes ..	lbs.	25,923	8,557	2
	Coal ..	tons	109,677	136,459	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir }	ft.	..	..	3,062,932
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classi- fied) ..	doz. prs.	..	34,393	..
	Boots and Shoes ..	No.	36,158	106,518	3,677
	Carriages, Motor Cars ..	No.	188	24,354	420
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes) ..	..	..	13,777	..
	Cement ..	brls.	130,443	54,966	..
	Cotton—Piece Goods ..	yds.	13,386,932	231,677	10,215
	Other Manufactures ..	..	..	47,116	..
	Hardware ..	..	..	75,173	..
	Medicines and Drugs ..	..	..	27,591	..
	Metals—Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets nails and rivets ..	..	..	29,919	..
	Oils—Illuminating (kerosene) Motor Spirit ..	galls. "	.. 39	.. 12	..
	Silk Manufactures ..	..	..	37,201	..
	Soap, Laundry ..	lbs.	4,757,358	53,308	..
	Wool Manufactures ..	..	..	35,682	..

TABLE "A"

1934.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£		£		£		£
734,825	..	847,289	..	1,229,603	..	4,621,634
496	1,557	355	13,401	3 081	132,823	34,896
541	436	28	1,104,961	37 761	1,116,743	38,394
..	37	1	2,236	52	613,242	11,746
68,903	15,420	645	8,224,521	103,213	13,941,138	172,973
65,471	..	..	111,170	896	9,483,968	66,367
232,453	1,181	1,709	3,353	2,386	402,175	337,933
..	90,460	1,605	128,100	1,445	1,294,760	18,301
568	297,769	11,138	13,444	681	373,914	15,405
3,015	1,118,072	15,781	1,600	26	1,314,872	18,822
18,549	1,301,239	20,501	2,860,575	39,235	6,933,659	112,296
1	28	10	769	314	1,678	958
2	1,681	356	3	3	27,609	8,918
..	15,583	19,895	..	..	125,260	156,354
17,544	16,432,589	111,751	1,405,517	10,132	20,901,038	139,427
5,735	..	9,603	..	31,414	..	81,145
4,793	1,562	3 236	94,568	90,122	135,965	204,669
55,143	241	34,288	..	..	849	113,785
32,375	..	17,316	..	254	..	63,722
..	64	86	22,738	10,149	153,245	65,201
411	3,710,679	46,850	5,954,469	62,933	23,062,295	341 871
1,925	..	2,102	..	20,914	..	72,057
10,705	..	29,633	..	24,908	..	140,419
5,534	..	26,048	..	5,325	..	64,498
6,714	..	5,538	..	4,874	..	47,045
..	698,176	26,820	905 447	48,993	1,603,623	75,813
..	106,134	3,893	6,098,281	152,793	6,204,454	156,696
13,910	..	4,787	..	67,232	..	123,130
..	168,199	1,771	2,465	21	4,928,022	55,100
68	..	169	..	1,306	..	37,225

TABLE "A".

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1934.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post)		..	..	£ 1,954,897	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ..	gals.	124,477	31,501	3,344
	Butter ..	lbs.	2,417	139	6,639
	Butter Substitutes ..	"	836,609	14,224	..
	Fish—Dried Salted ..	"	13,401	170	6,412,202
	Pickled ..	"	..	..	8,406,325
	Grain—Flour, Wheaten and Rye ..	bags	103,909	82,283	255,762
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted ..	lbs.	914,129	16,242	1,000
	Ham ..	"	66,555	4,175	46,246
	Pork, Wet Salted ..	"	4,069	71	161,800
	Milk, Condensed ..	"	1,676,858	30,303	731,680
	Oils, Edible ..	gals.	1,423	1,106	9
	Tobacco, Cigarettes ..	lbs.	24,959	7,885	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal ..	tons	102,307	114,433	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir ..	ft.	..	..	865,334
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED	Apparel (not specially classified) ..	..	..	35,119	..
	Boots and Shoes ..	doz. prs.	30,605	89,036	5,480
	Carriages, Motor Cars ..	No.	294	36,450	548
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes) ..	..	..	12,803	..
	Cement ..	brls.	98,483	42,382	2,813
	Cotton—Piece-Goods ..	yds.	22,156,356	347,831	19,339
	Other Manufactures ..	..	..	48,010	..
	Hardware ..	..	..	69,164	..
	Medicines and Drugs ..	..	..	31,625	..
	Metals—Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets ..	..	..	49,290	..
	Oils: Illuminating (Kerosene) Motor Spirit ..	gals. "	1,600 71	68 26	..
	Silk Manufactures ..	..	..	51,082	..
	Soap, Laundry ..	lbs.	3,800,574	41,817	..
	Wool Manufactures ..	..	..	40,927	..

TABLE "A".

1935.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£ 794,177	..	£ 879,932	..	£ 1,225,808	..	£ 4,854,814
782	1,329	178	8,562	1,897	137,712	34,358
403	539	33	1,068,641	38,462	1,078,236	39,037
..	60	2	1,456	21	838,125	14,247
69,911	16,449	730	9,686,168	116,003	16,128,220	186,814
68,449	..	..	124,910	1,135	8,531,235	69,584
237,596	4,960	5,320	44,428	32,502	409,059	357,701
17	112,000	2,130	301,269	4,483	1,328,398	22,872
2,142	248,684	13,709	31,577	1,627	393,062	21,653
3,812	590,531	13,970	63,864	1,383	820,264	19,236
14,756	768,152	12,288	3,614,345	46,767	6,791,045	104,114
11	251	118	1,071	380	2,757	1,615
..	2,674	548	4	..	27,637	8,433
..	21,416	23,372	..	..	123,723	137,805
5,102	14,902,902	99,299	1,566,085	12,004	17,334,321	116,405
11,848	..	5,067	..	31,379	..	83,413
15,020	59	301	42,136	29,533	78,280	133,890
74,876	223	30,589	1	25	1,066	141,940
37,361	..	19,608	..	147	..	69,919
1,267	100	144	27,892	9,971	129,288	53,764
632	6,680,808	81,789	113,807	3,021	28,970,310	433,273
1,848	..	2,839	..	16,819	..	69,516
13,670	..	34,066	..	32,476	..	149,376
7,487	..	28,612	..	5,422	..	73,146
5,791	..	4,899	..	6,800	..	66,780
..	745,010	30,159	876,544	31,282	1,623,154	61,509
..	133,512	4,304	7,022,664	154,574	7,156,247	158,904
9,477	..	7,413	..	49,367	..	117,339
..	108,040	1,193	2,400	24	3,911,014	43,034
270	..	202	..	4,901	..	46,300

TABLE "B."

Principal Articles Exported.		Unit of Quantity	1933.				Other Countries.				Tota.	
			United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Quantity.		Value (F.O.B.)	
			Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)
Total Exports (not including Parcels Post) ..		..	..	£ 1,603,971	..	£ 668,048	..	£ 257,944	..	£ 200,544	..	£ 2,730,507
Cocoa, Raw ..	lbs.	61,261	534	3,599,669	..	31,166	56,867	504	26,449	231	3,744,246	32,435
Coffee, Raw ..	"	263,579	5,930	9,466,023	..	210,257	17,404	398	77,224	1,728	9,824,230	218,313
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas ..	Stems	8,387,582	805,586	1,832,295	..	179,373	337,319	33,497	173	20	10,557,369	1,018,476
Grapefruit ..	No.	9,775,576	50,730	1,888,927	..	8,945	..	..	201,756	970	11,866,259	60,645
Coconuts ..	"	1,651,150	4,828	6,693,099	..	21,647	28,641,111	89,678	452,199	1,425	37,437,559	117,578
Logwood Extracts ..	cwts.	26,384	87,592	..	..	..	602	2,309	3,059	11,627	30,045	101,528
Nuts for Expressing Oil: Copra ..	lbs.	4,549,590	19,335	180	..	1	576,164	2,623	..	..	5,125,934	21,959
Spices: Ginger Dry ..	"	783,539	14,604	143,485	..	2,664	602,260	12,921	46,642	857	1,665,926	31,046
Pimento ..	"	602,341	4,827	231,205	..	1,803	2,151,110	16,626	6,116,573	46,555	9,101,329	69,811
Sprits: Rum ..	galls.	290,829	35,835	12,151	..	1,584	12,255	1,838	70,646	9,016	385,872	48,273
Sugar: Unrefined ..	tons	24,013	260,369	17,142	..	162,864	..	..	115	1,072	45,270	424,205
Wood and Timber: Logwood ..	"	1,152	3,219	..	..	..	10,268	27,003	13,684	38,362	25,104	98,054

1934

27

1934										
Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.
		Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	
Total Exports (not including Parcels Post)	..	..	£ 1,699,162	..	907,548	..	326,553	..	272,008	£ 3,205,271
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	2,512	15	4,400,791	42,370	..	..	36,177	323	4,439,480
Coffee, Raw	"	286,072	22,891	6,741,315	142,769	..	22	104,553	2,409	7,132,563
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	12,533,463	1,289,714	2,667,790	288,556	796,897	79,365	66,756	7,447	15,974,906
Grapefruit	No.	14,071,418	67,567	2,549,335	10,266	..	..	115,809	537	16,736,562
Coconuts	"	604,700	1,448	5,994,180	14,041	30,401,437	80,774	144,330	483	37,144,647
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	21,154	69,466	..	..	352	1,354	2,010	7,436	23,516
Nuts for Expressing Oil:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copra	lbs.	..	..	187,136	4,950	147	1	..	..	147
Spices:	"	1,388,611	36,031	303,695	2,368	689,904	17,779	129,018	5,819	2,394,669
Ginger Dry	"	881,813	7,529	15,374	6,172	2,510,492	21,175	8,454,678	65,276	12,150,678
Pimento	"	296,850	54,896	44,733	366,147	59,114	52,358	88,460	22,377	459,798
Spices:	galls.	9,442	81,505	..	..	..	..	52	508	54,227
Rum	tons	100	250	..	..	1,600	3,615	10,328	28,272	12,028
Sugar: Unrefined	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber: Logwood	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE "B"

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	1935.									
		United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value. (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)
Total Exports (not including Parcels Post)	..	..	£ 2,070,366	..	£ 1,033,778	..	£ 327,349	..	£ 259,501	..	£ 3,691,494
Cocoa, Raw	lbs	4,480	43	5,002,859	46,374	..	..	71,436	694	5,078,775	47,111
Coffee, Raw	"	490,844	34,602	6,914,021	116,023	35,612	624	153,220	4,203	7,593,697	155,452
Fruits and Nuts—Bananas	stems	16,120,700	1,694,957	2,352,872	281,765	1,079,534	110,126	517,275	87,558	20,379,326	2,174,406
Grapefruit	"	6,593,488	38,279	1,861,250	7,666	..	..	261,893	1,225	8,716,631	47,170
Coconuts	No.	2,050,630	4,855	8,704,780	19,570	26,468,568	66,685	32,702	77	37,256,680	91,187
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	22,951	75,630	..	..	504	1,815	1,517	6,128	24,972	83,573
Nuts for Expressing Oil—											
Copra	lbs.	1,461,670	37,343	299,286	6,748	961,345	21,272	158,716	4,575	2,879,017	69,938
Ginger Dry	"	381,283	4,090	303,459	2,967	4,089,124	43,322	3,273,997	30,346	8,047,863	80,725
Pimento	"	294,460	69,829	24,266	10,970	48,141	42,728	99,372	26,471	406,259	140,964
Spirits—Rum	galls.	7,053	57,057	61,848	501,037	..	..	28	370	68,939	558,464
Sugar—Unrefined	"	26	75	..	..	3,086	10,410	12,365	32,501	10,076	42,962
Wood & Timber—Logwood	tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

88. The average rate of wages for labourers in Government employ is: Skilled or Unskilled 2/6 to 3/6 per day. Private employers pay skilled men from 3/6 to 4/8 per day and unskilled men from 2/- to 3/- per day. Women in private employ get from 1/6 to 1/8 per day. Factory workers receive a wage of from 20/- to 25/- per week for a week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of 9 hours each and shop assistants receive a wage of from 50/- to 70/- per week for a week of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of 8 hours each.

The only Railway operating in Jamaica is the Jamaica Government Railway and a schedule of the wages paid in the Departments is set out below:—

Head Offices—

Clerks	..	..	From 20/- to £5 10/- per week according to grade.
Learner Clerks	..	..	From 10/- to 20/- per week.

Way and Works Branch—

Permanent Way Superintendents	from £180 to £335 per annum
Draughtsmen	.. “ £2 10/- to £7 10/- per week
Learner Draughtsmen	.. “ 15/- to 25/- per week
Foremen	.. “ 45/- to 60/- per week
Junior Foremen	.. “ 30/- to 45/- per week
Learner Foremen	.. “ 20/- to 29/- per week
Carpenters	.. “ 6/- per day
Labourers	.. “ 2/6 to 3/6 per day
Gangers	.. “ 3/9 to 4/4 per day
Gate-men	.. “ 9/- to 10/- per week

Locomotive Branch—

Foremen	..	“	95/- to £5 15/- per week
Chargemen	..	“	60/- to 70/- per week
Machinists, Fitters, Blacksmiths			
Moulders, Boilermakers and			
Coppersmiths, etc.	..	“	32/- to 64/- per week
Engine Drivers	..	“	60/- to 80/6 per week
Firemen	..	“	37/- to 44/- per week
Carpenters including Saw Mill			
Machinists, Truck Fitters,			
Asst. Truck Fitters and			
Pattern Makers	..	“	30/- to 54/- per week
Painters	..	“	28/- to 34/- per week
Labourers (unskilled)	..	..	18/- per week
Labourers (skilled)	..	..	21/- per week
Greasers	..	“	30/- to 36/- per week
Watchmen	..	“	25/- to 33/- per week
Shedmen	..	“	4/- per day
			5/- per night
Apprentices	..	“	8/- to 24/- per week

Traffic Branch—

Train Controllers	..	from	90/- to 125/- per week
Station Masters	..	"	60/- to 110/- per week
Station Clerks	..	"	20/- to 35/- per week
Invoices and Booking Clerks	..	"	37/6 to 90/4 per week
Porters, Kingston	..	"	3/- per day
Porters, Outstations	..	"	1/6 to 2/9 per day
Shunters	..	"	20/- to 35/- per week
Guards	..	"	30/- to 60/- per week
Brakesmen	..	"	21/- to 30/- per week
Tranship Porters	..	"	21/- to 40/- per week
Wharfinger	..	"	105/- per week
Asst. Wharfinger	..	"	37/6 per week
Storemen	..	"	2/6 to 3/4 per day
Female Typists	..	"	35/- to 45/- per week

Overtime is allowed to the daily paid staff at the rate of time and a quarter for ordinary overtime and Public Holidays and time and a half for Sunday work.

Drivers and Firemen are given overtime on a specially settled basis.

Station Masters are paid overtime for Sundays and Public Holidays and so are the Assistant and Junior Train Controllers. Parcels Office Clerks and Booknig Clerk, Kingston, are paid an extra day's pay for Sunday work. Clerical workers do not get overtime pay.

89. The following is a list, giving costs, of the staple foodstuffs of the labouring class in Jamaica:—

Bread	...	8 ozs. for 2
Crackers	...	1d. for twenty
Peas and Beans	...	5d. to 6d. per quart
Yams	...	1½d. to 2½d. per lb.
Cocanuts	...	1d. each
Sweet Potatoes	...	1d. per lb.
Cocoas	...	1d. per lb.
Plantains	...	2d. each
Sugar, B.A.	...	2½d. per lb.
Flour	...	2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	2d. per lb.
Meal	...	1½d. per lb.
Codfish	...	5d. per lb.
Herrings	...	3d. per lb.
Shads	...	3d. per lb.
Mackerels	...	3½d. per lb.
Salmon	...	7½d. per lb.
Onions	...	3d. per lb.
Beef, w/s	...	7d. per lb.
Pork, w/s	...	9d. per lb.
Cocanut Oil	...	10½d. to 1/- per quart
Milk, Full Cream	...	4½d. to 6½d. per tin
Beef, Fresh	...	4½d. to 7½d. per lb.
Salt, Fine	...	1d. per lb.

90. During 1934 a 4lb. loaf of bread cost 1/7 1-5d. and a labourer's pay therefore, provided he worked for 6 days per week, was equal to 9 loaves in Government employ and from 9 to 13 loaves in private employ.

In Jamaica, however, a labourer does not normally consume as much bread as would a labourer in a colder climate. The normal diet of a Jamaica labourer consists of a small quantity of bread and a much larger quantity of yams or sweet potatoes.

91. The cost of living in Jamaica although it is lower by 6 points than for 1934 (being 130 as against 136), is still considerably above pre-war level. Taking 100 as the Index Figure for the years 1913 and 1914, the Index Figure for 1935 works out at an average of 130 made up as follows:

Foodstuffs—		
Local Products	138	
Imported Articles	115	126.5 (mean)
Clothing, etc. . .	..	131
Miscellaneous	..	133
		<hr/>
		391
		<hr/>
Average	..	130
		<hr/>

92. Furnished bungalows cost from £12 to £20 per month in the residential districts of Kingston and St. Andrew and unfurnished bungalows from £8 to £14 per month. In the country districts, unfurnished bungalows (when obtainable) cost from £6 to £12 per month. These prices are however considerably advanced for short lets during the Tourist Season.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

93. The total Department Expenditure on Education for the year 1934-35 was £218,601, an increase of £5,986 on the expenditure for 1933-34.

94. There are four classes of recognized Public Elementary Schools (a) Voluntary Denominational Schools, (b) Voluntary Undenominational Schools, whose only difference from Denominational Schools is that the Manager is not necessarily the owner's representative but is appointed to represent the interests of two or more amalgamated schools, (c) Trust Schools owned by the Ludford Trust and treated for most purposes as Government Schools, and (d) Schools administered by a School Board and known as Government Schools. In practice (a) and (b) are styled Voluntary Schools and (c) and (d) Government Schools. On 1st April, 1935, there were 148 schools administered by School Boards, 88 of which are owned by the Government while 60 receive a nominal rent. Compulsory attendance is limited to 14 compulsory areas.

95. The total enrolment for the whole Island is 147,914 with an average attendance of 56%, and the total cost of elementary education exclusive of establishment charges for 1934-35 amounted to £184,656.

96. There are in all 650 grant-aided elementary schools. There is also a large number of elementary private schools for which statistics are

not available. Three new Government Schools were opened during the year and one Infant School which had formerly been an Infant Department. Building grants to the value of £3,000 were made in 1935 for the repair of Denominational Schools and teachers' quarters. Many buildings remain, however, in a bad state of repair.

97. The Primary Schools employ about 1,750 teachers, excluding pupil teachers, nearly 60% of these are trained. There are four training colleges, one for men, three for women and a small training centre for Infant School Teachers.

98. The further education of Elementary School children is assisted from general revenue by Scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools for from two to five years. Nine special scholarships of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years in the first instance are awarded annually to children resident in parishes unprovided with Secondary Schools. In addition every grant-aided Secondary School is required to maintain free places for at least 20% of its numbers. The grant-aided and recognized Secondary Schools, twenty-three in number, are under the care of the Jamaica Schools Commission and grants are recommended in accordance with the Annual Reports submitted by the Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools.

99. Public Assistance for University and Collegiate Education is confined to the expenditure for Scholarships. Provision is made annually from Government funds for three Scholarships tenable at British Universities, one of which is for girls and one at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship a year is allocated to Jamaica.

100. The accepted External Examinations for the recognized Secondary Schools are those of the Cambridge Syndicate of Local Examinations held at 21 centres. At the last Examinations held (July and December, 1935) 587 candidates sat for the Junior Examination of whom 364 passed (62%), 348 for the School Certificate of whom 221 passed (63.5%) and 18 entered for and 15 passed (83%) the Higher School Certificate Examination in July.

101. In the Examinations of the University of London held in Jamaica during 1935, 46 candidates sat for the Matriculation Examination and 24 passed, including 7 in the First Division. For the Intermediate Arts there were 14 candidates, 9 of whom passed and 1 was referred in one subject. Two candidates sat for Intermediate Divinity and passed. One candidate sat for the Intermediate Examination in Laws and passed, and one in Science who failed. There were no candidates for Final Examinations during 1935.

102. Vocational training for Elementary School Boys is provided in Kingston at two manual training centres and similar training elsewhere at twelve Government Schools. Apart from some limited instruction in minor handicrafts the majority of the schools have no manual or domestic training.

103. Opportunities for further vocational training are afforded by Trade Scholarships, two Continuation Schools and the Government Technical School, Kingston. Recognized Evening Classes are held only at the Kingston Technical School where they have been reorganized and are shewing much improvement in numbers and efficiency. There are also unaided private Commercial Colleges which give day and evening instruction in literary and commercial subjects.

104. Trade Scholarships are awarded to Elementary School Boys who wish to be apprenticed to a trade or to enter the Government Farm School. Their value is £20 per annum which may be increased where

necessary by a maintenance grant of £20 per annum. They are tenable for a maximum period of five years, part of which is usually spent at the Technical School, Kingston.

105. The Carron Hall and Highgate Girls' Continuation Schools, St. Mary, receive Government Grants. Their curriculum includes Literary Subjects, Needlework, Housecraft and Hygiene. These Schools do excellent work especially from the point of view of character training. There is little doubt, however, that their work should be of a less literary and more practical nature. But there are few local teachers able to teach domestic subjects and fewer still to teach commercially profitable handicrafts. There is no Continuation School for boys outside Kingston.

106. The Kingston Technical School, with an enrolment of 261 day students provides training for girls and boys in Continuation, Commercial, Domestic Science and Technical Subjects. Examinations are held by external examining bodies such as the Royal Society of Arts and the City and Guilds of London Institute. Special courses for Training College students and elementary school teachers are also included. The continued large enrolment, 281 at present, in the evening classes is evidence of public recognition of their value.

107. The first steps were taken in 1935 towards the establishment of a Government Vocational School with a rural bias at Holmwood, Christiana.

108. There are nine certified Industrial Schools and Orphanages, and four Orphanages uncertified. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill, is maintained wholly from Government Funds and is under the supervision of the Director of Prisons. The remaining schools and orphanages are financed partly by the Parochial Boards, partly by the Government and partly by private funds. Admission to an Industrial School is in most cases by Magistrate's order. The Lyndale, Swift and Wortley Homes are primarily for East Indian children. Children may now be detained until 18 years of age in cases where it is shown to be desirable in the interest of the child or the community. The Industrial Schools are as a rule well conducted Institutions but in some instances lack funds to employ a sufficiently trained staff whether for the classroom or for trade instruction.

109. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill (Boys and Girls) is maintained by the Government under the charge of the Inspector of Government Industrial Schools. A Board of Visitors is appointed by the Governor, which arranges monthly visits of inspection and holds bi-monthly Board Meetings. The numbers on Roll on 31st December, 1935, were 309 boys and 2 girls.

110. The School is situated at Stony Hill, at an elevation of 1,360 feet above sea level, and yet is only 9 miles from Kingston. Apart from the difficulty of obtaining an adequate water supply the site is ideal for the purpose. The buildings though very old, are spacious, well ventilated and cool. The Girls' section was closed during 1936 and the buildings used for younger boys.

111. There is no provision (outside the Public Hospitals) for maintenance in the event of sickness or accident nor for old age outside the Poor Relief Law, nor is there insurance against unemployment. Grants were made in 1933-34 of £1,000 to the Child Welfare Association, £75 to the Boy Scouts' Association and £200 to the Salvation Army School for the Blind. With the exception of the last named Institution there is no provision in the Colony for the education of physically defective or mentally retarded children.

112. The Bureau of Health Education was established in 1926 to meet the demands from teachers, Sanitary Inspectors and citizens for information regarding personal hygiene and the spread and prevention of disease.

113. The main educational work of the Bureau consists in publishing "Jamaica Public Health." The bulletin is used in more than 250 schools of the island as a text in hygiene and would be adopted in other schools if more copies of the publication could be supplied.

114. Suitable literature is provided on the problems which are being dealt with by the Health Departments of the Island. Assistance is given health workers through the provision of moving picture projectors and films, magic lanterns and slides, and material for microscopical demonstrations. Also special leaflets and posters and placards designed for use in schools, at markets and other public places, to give information about the more common diseases are distributed.

115. Dental Clinics are in operation in nine parishes. It is only in the parishes of Portland, Trelawny, St. James, Clarendon and St. Catherine that the cost is now divided between the Government and the Parochial Boards. A Medical Officer for schools was appointed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation who maintained a systematic medical examination of school children during the year in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.

116. The Institute of Jamaica for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art—(with its Library of 35,684 books, 1,802 manuscripts and 743 maps and plans—being 26,513 books in the General Library and 8,571 in the West India Reference Library)—distributed 53,063 books amongst its members during 1935, in addition to which many members of the public, including visitors and tourists from England, Canada and the United States, consulted works in the General Library and the West India Reference Library. In the latter there were three professors, two authors and two students doing work on West Indian subjects.

117. Boxes of books were loaned to some of the Branch Libraries and Teachers' Library Association during the year. Some new sets are being prepared for loan to these Societies.

118. No Art Exhibitions were held during the year. Two Silver Musgrave Medals were awarded at the end of the year—one to Mr. Clifford Tyrell for his excellence as a cartoonist during 1935 and another to Mr. J. E. Clare McFarlane for his efforts in promoting local poetry and its appreciation throughout the Island.

119. Many parties of school children visited the Institute during the year.

120. The History Gallery has proved a great attraction not only to visitors from abroad, but also to intelligent visitors from the country parts interested in the history of the Island, acting as it does to illustrate the books in the West India Reference Library.

121. During the year the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, held its twenty-eighth Annual Examination of candidates in Pianoforte, Violin, Viola and Singing. There were 974 entries for the Practical and Theoretical Examinations. As a result of the examinations 845 certificates were awarded.

122. The Musical Society of Jamaica held one meeting during the year.

123. Under the Jamaica Boy Scouts' Association there are at present 147 Groups actively at work. These groups comprise 134 Scout Troops, 51 Wolf Cub Packs and 48 Rover Crews, numbering 334 Scouters, 2,037

Scouts, 71 Sea Scouts, 582 Cubs, 327 Rover Scouts, 59 Rover Sea Scouts—a total of 3,447. This shews an increased of 125 over 1934 when the total was 3,322.

124. His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, is Chief Scout of Jamaica

125. Under the Girl Guides Local Association there are now 114 Companies at work, including 18 Ranger, 76 Guide and 20 Brownie Companies.

126. The President is Lady Denham and Mrs. D. O. Kelly Lawson is Island Commissioner.

127. Cricket is played during the season all over the Island and at all Secondary Schools and at the majority of Elementary Schools. The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 and all the principal clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control. Senior and Junior Competitions are held throughout the Colony, and these conjoined with the visits paid by first class teams from the Mother Country and by West Indian teams to England and Australia have resulted in great strides being made in the game, both as regards keenness and actual play.

128. Association football is also keenly followed from October to February inclusive. The Competitions under the Jamaica Football Association number eight, including two for Secondary School boys, and the game has now achieved great popularity throughout the Island.

129. Lawn Tennis is played all the year round and is fostered by various Competitions under the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association which is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association of England.

130. As in the case of cricket the visits of well-known stars have done much to raise the standard of the game throughout the Island.

131. School Sports are held in connection with all Secondary and many Elementary Schools, and Inter-scholastic Competitions are arranged for annually.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTS.

132. The following Statement shows the volume of shipping during the past five years:—

1931 entered	1,438	vessels of	3,244,558	net tons.
1932	"	1,355	"	3,508,696 " "
1933	"	1,304	"	3,698,330 " "
1934	"	1,326	"	3,844,127 " "
1935	"	1,457	"	4,268,701 " "
1931 cleared	1,407	"	3,222,945	" "
1932	"	1,291	"	3,440,374 " "
1933	"	1,291	"	3,718,880 " "
1934	"	1,291	"	3,812,128 " "
1935	"	1,406	"	4,225,513 " "

133. The following regular Steamship Lines serve the Colony:—

British Register.—The Royal Mail Lines, Blue Funnel Line, Elders & Fyffes, Harrison Line, Pickford & Black, The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line Ltd., The Canadian National Steamship Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The James Nourse, Ltd., The Canadian Pacific R.R. Steamship Co., The Standard Fruit & Shipping Co., Shaw Saville

Albion, The Webster Steamship Line, (the last named Company is registered in Jamaica). Although Elders & Fyffes is a British registered Company, the firm is in fact controlled by the United Fruit Co., an American Corporation which owns the bulk of their capital.

U.S.A.—The United Fruit Co., The Standard Fruit & Shipping Co., The Colombian Steamship Co., Inc., The Aluminum Line, Gulf Pacific Line.

Dutch.—The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Holland American Line.

German.—The Horn Steamship Co., and the Hamburg America Line.

134. No ships were built in Jamaica during the year.

ROADS.

135. The Island possesses a good system of Macadam Roads which are divided into two classes:—

- (a) Main Roads of total length of 2,478 miles which are maintained out of General Revenue of the Colony.
- (b) Parochial Roads aggregating 4,409 miles of which 2,108 miles are suitable for light motor traffic and 2,301 miles are unsuitable, being cart or bridle roads. They are maintained by Parochial Boards out of their own funds.

136. During 1935, the Main Roads were maintained at an average cost of £101 per mile. Many miles of these roads were originally constructed of limestone surfacing without any proper foundation, and are therefore suitable only for light wheeled traffic. This type of construction is inadequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of modern motor traffic. Legislation prohibiting importation and use without special permission, of motor vehicles weighing more than two and a half tons unladen has been enacted. The existing roads are gradually being improved so as to enable them to carry such motor traffic. Up to the end of the year under review the mileage of asphalt treated roads amounted to 208 miles 40 chains.

137. The programme of road construction works authorised under Loan Laws, 17 and 18 of 1933, respectively, has been completed. These roads will be of benefit to the Colony and especially to those areas which were in need of better road facilities. In addition to these Loan Works several weak bridges were reconstructed during the year.

138. Heavy flood rainfall during September and October, 1935, caused considerable damage to roads and contingent works especially in the Eastern end of the Island. All roads were, however, opened to traffic with little delay, and works of restoration have been carried out and will be completed before the 31st March, 1936.

139. The Loan Law, 22 of 1935, passed towards the close of the year, includes many items of road work which will make for better road facilities and open up fertile areas for agricultural development. A beginning has been made on a large programme for asphaltting main arterial roads which will be a great improvement and will effect a saving in the cost of Road Maintenance. After the period necessary for the carrying out of Surveys, the preparation of plans and estimates, a start has been made on certain items of work in Portland, St. Mary, Manchester and St. Catherine, principally with the object of affording some relief to the unemployed in those parishes. The preliminary investigation into other road works included in the first instalment of £500,000 of the Loan are in hand and actual work will commence shortly.

140. The mean rainfall for the Island was 71.13 inches or 2.74 inches below the 60-year average. The mean number of rainy days was 119, the average being 122.

CANALS.

141. There are no navigable Canals in the Island.

MOTOR OMNIBUS TRANSPORT.

142. The Motor Omnibus services in the Island continue to play their part in the economic development of the communities served. In Kingston and lower St. Andrew, fifty-seven Omnibuses ply for hire on thirteen Routes, totalling fifty-six miles.

143. There has been an increase in the number of Omnibuses operating in the country districts during the present year. At present there are eighty-four Omnibuses covering several hundred miles of roads.

144. The Report from the Commission appointed to enquire into the subject of Road and Rail transport and the co-ordination of these services is now under consideration.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

145. The Jamaica Government Railway (main and branch lines) 210½ miles in length. It traverses the Island by two main lines:—

(a) Kingston to Montego Bay—112¾ miles.

(b) Spanish Town (11¾ miles from Kingston) to Port Antonio 63¼ miles.

There are branch lines as follows:—

(1) From May Pen Junction (32½ miles from Kingston) to Frankfield—23 miles.

(2) From Bog Walk (20½ miles from Kingston on the Port Antonio Line) to Ewarton—8½ miles.

(3) From Linstead (3½ miles from Bog Walk on the Ewarton Branch Line) to New Works—3 miles. No passenger trains are run over this Branch.

146. The main lines run across high mountains which form the backbone of the Island, to the north coast Port Antonio being north-east; and Montego Bay north-west of Kingston. The Frankfield and Ewarton lines traverse rich agricultural districts near the centre of the Island. The gauge is 4' 8½". The maximum gradients are 1 in 30, and the maximum curves 5 chains. The highest point of the Railway is Greenvale on the Montego Bay Line, 1,705 feet above sea level. The highest point on the Port Antonio Line is between Richmond and Troja at 31 miles—905 feet.

147. The Revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1935, was £288,811 5s. 4d., and the expenditure £270,506 18s. 8d. There is no depreciation fund, but provision is made in the Annual Estimates for Renewals, Depreciation and Betterment. The total weight of goods carried during the year under review, was 292,573 tons, as compared with 282,602 tons for the year 1934; the number of passengers carried in 1935, was 443,969 as compared with 509,904 in 1934.

148. The management of the Railway is assisted by an Advisory Board of nine members, consisting of the Director and eight others, chiefly local business men, who advise the Government on matters of policy.

149. Since 1925, the work of relaying old 60lb. rails with 80lb. rails has been proceeding. 133 miles of 60lb. rails were in existence. In 1925, 5 miles were relaid, in 1926, 5 miles. In 1927, the sum of £200,000 was voted so that the relaying could be carried out more ex-

peditionously, and under Law 20 of 1930, a further sum of £32,500 was voted. From 1927 to the end of 1935 the total mileage which has been changed from 60 lb. to 80 lb. rails is 102 miles.

150. *Passenger Traffic*.—The passenger traffic during this period shows a decrease due to road motor competition and the spending power of the Public being affected by storms in September and October, 1935.

151. *General Merchandise Traffic*.—Under this head there has been a decrease in tonnage and in revenue due to keen competition by motor trucks.

152. *Banana Traffic*.—There has been an increase in tonnage of 28,433 tons and an increase in receipts of £18,214 during the period under review. This traffic suffered a severe set-back on account of storms in September and October, 1935, but for this a very substantial increase was anticipated over the output of 1934.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

153 (a) *Inland*.—There are 294 Post Offices in the Island. These are connected by 1,638 miles of postal routes. Of these, 536 are served by combined mail-and-passenger motor vans operated by Contractors, 886 by foot-couriers and animal-drawn vehicles operated by the Public Works Department, 210 by Jamaica Government Railways, and 6 miles by sea route.

There is a daily exchange of mails between the capital and all Post Offices.

154 (b) *Overseas*.—1. Mail communication is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co. and Colombian Line, with United States, Central America, and Cuba; Elders & Fyffes, with Great Britain; Canadian National Steamships, with Canada; Central America and Bahamas; Aluminum Line, with West India Islands; Standard Fruit & Shipping Co., with Central America; and Jamaica Banana Co., with Continental Europe.

2. Air communication is maintained by Pan American Airways and affiliated lines as per schedule below:

Southbound: A mail-carrying air plane flies from Miami, U.S.A., (via Havana, Cuba) every Tuesday and Friday at 8.15 a.m., arrives at Kingston on the same days at 5.30 p.m. and flies to Cristobal (via Barranquilla, Colombia,) on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6.30 a.m., arriving on the same days at 5.00 p.m.

Northbound: A plane flies from Cristobal (via Barranquilla) every Wednesday and Saturday at 6.30 a.m., arrives at Kingston on the same days at 5.30 p.m., and flies to Miami (via Havana) on Thursdays and Sundays at 8.00 a.m., arriving on the same days at 5.15 p.m.

East and Westbound.—A plane flies from Kingston every Wednesday at 9.00 a.m. for Port-au-Prince, Haiti and Santo Domingo City, Republic of Dominicana, arriving at latter place at 11.15 a.m., on Friday. Return plane flies from Santo Domingo City to Port-au-Prince at 1 p.m. on Friday and arrives at Kingston at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday.

155. The Government Postal and Telegraph System was inaugurated in 1879 with a complement of 47 offices. At the close of the calendar year 1935, there were 1,858 miles of Telegraph and Telephone lines, with 60 Telegraph and 145 Telephone offices. Seven telephone offices were opened during the year.

156. The charge for telegrams is 9d. for the first twelve words and a half-penny for each additional word. Press Telegrams are granted a special rate of approximately half the above charges. An all-night and holiday telegram service is provided on payment of graduated fees. An optional service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year greetings inaugurated in 1934, was continued in 1935. The charge was sixpence for the first twelve words and a half-penny for each additional word; 3,460 such messages were sent.

157. The Railway Telegraphic Service in connection with which there are 44 offices, assists in placing telegraphic communication within the reach of all. These offices work in collaboration with the Postal and Telegraph System but are controlled by the Management of the Railway.

158. In 1934, 326,634 telegrams were despatched and the revenue amounted to £17,594 4s. 8d. In 1935, 382,122 and £18,616 19s. 6½d. respectively.

159. *Submarine Cables*: Direct circuits are now operated from Kingston by the Direct West India Cable Company's system to Turks Island, Bermuda, Barbados and Halifax, N.S. At Halifax semi-automatic re-transmission is provided to Montreal and London, providing a virtually direct circuit to both places.

The West India & Panama System provides direct circuits to Santiago, Cuba, Havana, Cuba, and New York City; also to San Juan and Ponce, Porto Rico.

The rates generally have remained unaltered but, through the Direct West India Cable Company's association with Cable and Wireless Ltd., there has been a marked increase in facilities through their co-operation and the vast network of Cable and Wireless Systems under their control.

160. *Wireless*: During 1935 many developments have taken place in Wireless Service in Jamaica. A new station was built at Half-way Tree to accommodate the Radio Telephone Receiver and Terminal Equipment. The receivers for all Services are now located at the Half-way Tree Station and the transmitters at Stony Hill. It is expected that the service will be opened to the public on March 1, 1936.

161. *Ship Shore Service*: Continuous watch is maintained for ships and traffic is exchanged on medium and short waves, the latter at schedule times to accommodate vessels similarly fitted; providing a means of communication up to distances of 2,000 miles or more.

Kingston Station has been abandoned and the masts removed. The hours of service were extended from 16 hours per day to "continuous watch."

162. *Point to Point Service*: The object of this Service is to provide direct outlets for places not served by Cable. These points served are Nassau, Bahamas; Belize, British Honduras and Cayman Islands.

163. *Radio Telephony*: During 1935 the installation of the necessary equipment was begun to provide Jamaica with a Radio Telephone link with the outside world connecting with the telephone system of the Jamaica Telephone Company.

164. Numerous Wireless receiving sets have been established (under Government License) throughout the Island by persons desirous of receiving programmes broadcast by the British, American and other broadcasting Stations. No broadcasting Station exist in the Island. Approximately 4,000 broadcast receiving licenses have been issued up to date and 29 experimental transmitting licenses are in existence.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

165. The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica are Barclays Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank). The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

166. The value of the local notes of each Bank outstanding at 31st December, 1935, was as follows:—

Barclays Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank)	...	£88,661
Bank of Nova Scotia	...	£125,227
Royal Bank of Canada	...	£42,002
Canadian Bank of Commerce		£14,773

167. The Banks all have their principal offices for the Island in Kingston.

Barclays Bank has branches at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar and St. Ann's Bay.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has branches at Black River, Christiana, Browns Town, Mandeville, May Pen, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-mar and Spanish Town.

The Royal Bank of Canada has one branch at Montego Bay.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has no branches.

168. The following are legal tender in Jamaica:—

British Gold and Silver Coins, local nickel coins, local currency notes, the U.S.A., Gold eagle and its sub-multiples. Gold doubloons and the sub-divisions of the doubloons, U.S.A., silver and notes are not legal tender but are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks.

Accounts are kept in sterling.

169. Local Currency Notes which are legal tender under Section 5 of Law 27 of 1904, were in circulation on the 31st December, 1935, to the extent of £88,278 17s. 6d., in the following denominations:—

2/6 Notes	5/- Notes	10/- Notes	Total.
£112 17s. 6d.	£38,552 0s. 0d.	£49,614 0s. 0d.	£88,278 17s. 6d.

The 2/6d. Notes are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

170. Jamaica has its own nickel coinage of 1d., ½d., and ¼d. denominations.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

171. In addition to the construction of New Roads and Bridges an account of which appears under Chapter X. the principal activities of the year were:—

- (1) Enlargement of Government Printing Office.
- (2) Fire-proofing Record Office, Spanish Town.
- (3) Re-roofing General Penitentiary, 1st Instalment.
- (4) Water Supplies Police Stations.

- (5) New Ward and certain improvements to Lunatic Asylum.
- (6) Operating Theatre, Public General Hospital, Linstead.
- (7) Special Repairs to Milk River Baths.
- (8) Protective Works Rio Cobre Irrigation Dam.

172. In addition, the following works authorised under the Public and Municipal Works Loan Law 17 of 1933, were completed. The Building Programme from date of commencement to 31st December, 1935, comprised the construction of:—

- 12 New Post Offices.
- 12 New Schools.
- 7 Teachers' Cottages.
- 5 Police Stations.

Extensive additions were also made to the following:—

- Public General Hospitals, Black River, Kingston and Falmouth.
- Kingston Maternity Hospital and Nurses' Home.

The work of improving the entrance to the Falmouth Harbour is still in progress.

173. The Public Works Department is established for the performance of the duties imposed by Law, or by order of the Governor upon the Director of Public Works, which include the following:—

- (a) The making, repairing, deviating, maintaining and managing of all Main Roads—Law 33 of 1931.
- (b) The erection and maintenance of all Public Buildings—Law 16 of 1868.
- (c) The care and management of all Lighthouses—Law 8 of 1900.
- (d) The laying out, construction and maintenance of all Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Law 1 of 1879.
- (e) The management and control of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works—Law 27 of 1872.
- (f) The management and control of the Spanish Town Water Works—Law 16 of 1877. And the construction, enlargement, improvement, repair, management and control of any other Water Works, at the request of a Parochial Board and authorised by the Governor—Laws 28 of 1889 and 19 of 1900.
- (g) The carrying out of all undertakings, the funds of which are provided by General Revenue or by Loans, and the design and carrying out of all important works, the funds for which are provided by Parochial Revenue or by Loans or Grants to Parochial Boards.
- (h) The Director of Public Works is the Chief Adviser of the Government in regard to all matters involving structural work of any kind or the use of machinery and is charged with the preparation of studies, designs, specifications and estimates for all such undertakings and for the construction of the works when authorised.
- (i) The Director of Public Works has statutory powers under the Electric Lighting Law, The Telephone Law, The Tramways Law and the Motor Vehicle Law. He is the Tribunal of Appeal under the Kingston Building Law, (24 of 1907) and is Ex-Officio a Trustee of the Titchfield Property, a member of the Board of Management of the Milk River Baths (Law 30 of 1927) and Chairman of the Board of Transport (Law 30 of 1929).

CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

174. The Courts of the Island are as follows:—

1. The Supreme Court.
2. The Resident Magistrate's Court.
3. The Petty Sessions Court.
4. The Coroner's Court.

The Supreme Court consists of the following:—

The Supreme Court with jurisdiction in civil matters over £100
The Circuit Court with jurisdiction in indictable offences beyond the jurisdiction of Resident Magistrates. Appeals from Petty Sessions are also heard by the Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Court of Appeal which hears appeals from the Supreme Court (civil and criminal) the Resident Magistrate's Court (civil and criminal) also appeals from the Cayman Islands in civil and criminal matters and from the Turks and Caicos Islands in criminal matters only.

175. There are four Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, a Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of Appeal and two Puisne Judges.

176. The Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters—

(a) In civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed £100.

(b) In criminal matters as set out in Section 270 of Law 39 of 1927

There is also a summary jurisdiction given to Resident Magistrates by statute.

The Petty Sessions Court is generally presided over by Justices of the Peace or by the Resident Magistrate of the parish who has the jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace. The Court deals with minor offences.

There are fifteen Resident Magistrates in the Island, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston.

The Coroner's Court is presided over by the Resident Magistrate of the parish with a jury.

177. In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force, dating from 1834, and a Law was passed (No. 8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. In 1935 this Law was repealed and the Jamaica Constabulary Force Consolidating and Amendment Law 1935, was passed. Under this latter Law the Governor is empowered to appoint Officers, Staff Sergeants Major and Sergeants Major and the Inspector General is authorised to appoint persons as Sub-Officers below that rank and as Constables. The present Authorised Strength of the Force is 23 Officers and 1,098 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a Certificate of Character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than 5 feet 8 inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 19 or more than 30 years of age and unmarried; and be able to read without hesitation any printed or written document, and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (six months on probation) and is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. Members of the Force are trained on semi-military lines and perform the duties pertaining to the Office of Constables. There are separate Detective and Water Police Branches recruited from the Regular Force. There is also a District

Constabulary Force for the purpose of connecting the main Police system with the remote parts of the Island. The members are drawn from the better class small settlers and act as auxiliaries to the regular Police Force.

PRISONS.

178. *General Penitentiary*.—This is for convicted male prisoners with sentences exceeding six months and European prisoners. There is separate cell accommodation for 645 prisoners; a further 150 can be housed in association by using the Chapel and 32 in Hospital Wards.

179. *St Catherine District Prison, Spanish Town*.—For male prisoners awaiting trial, debtors, prisoners under sentence of death and convicted male prisoners with sentences not exceeding six months.

There is separate cell accommodation for 512, association rooms including the Chapel for 306 and Hospital Wards for 40.

180. *Juvenile Adult Prison, Spanish Town*.—For selected male prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21. Maximum accommodation for 66.

181. *Females' Prison, Kingston*.—For all women prisoners. Separate cell accommodation for 198; Hospital Wards for 15.

182. In the adult prisons, first offenders are located and work apart from the more hardened criminals.

183. At the juvenile adult prison, special rules and conditions prevail which include progressive grades, each grade having its special privileges. There is physical drill daily and among other privileges which may be earned are games and meals in association. Any boy proving to be a bad influence is reverted to a Juvenile party of the Adult prison. Any young prisoners not selected for the juvenile adult prison are located and work apart from adults in the ordinary prisons. Suitable boys are taught the citrus industry by members of the Department of Agriculture and many have in consequence, been placed in good jobs.

184. In the Females' Prison satisfactory classification is not possible as there are only three forms of labour, i.e., washing (mostly for the Public Hospital), ironing and a small amount of sewing. This is particularly unfortunate because so many young girls of 14 to 18 are sent to prison with short sentences, often on a first conviction. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good.

185. From statistics given below it will be seen that there was a further reduction in the average daily population during 1935, although it is regretted that the muster towards the end of that period showed an increase, which it is hoped will be only temporary.

Brief Statistics.

186. Average daily population	1934.	1935.
General Penitentiary ...	605	572
St. Catherine District Prison	526	501
Juvenile Adult Prison ...	35	36
Female Prison ...	57	52
	<hr/> 1,223	<hr/> 1,161

1931—1,133; 1932—1,201; 1933—1,301.

Number in custody	31st Dec., 1934.	31st Dec., 1935
General Penitentiary	<hr/> 583	<hr/> 658
St. Catherine District Prison	532	545
	<hr/> 1,115	<hr/> 1,203

1931—1,179; 1932—1,363; 1933—1,460.

		1934.	1935.
Expenditure	...	£42,802 14 2	£41,132 8 11
Revenue	...	9,798 9 6	9,291 14 0
Cost of Prisons	...	£33,004 4 8	£31,840 14 11

		1934.	1935.
Value of Prison Manufactures used in Prisons	...	£2,910 16 0	£3,141 1 0

187. The efforts to persuade ex-prisoners to return to rural districts have been continued and many instances are known of men, who, as Kingstonians were continually in and out of prison, having settled down to work as agricultural and general labourers and having in consequence stayed out of prison for satisfactory periods, and show every sign of remaining out. Particulars of a few such cases are:—

- P. S. 50. From Sept. 1900 to April 1924 had 15 convictions which included a sentence of 5 years P. S. In January 1925 convicted of shopbreaking and larceny and sentenced to 7 years P. S. Released May 1930, sent to the country and has not been convicted since. Rents and works an acre of land and works for neighbouring estates.
- P. S. 233. From 1911-1928 had 23 convictions, including a sentence of 4 years P. S. In 1929 was sentenced to 7 years P. S. for wounding. Discharged February, 1935, and has not been heard of since.
- C. 2660. 1907-1930, had 9 convictions which included sentences of 7 and 4 years. Last discharged January 1933 and found work with Public Works department, and is reported doing well.
- C. 1712. 1918-1929, had 9 convictions. Was discharged May, 1930 and found work in the country. When last heard of was doing well and had not been back to prison.

Similarly, many ex-habitual-criminals who have left prison equipped with trade knowledge appear to have reformed. For example—

- C. 95—1917-1933, had 16 convictions. Was taught mattress making and upholstery. Discharged May, 1934, and has had a hard struggle to live ever since, but is determined to keep out of prison and keeps in close touch with Salvation Army.
- C. 366—1917-1934, had thirteen convictions. Was taught tailoring. Discharged February, 1935, and first instalment paid for a sewing machine. Has done well and paid for his machine.
- P. S. 22 1909-1929, had 11 convictions, the final one being for counterfeit coins for which his sentence was 7 years P.S. Was a shoemaker and was raised to a first class tradesman. Discharged December, 1934, and given £3 to start a business. Is doing very well.
- P.S. 292—1923-1931, had 10 convictions. Last sentence 5 years P.S. Discharged March, 1935, and given 30/- to start tailoring at which he had become proficient. Went to the country and is doing well and trying to save money to return to relatives at Cristobal.

P.S. 96—1922-26, had 4 convictions. Last sentence 10 years P.S. for manslaughter. Discharged January, 1934, and given 45/- for tools, stock, etc., to start small butcher's business in country. Has not been heard of since.

188. Those who know the difficulty of re-adjusting criminals, particularly when industrial and labour conditions are adverse, will appreciate the satisfaction that the cases mentioned and the many others equally worthy of mention, give to members of this Department, the Chaplains, and Major Austin of the Salvation Army who have pulled together as a team each bringing different influences into action to attain this result.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

189. Thirty-one Laws were passed during the year 1935. The following is a brief summary of those which may be considered of interest:—

Law 3 of 1935.—"A Law to provide that a Woman who wilfully causes the Death of her newly-born child may under certain conditions be convicted of Infanticide." The Law provides that though a woman by a wilful act or omission causes the death of her newly-born child yet if at the time of the act or omission she had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth and by reason thereof the balance of her mind was then disturbed, a jury may return a verdict of infanticide instead of murder. In such case she can be dealt with and punished as if she had been guilty of the manslaughter of her child.

The Law preserves the right of the jury to return, as the evidence may warrant, other verdicts, namely, manslaughter, guilty but insane, or concealment of birth. The jury, if satisfied that the accused is guilty of an offence under section 1 of The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Law, 1896, may find her guilty of such offence.

Law 4 of 1935.—"A Law to Prohibit the Passing of the Sentence of Death upon expectant Mothers and for other purposes connected therewith." The Law gives power to the Court to pass a sentence of penal servitude for life instead of a sentence of death on a woman found guilty of an offence punishable with death who at the time of her conviction is pregnant. The Law also makes provision as to how the question of the woman's pregnancy shall be determined.

Law 15 of 1935.—"A Law to Safeguard Local Industries and Trades." The Law prohibits, except under License to be granted by the Governor:—

- (1) the manufacture for sale, the erection of factories for the manufacture for sale, of the articles mentioned in the first schedule or such other articles as may be added from time to time, to the first schedule by order of the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State and
- (2) the carrying on of any such trade as may be specified by order by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Application for the License to be made to the Governor who

may grant the License or subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, refuse the License on the ground that to grant it would be prejudicial to the public interest. The Governor's decision to grant or refuse a License is to be final and conclusive.

All Licenses granted under any other Laws are rendered in-operative by Section 6 of this Law, provision being made in the proviso to the Section for refund of License Duties of Licenses rendered in-operative. The effect of the Section is to render necessary applications for Licenses under this Law in all cases by persons who desire to manufacture for sale any article or to conduct any trade controlled by this Law.

Law 16 of 1935.—"A Law to impose a duty on passengers transported to Jamaica by ship or aircraft." The Law imposes a tax or duty on persons arriving at Jamaica in order to provide funds for the better advertising of Jamaica, and for other purposes connected with the tourist trade of the Island. The duty is fixed at ten shillings for those visitors who remain in the Island beyond seventy-two hours, and at four shillings for those visitors whose stay is shorter.

The personnel of the transporting ship or aircraft, deck passengers, persons born in the Colony, persons resident in the Colony throughout six months preceding their departure therefrom, persons under twelve years of age, persons travelling on behalf of Imperial or of any Colonial or Dominion Government and the passengers referred to in Section 8 of the Law, are excepted from the charge.

Obligation to pay the duty is imposed on the Transporting Company as defined and such Companies are required to make a return and to pay the duty to the Collector General.

Law 26 of 1935.—"A Law relating to the Registration of Clubs." The Law provides for registration of Clubs. Application therefor is to be made by the Secretary of the Club to the Resident Magistrate for the parish in which the Club is situate for an order directed to the Clerk of the Courts to enter the Club on the Register. Registration of a Club does not constitute the Club premises Licensed premises or authorise the sale of intoxicating liquor which would be otherwise illegal. A fee of ten shillings is payable to the Treasurer in respect of each application for registration. Notice of the application is to be given to the Inspector of Police for the parish and the Inspector of Police may object to the making of any order for the registration of the Club.

Law 31 of 1935.—"A Law for Affording Assistance to Owners of Land in Establishing Citrus Orchards." The Law gives effect to the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for developing the Citrus Industry in Jamaica which was approved by Resolution by The Legislative Council on the 28th day of May, 1935.

The Law provides for the establishment of a Citrus Development Loan Board and for advances to that Board by the Treasurer, out of General Revenue, of such sums as may be required from time to time by the Board not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of £7,200, and for loans by the Board out of moneys so advanced to persons engaged in establishing Citrus Orchards.

Repayment of loans is to be secured by the deed set forth in the schedule which when executed is to be deemed to have been made under the provisions of Law 6 of 1887 as amended by Law 48 of 1903.

CHAPTER XV.

FINANCE.

189. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony during the past five years:—

REVENUE.

1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
2,197,572	2,085,793	2,169,307	2,037,319	2,260,352

EXPENDITURE.

1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
2,322,613	2,135,736	2,081,635	2,186,056	2,255,502

The total Expenditure during the year ended the 31st March, 1935 was £4,850 less than the total Revenue.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1935, under the various heads:—

Head of Revenue.	Amount.	Head Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
I. Customs	866,247	Charges of Debt	185,582
II. Harbour and Light Dues	7,013	Pensions	59,504
III. Licenses, Excise, etc.		Pensions—Widows and Orphans	13,749
(a) Licenses	31,404	The Governor and Staff	5,538
(b) Excise, etc.	202,748	Privy Council	46
(c) Income Tax	50,416	Legislative Council	2,579
(d) Land and House Tax	73,671	Colonial Secretariat	7,780
(e) Fines, etc.	12,460	Lands Department	14,121
IV. Fees of Office, etc.		Audit Department	5,923
(a) Fees of Office	20,879	Public Treasury	5,512
(b) Stamp Duties	62,143	Currency Commissioners	1,254
(c) Reimbursements-in-aid		Government Savings Bank	9,383
(d) Irrigation Receipts	12,982	Immigration Department	8
(1) Medical	5,723	Collector General's Department	67,494
(2) Prisons, etc.	9,074	Post Office	81,188
(3) Debt Charges	104,846	Supreme Court	7,021
(4) Miscellaneous	25,209	Law Officers	3,534
V. Post Office	78,075	Kingston Court	1,855
VI. Rents	2,531	Resident Magistrates' Courts	32,949
VII. Interest	2,762	Administrator General's Office	7,175
VIII. Miscellaneous Receipts	14,812	Medical—General	
IX. Surplus on Sinking Fund for 3% Loan under Law of 1885	1,708	Administration	47,725
IX. Land Sales	3,293	Medical—Hospitals and Lepers' Home	61,427
X. Colonial Development		.. Lunatic Asylum	29,742
Total	£1,587,996	Constabulary	152,508
		Prisons	27,533
		Industrial	4,776
		Education	170,134
		Harbours and Pilotage	3,812
		Marine Board	742
		Imperial Forces Allowances	4,623
		Local Forces	6,069
		Registrar General and Island Record Office	6,599
		Registration of Titles Office	2,618
		Government Printing Office	15,727
		Board of Supervision	277
		Department of Science and Agriculture	36,088
		Agricultural Loan Societies Board	1,233
		Subventions	39,048
		Miscellaneous	65,383
		Railway	50,283
		Public Works Department	46,266
		Public Works Annually Recurrent	220,775
		Public Works Extraordinary	51,517
		Colonial Development Fund	1,026
		Total	£1,558,409

189. The Assets and Liabilities at the 31st March, 1935 were £962,280 and £896,090, respectively. The year therefore closed with a surplus of £66,190. The following statement shows how the Assets of the Colony at the 31st March, 1935, were held:—

Loans:—

	£	s.	d.
To Agricultural Loan Societies Board ...	17,809	18	11
From Parochial Water Supplies Fund, Law 25/1928	12,019	1	6
Banana Industry Aid Board, Law 15/1932, Advance	32,200	0	0
Banana Industry Aid Board, Law 25/1933, Advance	29,700	0	0
Hurricane Loan, 1933 ...	6,701	10	8

Advances:—

Land Settlement ...	33,712	5	3
On account of Loans to be raised ...	76,265	6	8
To Parochial Boards ...	12,774	0	0
Stores ...	99,059	4	3
General ...	50,377	6	3½

Appropriated Funds Invested:—

Redemption Funds for loans guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony ...	86,101	13	9
Deposits for Investment ...	162,133	18	7
Trust Funds ...	36,742	16	5
Miscellaneous Funds, (Earthquake Loan Board, Surplus Funds) ...	30,906	14	3
Insurance Fund ...	162,273	16	2
Interest on Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 15/1932	3,118	16	10
Interest on Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 25/1933	867	4	3
Collector General for Customs Revenue	166	16	7
Director Jamaica Railway ...	8,456	13	11
Emigration Agent, India ...	188	1	5
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Funds ...	47	10	9
Imprests ...	55,681	11	1
Remittances in Transit ...	49	18	11
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York ...	1,671	13	4
Treasurer ...	43,253	11	1½
	£962,279	11	0½

The Colony's Insurance Fund, which forms part of the Assets and is specially ear-marked against earthquake, hurricane, or calamity of a like nature, amounted to £162,756 at the 31st March, 1935.

190. The amount of the Public Debt chargeable on General Revenue outstanding at the 31st March, 1935, was £3,835,637. The accumulated Sinking Funds for the redemption of the Debt amounted to £668,133.

If the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds be deducted from the Public Debt, the difference—£3,167,504—exceeds by £1,084,578 the estimated Revenue for the financial year 1935-36.

For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to append a tabulated statement of the incidence of the Public Debts of Great Britain and Jamaica in 1935:—

	Population.	National Debt.	Per Capita.
Great Britain	45,000,000	7,922,124,093	176.04
		Public Debt.	
Jamaica	1,110,000	3,835,637	3.46

If the accumulation standing to the credit of the Jamaica Sinking Funds on the 31st March, 1935, viz., £668,133, be deducted from the Public Debt at that date, the amount per capita would be £2 17s. 0d.

TAXATION.

191. A description of the main heads of Taxation and the yield of each, in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1935, are given hereunder:—

			£	s.	d.
i. Customs—					
Import Duties	...	...	991,132	3	10
Export Duties	...	...	398	17	2
Package Tax	...	...	75,280	15	1
ii. Harbour and Light Dues—					
Harbour Fees	...	...	2,839	18	6
Light Dues	...	...	6,054	9	5
iii. Licenses					
Excise	...	...	41,100	6	9
Income Tax	...	...	248,802	16	10
Property Tax	...	...	59,863	7	10
Fines in Petty Sessions	...	...	79,804	11	0
Surcharges	...	...	9,576	5	0
Stamp Duties	...	...	3,707	8	2
			82,157	16	2

192. *Customs Tariff.*—The general ad valorem duty is 20% and the preferential rate to the British Empire is 15% with slight variations in the duties on certain classes of goods, in addition to specific duties on articles falling chiefly under the headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco.

There is also a Free List consisting chiefly of goods for Government and Parochial Boards, Coal, Manures, Fertilisers, Insecticides, etc. and Agricultural Implements.

193. *Excise Duties.*—The principal Excise duties were on Cigars from 6d. to 2/- per 100 according to their value, and Rum 8/- per proof gallon.

Stamp Duties.—

Estate Duty is chargeable on the value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted in Section 1 of Law 15 of 1929, varying from 3% to 20%.

Legacy Duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1% to 10%, according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator.

Succession Duty varies from 1% to 10%, according to the relationship to the predecessor.

In addition to these are various Stamp Duties on Agreements, Bills of Exchange, Conveyances, Leases, etc.

194. There is no Hut Tax or Poll Tax collected in the Colony.

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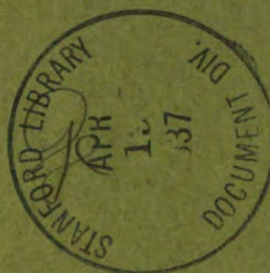
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5,342
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1937

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THE STATE COUNCIL—ILLUMINATED.

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Annual General Report for 1935 on the Economic, Social, and General Conditions of the Island.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Two notable things happened this year in connection with Ceylon. Firstly, Ceylon House was opened in London and Dr. Paul E. Pieris, a retired officer of the Civil Service and a D. Litt., who had written a number of books on Ceylon, was appointed the first Trade Commissioner (page 7). The Ceylon House took refuge in a wing of Australia House, Aldwych, and the ceremonial opening—the “birth-day party” of July 15, 1935, was attended by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, for a brief season Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, Governor of Ceylon, then on leave, both of whom addressed the guests numbering nearly 600 who were present. Mr. MacDonald responded to the opening speech of Dr. Pieris in terms which showed more than a superficial knowledge of Ceylon and made references to the demonstrations of loyalty—“wonderful, spontaneous, tumultuous”—which he personally witnessed on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Gloucester who brought back with him in September, 1934, the ancient throne and crown of the Kings of Kandy. Mr. MacDonald commended this effort to promote closer trade relationships and mutual understanding between Great Britain and Ceylon. He referred humorously to the contrast between the evidences of modern civilization exemplified in the uses of electricity and water power, and the survival of the rickshaw as a means of travelling about town, and the “ox-drawn covered carts or wagons which meander through the towns and through the countryside”, carrying bales of merchandise (pages 14 and 19). To use his own words, “no one who knows Ceylon can do anything but wish this venture well, because . . . once you have set your eye or foot on that glorious Island, you have fallen for ever under its enchantment”. He confessed to having carried away a memory crowded with “fascinating pictures”. One of those pictures he saw on his way to Kandy—the sight of elephants having their bath, an “intimate toilet” which was a source of much pleasure (page 26). Kandy is in fact a place where one may linger and enjoy the spell of its old-world associations. Everything within reach of the Lake seeks to be mirrored in its beauty. But always the ancient Maligawa holds first place (page 31). The picture showing the lake and temple, though essentially oriental, captures the imagination, and awakes magic akin to that of the Italian lakes.

The oriental effect is heightened by sights such as the hawker and the haggling of the market place by day, and that of the Perahera, the procession held yearly in honour of the ceremony of the Sacred Tooth, by night (pages 36, 43, and 50). Like the distinguished visitor we are conscious as we move through the country roads of the “flashes of brilliant colour, the fresh green of the coconut plantations and paddy fields—emerald terraces—and the green of the forests covering the hills (page 58). Sights and sounds all invade the senses with a gentle and caressing charm. Nature is happy and joyous and the dance of the Kandyan

dancer reflects that jubilation (page 68). Nature is happy and beautiful and so is her sweet child—Eve (page 73). "Earth has not anything to show more fair", (Wordsworth). It needs a Wordsworthian mood to be in tune with the spirit of the hills surrounding Kandy—to

" stand

Beneath some rock, listening to sounds that are
The ghostly language of the ancient Earth."

Thoughts like these are suggested as one travels past Bible Rock and goes further inland to the haunts of the old but not forgotten Gods—to Sigiriya, to the Royal Palace at Polonnaruwa where stand the sleepless sentinels of the past, and so with the pilgrim of humanity to the feet of the Buddha (pages 80, 87, 94. and 101).

The other event was the Jubilee Celebration held to commemorate the 25th year of the reign of the late lamented and revered King George V. on the 6th of May, 1935. During that period every district of Ceylon vied with each other in festive display. The Jubilee was the occasion for every kind of decoration which artistic ingenuity would devise. The public buildings including the Town Hall, the State Council, and the Maradana Railway Station were lit up and commercial buildings, hotels and other edifices joined in adding strength to the blaze of glory (pages frontispiece, 108, and 117). Under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce a Pageant of Industries was held. Business places and industrial concerns of every sort were invited to send decorated cars illustrating some phase of industry, and 200 vehicles were sent in response to the call. There was a march along a nine-mile route during the day and a march past the Town Hall by night. There was a goodly gathering at night from all parts of Ceylon, and Colombo was the scene of a unique spectacle. The Governor and party, the Ministers and Officers of State, and the Staffs of Departments were provided with a central position, whilst seating accommodation was arranged for several thousand persons. The Pageant was the first of its kind in Ceylon. As a spectacle it was voted a success because there is always something in human psychology to which the barbaric splendour of pageants and processions make an inward appeal. Some items of the Pageant are shown in these pages (pages 126, 133, and 140). From a material point of view it was a portent of the industrialization of Ceylon which is being inaugurated by the recruiting of experts for scientific research into the industrial possibilities of the Island. As an act of virtue it was intended to be a tribute of respect to one of the most unique reigns in the history of mankind—a reign marked by the greatest of wars, by inventions the most ingenious and at once capable of the utmost beneficence and the deepest disaster, and by extraordinary social and political upheavals in nearly every country of the world. His late Majesty truly said in his Jubilee speech—"our ancient constitution ever adaptable to change, has during my reign faced and conquered perils of warfare never conceived in earlier days and has met and satisfied new democratic demands both at home and overseas." Even so we may hope that Ceylon may flourish under the new constitution that has been given to her by the grace of His late Majesty, but the vision of the future is yet hidden. To keep its memory alive, a film of the Pageant has been made. The sounds of the year 1935 are still, but the greater pageant of life moves on.

SITUATION AND DIMENSIONS.

Ceylon lies between 5° 55' and 9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42' and 81° 53' E. longitude. The greatest length of the Island from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 270 miles; its greatest width 140 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangaman-kanda on the east. Its area is 25,332 square miles, nearly the same as that of Holland and Belgium, or about half the size of England.

The approximate distances of Colombo, the chief port of Ceylon, from the other chief world ports, and the average tariff for the itinerary are given below :—

<i>Colombo to London.</i>		Nautical Miles.	Approximate Days' Journey.		Nautical Miles.	Approximate Days' Journey.
Aden ..	..	2,100	.. 8	Shanghai (touching at Singapore and Hong Kong) ..	3,966	.. 17
Suez ..	..	3,407	.. 12	Yokohama (via Singapore and Hong Kong) ..	5,083	.. 23
Port Said ..	..	3,494	.. 13			
Marseilles ..	..	5,091	.. 16	<i>Colombo to Australia.</i>		
Gibraltar (via Marseilles) ..	..	5,690	.. 19	Freemantle ..	3,121	.. 9
Gibraltar (direct) ..	..	5,407	.. 18	Adelaide (touching at Fremantle) ..	4,479	.. 13
London (by sea via Marseilles) ..	..	7,005	.. 24	Melbourne (touching at Fremantle and Adelaide) ..	4,979	.. 15
London (by sea direct) ..	..	6,725	.. 20	Sydney (touching at Fremantle, Adelaide, and Melbourne) ..	5,556	.. 18
London (overland) ..	..	5,868	.. 17			
<i>Colombo to India, &c.</i>				<i>Colombo to South Africa, &c.</i>		
Calcutta (touching at Madras) ..	..	1,260	.. 7	Mauritius ..	2,099	.. 10
Bombay ..	..	875	.. 3	Durban (touching at South African ports) ..	3,080	.. 18
Rangoon ..	..	1,249	.. 4½	Cape Town (touching at South African ports) ..	4,362	.. 21-30
Penang ..	..	1,276	.. 5			
Singapore ..	..	1,567	.. 6			
Hong Kong (touching at Singapore) ..	..	3,113	.. 13			

PASSAGE FARES.

<i>Colombo to London :—</i>			<i>Colombo-Yokohama :—</i>		
1st class single ..	£54 to £80		1st class single by P. & O. .	£46	
2nd class single ..	£40 to £50		2nd class single by P. & O. .	£26	
3rd and tourist single ..	£27 to £62				
<i>Colombo-Sydney :—</i>			<i>Colombo-Bombay :—</i>		
1st class single ..	£48		1st class single ..	£10	
2nd class single ..	£32		2nd class single ..	£8	
3rd and tourist single ..	£22 to £41				
<i>Colombo-Melbourne :—</i>			<i>Colombo-Calcutta :—</i>		
1st class single ..	£45		1st class or cabin single ..	£10	
2nd class single ..	£30		2nd class single ..	£8	
3rd and tourist single ..	£21 to £40				
<i>Colombo-Durban :—</i>			<i>Colombo-Rangoon :—</i>		
1st class single ..	£27, 10s. to £35		1st class single ..	Rs. 180	
2nd class single ..	£20				
<i>Colombo-Singapore :—</i>			<i>Colombo-Port Said :—</i>		
1st class single by P. & O. .	£22		1st class single ..	£40 to £60	
2nd class single by P. & O. .	£14		2nd class single ..	£29 to £40	
			3rd class and tourist single ..	£18 to £58	
<i>Colombo-Hong Kong :—</i>			<i>Colombo-Marseilles :—</i>		
1st class single by P. & O. .	£36		1st class single ..	£51 to £76	
2nd class single by P. & O. .	£20		2nd class single ..	£36 to £46	
			3rd and tourist single ..	£20 to £60	
			<i>Colombo-Boston and New York</i> £60 to £95		

Facilities provided at the Passenger Jetty for the storage of baggage are described on page 97. Passengers' baggage is defined by the Customs Regulations to mean *bona fide* baggage (which includes wearing apparel and personal effects) of a passenger accompanying him or arriving in Ceylon within one month, before or after his arrival, or within such time as the Collector of Customs in the circumstances deems reasonable. With certain exceptions, passengers' baggage is exempt from duty.

The Ceylon Government Railway serves the principal towns of the Island, and offers visitors excellent facilities for inland travel. Cheap first class tourist tickets obtainable from the Booking Office at the Jetty, the Fort Station, and recognized tourist agents at Rs. 50 (£3. 15s.) for two weeks and Rs. 75 (£5. 12s. 6d.) for one month, permit tourists to travel 951 miles of railway and visit the most important and historic towns. Servants accompanying tourists are issued third class tickets at Rs. 15 (£1. 2s. 6d.) for two weeks and Rs. 25 (£1. 17s. 6d.) for one month.

The distances from Colombo to some of the principal towns of the Island, and information regarding sleeping and restaurant cars, &c., are found on pages 101-103.

There is no legal tariff for taxi-cabs within the Municipal limits of Colombo, but the usual scale of fares is as follows :—

For the first half mile	..	..	50 cents
For each subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up to 1 mile	..	..	12½ "
For each subsequent mile	..	..	75 "

Extra charges are made for each passenger over two, and for each piece of luggage other than hand luggage. A higher scale of fares is charged in the case of taxi-cabs hired between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6.30 A.M.

The above rates apply only to places within the Municipal limits of Colombo. For trips to places outside Colombo Municipality special terms should be agreed upon *before starting*. The hiring-car fares to such places vary from 40 cents to Re. 1 per mile, with extra charges for detention.

There are hotels of the European type in Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, and Anuradhapura ; the rates are usually Rs. 9 a day and upwards, the usual charge for first-class accommodation being Rs. 12 a day. Cold Storage Companies in Colombo supply ice and frozen meats and other foods by rail. In addition to hotels there are about 170 resthouses in various parts of the Island (marked on the ordinary motoring map), many which are very delightfully situated beside the sea or some river or tank.

Useful information may be had from the handbook published by the Automobile Association of Ceylon. "How to see Ceylon" by Bella Sidney Woolf is a favourite guide book for tourists. A More ambitious and informative book is Bassett's Romantic Ceylon, a recent addition to the voluminous literature on the subject.

CLIMATE.

On the whole, the climate of Ceylon is tolerable for the tropics the accessibility of the hills is a great boon to the plain dwellers, and a change to the sea is beneficial to those who live in the hills. In the low-country, the districts which have been opened in rubber, coconuts, and other products are generally fairly healthy, but in the unopened localities malaria is common.

Temperature.—With regard to temperature, the range of variation at several stations is shown in diagram No. 1 facing this page.

The low seasonal variations will be noted, but it will be seen that the differences between the temperatures of low-country and up-country stations are considerable. The highest shade temperature registered in Ceylon was 103·7° F. at Trincomalee in May, 1890, and the minimum

DIAGRAM Nº 1.

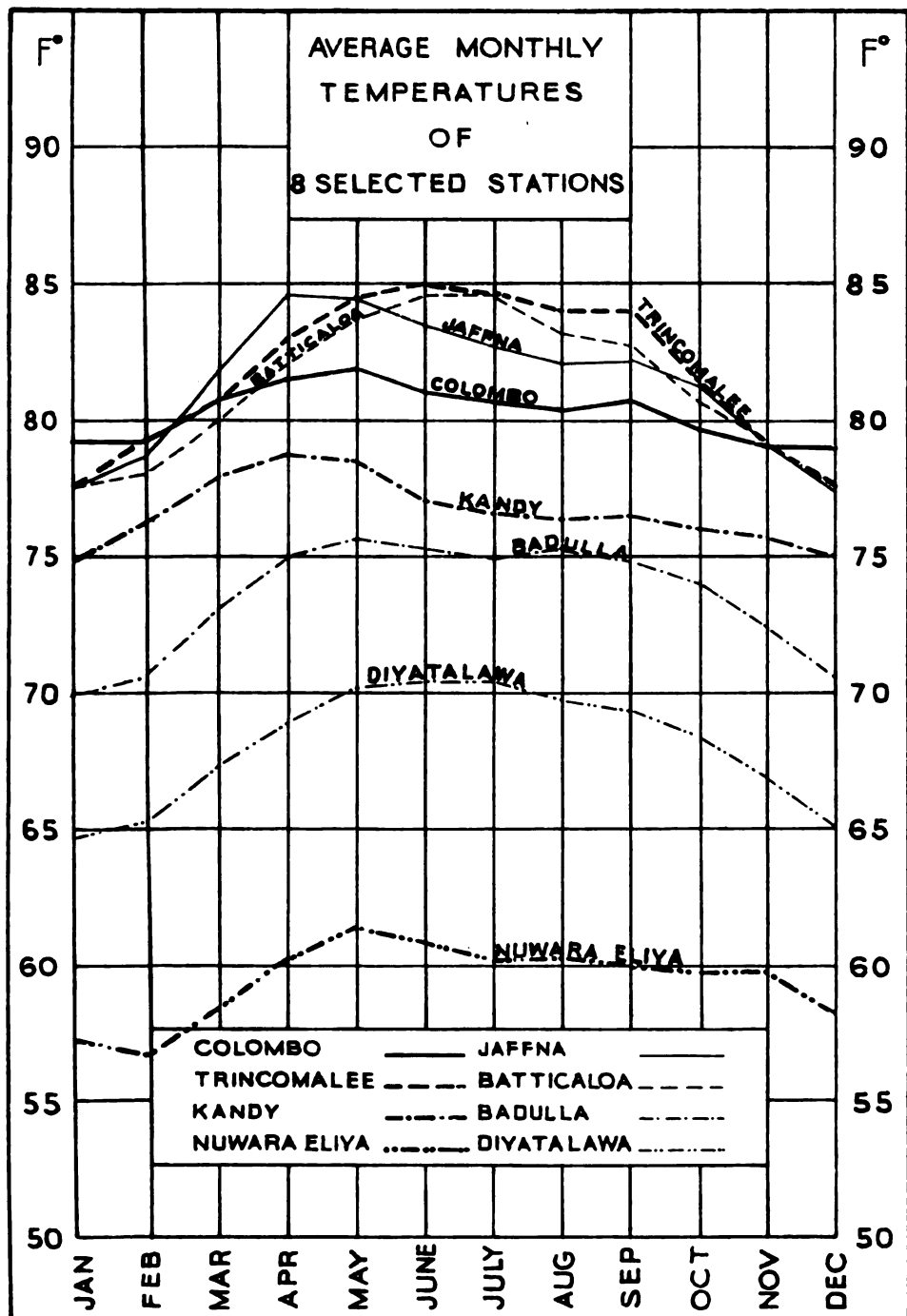


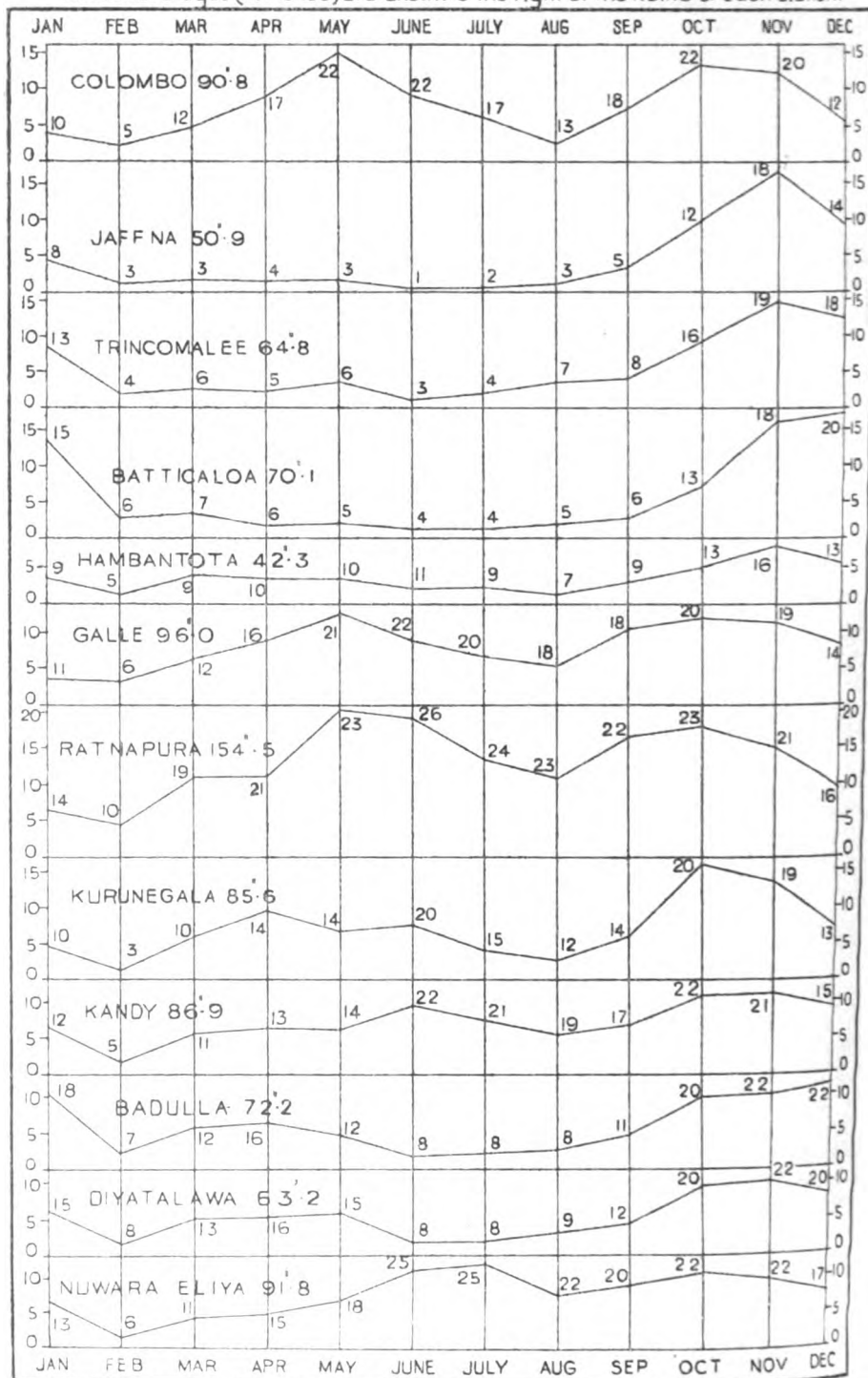
Diagram No 2

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL

OF 12 SELECTED STATIONS

Figures along the curve denote the number of wet days.

Annual averages (in inches) are shown to the right of the name of each station.



air temperature $27\cdot1^{\circ}$ F. at Nuwara Eliya in February, 1914. An extreme temperature of $103\cdot7^{\circ}$ F. is not excessive, but the humidity is considerable, the annual average percentage of saturation being generally about 80, Galle and Nuwara Eliya 84, Colombo, Jaffna, and Badulla 82, Kandy 80, Batticaloa 78, Trincomalee 76. At Colombo, the "hot weather" may be said to extend from March to May, and the "cold weather" from December to February. July and August are often pleasant, particularly on the west side of the Island.

For 1935 the mean temperature in the low-country varied from 82° at Trincomalee to 80° at Galle, while Nuwara Eliya, at an altitude of 6,000 feet, had a mean temperature of 60° .

Rainfall.—As is generally found in the tropics, however, the seasons are distinguished by differences in rainfall, rather than pronounced variations in temperature. The change in the direction of the monsoon winds, from south-west to north-east, causes a corresponding change in the location of the heaviest rain, which is usually experienced to windward of the hills, while during the intermonsoon seasons, local wind circulations are liable to give rain in any part of the Island.

The annual average rainfall varies from about 40 inches in the north-west and the south-east to over 200 inches in some parts of the interior.

The annual averages (1911–1930) are 91 inches at Colombo, 87 inches at Kandy, and 92 inches at Nuwara Eliya. Diagram No. 2 facing this page shows the average monthly rainfall of 12 selected stations.

HISTORY.

The earliest inhabitants of the Island are thought to have been the Nagas and Yakkhas, the latter being perhaps now represented by the Veddas a fast fading race. Legendary history has it that the first invaders were Aryans from the North of India, who, under the leadership of Vijaya, overcame the aborigines and established the Sinhalese dynasty. Early attention appears to have been paid by the invaders to irrigation works, agricultural development, and other branches of civil administration, and by the end of the third century A.D. a comparatively advanced stage of civilization had been reached.

The history of Ceylon down to the sixteenth century may be divided into two parts, viz., the period of the Sinhalese *Mahavamsa*, circa 500 B.C. to 300 A.D., and that of the *Suluvansa*, from circa 300 A.D. onwards. The first period is one of increasing development and expanding civilization, connected chiefly with the progress of Buddhism, which was introduced about 247 B.C. The second period is one of ever-increasing pressure from the Tamils, Pandians, and Cholas from India, with occasional success on the part of the Sinhalese, particularly during the reign of their famous king, Parakrama Bahu I. (1153 to 1186 A.D.). A natural limit occupation resulted from the constant warfare, and the Tamils known as Jaffnese were left in possession of the north of the Island.

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese formed settlements on the coasts of the Island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. The Portuguese must be credited with the introduction of Catholic Christianity in the Island, and the Dutch with the introduction of Roman Law. The impression made by the latter on the social customs of the Ceylonese remains to this day. More recently commerce has

brought about a peaceful invasion of Moors, officially styled Muslims, and Malays who are found in large numbers especially in Hambantota, and are reckoned to be the backbone of the Police force. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the Island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1802, Ceylon was constituted a separate Crown Colony. In 1815, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the Kandyan king, and the whole Island was thus united under the British rule.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES.

Sinhalese and Tamil are the two chief vernacular languages in the Island, the former being spoken by the Sinhalese who chiefly inhabit the western, central, and southern portions of the Island, and the latter by the Tamils inhabiting the northern and eastern parts and by the immigrant estate population. English is in general use among the people of the upper and the middle classes of all communities.

CHAPTER II.

Government.

THE CONSTITUTION.

UNTIL 1931 the Constitution of Ceylon was of the Crown Colony type, the government being vested in the Governor assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. A description of the old Constitution will be found in the Annual General Reports of 1929 and previous years.

In July, 1931, the then existing Constitution was superseded by a new Constitution, based on the recommendations of a Special Commission on the Constitution appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which visited Ceylon in 1927-28. The new Constitution was formulated by the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931. The principal constitutional changes involved are described below.

The Legislative Council was dissolved in April, 1931, the Executive Council in July of the same year, and their place was taken by a "State Council" having both legislative and executive functions, which met for the first time on July 7, 1931. The new Council consists of three official members, fifty elected members, and not more than eight members nominated by the Governor. Neither an elected nor a nominated member may be a person holding any public office under the Crown in Ceylon.

The three official members of the State Council are styled the Officers of State. They are members of the Council *ex officio*, as the Chief Secretary, *Legal Secretary, and Financial Secretary to the Government respectively. The Constitution provides that they shall have all the rights and privileges of membership of the Council and of the Board of Ministers (a body which will be referred to later), save the right to vote on any question before the Council or the Board.

* Or the Attorney-General, until a Legal Secretary is appointed (Article 6 of the Order in Council).



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EXHIBITS AT THE CEYLON HOUSE IN LONDON.

All elected members are elected on a territorial basis, communal representation which was a feature of the old legislature having been abolished. The franchise is very wide. It extends, with a few exceptions, to all British subjects of either sex who are, at least, twenty-one years of age and are domiciled in Ceylon. In addition, persons not so domiciled are permitted to vote if they possess a certain literacy and property qualification, or have received a "certificate of permanent settlement" from a Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.

Eight additional members are nominated by the Governor after a general election, the object of their appointment being, in the words of the Special Commission,* "to make the State Council more generally representative of the national interests".

On the first assembly of a new Council, and after the election of a Speaker, the members proceed by secret ballot to divide their total number (excluding the Speaker and the Officers of State) into seven standing committees styled "Executive Committees", which are required to be as nearly as possible equal in number of members.† Each Committee is charged with the administration of one of seven groups of subjects and functions specified in the Order in Council under the following headings :—

- I. Home Affairs.
- II. Agriculture and Lands.
- III. Local Administration.
- IV. Health.
- V. Labour, Industry and Commerce.
- VI. Education.
- VII. Communications and Works.

After the election of the Executive Committees, each Committee proceeds to elect by secret ballot a Chairman, and the Chairman-elect of each Executive Committee is then appointed by the Governor as Minister for the group of subjects and functions which his Committee has to administer. It is within the discretion of the Governor to decline to appoint as Minister any member elected Chairman of an Executive Committee. Subjects and functions not allocated to Executive Committees are divided by the Order in Council into three further groups, one of which is placed in the charge of each of the officers of State, who have no Executive Committees associated with them in the administration of these groups.

The duties of Executive Committees may be summarized as follows :—

- (a) Preparation of the annual estimates of expenditure of the departments under their control, for submission to the Board of Ministers.
- (b) Similarly, the preparation of supplementary estimates.
- (c) Consideration of executive business relating to their own subjects and functions, whether laid before them by their Chairmen or by private members, or referred to them by the Council or the Board of Ministers.
- (d) Consideration of proposed legislative measures falling within their scope.

* Page 101 of the Report of the Commission.

† The members subsequently elected as Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees cease, upon their election, to be members of Executive Committees.

The decisions of Executive Committees which are of sufficient importance to require the approval of the Council are submitted at meetings of the whole Council in the form of reports, which the Council may accept, or reject, or refer back to the Committee, but *may not amend*. A report accepted by the Council is submitted to the Governor by the Speaker for ratification. But the decisions of Executive Committees in financial* matters are submitted by the Committees to the Board of Ministers, and by the Board to the Council.

The Board of Ministers consists of the three Officers of State and the seven Ministers, but, as stated above, the Officers of State have not the right to vote on questions before the Board. The Chief Secretary is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, and there is also a Vice-Chairman, elected by the Board from among the Ministers, who is the representative of the Board in the Council and is styled the Leader of the State Council. The most important function of the Board of Ministers is the preparation of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Island, and of supplementary estimates of expenditure. The annual and supplementary estimates of the different departments of Government are submitted by the Officers of State and Executive Committees to the Board, whose duty it is to revise them and, if and when approved, to submit them to the State Council, taking full and collective responsibility for them. No financial* measure may be introduced in the State Council except by an Officer of State or a Minister, and with the approval of the Board of Ministers. The Board of Ministers also determines the order in which any business, whether executive or legislative, to be brought before the Council either by the Board or by the Executive Committees or Officers of State, is to be despatched, and prescribes the procedure for the settlement of questions affecting more than one Executive Committee.

The ordinary life of a Council is four years. But the Constitution provides that the Governor may dissolve the Council at any time, and shall dissolve it if the whole of any Annual Appropriation Bill is rejected, or if the decision of the Council on a financial* measure, or on a motion expressly directed to test the confidence of the Council in the Board of Ministers, makes it apparent, in his opinion, that the Board no longer retains the confidence of the Council. Up to the time of writing a dissolution has never occurred. In certain circumstances the life of the Council may be prolonged.

†The Governor retains the power to certify any Bill, motion, resolution, or vote as being of paramount importance, or he may declare that it is essential to give effect to the provisions of the Order in Council. In either event the measure has effect as if it had been passed by the Council, subject to disallowance by His Majesty the King in the case of Bills and to revocation by the Secretary of State in the case of other measures.

‡Power is also reserved to the Governor to declare that a state of emergency exists, and thereupon to assume control of any Government Department.

The appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal, and disciplinary control of public officers are vested in the Governor (with power of delegation to heads of Government departments), and the Order in Council contains clauses for the preservation of their conditions of service.

* As defined in Article 57 of the Order in Council.

† Article 22 of the Order in Council.

‡ Article 49 of the Order in Council.

For full details of the Constitution, reference may be made to the Order in Council, which is reproduced in the Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure.

The Ceylon Civil Service.—The Ceylon Civil Service, recruited partly by examination on the same basis as the Indian Civil Service, and partly by local appointments, furnishes officers for the general administrative, and part of the judicial, work in the Island.

Revenue Districts.—For administrative purposes Ceylon is divided into nine Provinces, which are subdivided into districts, as shown in the following table :—

Provinces.	Districts.	Provinces.	Districts.
Western	.. Colombo, Kalutara	North-Western	.. Kurunegala, Puttalam-Chilaw
Central	.. Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya	North-Central	.. Anuradhapura
Southern	.. Galle, Matara, Hambantota	Uva	.. Badulla
Northern	.. Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaittivu	Sabaragamuwa	.. Ratnapura, Kegalla
Eastern	.. Batticaloa, Trincomalee		

The Government Agents.—The posts of Government Agents—one in each of the nine Provinces—are held by senior Civil Servants. To the Government Agents is entrusted the general administrative work of their Provinces, while their Kachcheries, or offices, are the provincial treasuries for the receipt of revenue and the payment of the local expenses of Government.

The Government Agents hold a number of other official positions, and preside over some local bodies in their Provinces. They are, as a rule, assisted by one or more Assistant Government Agents, who are in charge of revenue districts or else perform special duties at the provincial headquarters.

The Headmen.—The officer next subordinate to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent is the chief headman, who is differently styled in different districts: “Mudaliyar” in the maritime Sinhalese districts; “Ratemahatmaya” in the Kandyan districts; “Maniagar”, “Adigar”, and “Vanniya” in the Tamil districts. There are about 104 chief headmen in the Island. In some cases the Mudaliyar is assisted by one or more “Muhandirams”. Next to the chief headman ranks the superior headman, called in the maritime Sinhalese districts “Vidane Arachchi”, in the Kandyan Sinhalese districts the “Korala”, and in the Tamil districts the “Udaiyar”. There are about 610 superior headmen in Ceylon.

Lastly comes the village headman, who is in charge of one or more villages, and whose jurisdiction is the administrative unit. The number of village headmen is about 3,800. In addition, there are peace officers, irrigation headmen, and others appointed for special purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

With the inauguration of a new Constitution for the Island in July, 1931, an Executive Committee of Local Administration was elected by the State Council to supervise, control, and develop local government, and a department of local government under the Commissioner of Local Government was created as the executive instrument of the Committee.

The local duties in regard to sanitation and public thoroughfares have for long been entrusted to a number of local authorities whose

members are the nominees of the Governor with the addition in most cases of persons elected by the inhabitants. In Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, there are Municipal Councils whose Chairmen are members of the Civil Service. At least half the members are elected by the rate-payers, all those possessing a house of the annual value of Rs. 180, or every tenant who pays a monthly rental of Rs. 15 or is a graduate of a university being qualified to vote. An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of the Colombo Municipal Council in order to provide for an wholly elected Council with an elected chairman was passed by the State Council in December, 1935, and has since been proclaimed.

Until the end of 1932 in eleven of the smaller towns there were Urban District Councils with elected Chairmen, two-thirds of the members being elected by the ratepayers and one-third being nominated by the Governor. No further Councils were constituted in the absence of a local demand and during the first ten years since this type of Council was first devised there had hardly any little demand. On the recommendation, however, of the Executive Committee, 16 more such Councils were established from January 1, 1933, in place of 10 of the Local Boards of Health and Improvement, in 5 of the small towns previously administered by Sanitary Boards, and also in place of the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya.

Only one small town is now administered by a Local Board of Health and Improvement, viz., Minuwangoda, as it is too small to support an Urban District Council. The Government Agent of the Western Province is the Chairman. The members are the District Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, and 3 elected members.

Groups of smaller towns, frequently no larger than roadside bazaars, are administered by the Sanitary Boards of the various districts, consisting of the Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent, two local officials of the Public Health Department and the Public Works Department, and not more than four nor less than two members nominated by the Governor. This method of local administration for a number of towns in a district is carried on from the District Headquarters with a staff consisting partly of officers whose salaries are met proportionately by the various towns and partly of officers lent by the Public Health Department, assisted by yet others in addition to their normal duties for the Central Government. This cheap and reasonably efficient form of local administration is, however, now said to be out of favour because the Boards contain no elected members. The Executive Committee is not recommending the inclusion of any further towns in the administration of these Boards, and has under consideration some other form of administration of a more popular type.

In the rural areas, there are Village Committees for groups of villages. These groups are divided into wards, each of which elects one member. In 1932 an Ordinance was passed precluding officials from being elected as Chairman. These Committees deal with minor local affairs and the working of rules connected with local customs.

Roads other than main thoroughfares and other than those in charge of the local authorities mentioned above, are maintained by District Committees, while certain educational matters have been entrusted to District Education Committees.

CHAPTER III.

Population.

Population.—Population data are collected, as in almost every other country, by means of a Census, which is taken decennially in Ceylon. The last decennial Census was taken on February 26, 1931, but its scope was limited owing to the financial crisis. At that Census Ceylon had (inclusive of the military and the shipping) a population of 5,312,548 which was 17·9 per cent. more than that in 1921. Since 1871 when the first decennial Census was taken the population has steadily increased. The Island is fairly thickly populated ; and at the last Census it had a density of 210 persons per square mile and ranked above India, France, and Denmark, and somewhat below Japan.

Statistics of races were not collected in 1931 except in the Colombo Municipality and on the estates, but rough estimates based on the Census of 1921 are given below :—

Race.	Colombo. Town.	Estates.	Estimates for Other Areas.	Estimated Total
Europeans ..	3,340	2,814	2,999	9,153
Burghers and Eurasians ..	15,887	2,031	14,397	32,315
Sinhalese ..	127,927	75,786	3,269,317	3,473,030
Tamils ..	65,704	698,081	653,692	1,417,477
Moors ..	44,240	7,496	274,177	325,913
Malays ..	7,022	1,968	6,967	15,977
Others ..	20,035	1,738	10,791	32,564
	<u>284,155</u>	<u>790,376*</u>	<u>4,232,340</u>	<u>5,306,871**</u>

It is estimated on the same basis that there were 3,267,457 Buddhists, 1,158,522 Hindus, 523,066 Christians, 356,888 Muslims, and 938 others at the Census of 1931.

The population (exclusive of the military and the shipping) was geographically distributed in 1921 and 1931 as follows :—

	1921.	1931.	Percentage of Increase.
Western Province ..	1,246,847	1,445,034	15·9
Central Province ..	717,739	953,388	32·8
Southern Province ..	671,234	771,204	14·9
Northern Province ..	374,829	398,874	6·4
Eastern Province ..	192,821	212,421	10·2
North-Western Province ..	492,181	546,966	11·1
North-Central Province ..	96,525	97,365	·9
Province of Uva ..	233,864	303,243	29·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	471,814	578,368	22·6
Miscellaneous Population† ..	751	8	—

Intercensal estimates of population are prepared from the records of vital statistics and of migration, and on this basis the Island had a population of 5,617,000 at the end of 1935.

The figures for Ceylon quoted above do not include those of the Maldive Islands which had a population of 79,281 at the Census of 1931, as compared with 70,413 in 1921.

Migration.—The large majority of the migrants move to and from India ; and a considerable part of them are Indian labourers. In 1935 the total number of immigrants to the Island was 161,483. Of them 147,224 or 91 per cent. were from India and 43,018 of these were estate labourers. In general the arrivals in the Island are more frequent in the second and the third quarters of the year than in the first and fourth.

* Includes 442 persons of unspecified race.

† Excludes the military and the shipping.

‡ Persons enumerated in trains and in the Great and Little Besses.

Of the total 169,344 emigrants in 1935 about 92 per cent. or 155,703 left for India ; and of these, 43,036 were estate labourers.

The migration statistics of 1931 to 1935 are as follows :—

	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	From India.		From Other Countries.	Total.	To India.		To Other Countries.	Total.
	Indian Labourers.	Others.			Indian Labourers.	Others.		
1931 ..	68,337..	94,401..	20,384..	183,122..	75,866..	122,696..	16,141..	214,703
1932 ..	50,869..	92,090..	15,263..	158,222..	58,157..	115,131..	13,771..	187,059
1933 ..	32,898..	88,661..	14,498..	136,057..	46,626..	134,524..	13,077..	194,227
1934 ..	140,607..	104,818..	14,383..	259,803..	52,481..	97,919..	14,869..	165,269
1935 ..	43,018..	104,206..	14,259..	161,483..	43,036..	112,667..	13,641..	169,344

Marriages.—Three Marriage Ordinances operate in the Island, one for the general population, one for the Kandyan, and one for the Muslims. Under the General and Kandyan Marriage Ordinances 23,636 marriages were registered in 1935, as against 28,476 in 1934, and an annual average of 27,945 during the preceding decade. The General marriages alone numbered 20,000, and were 2,415 less than in the previous year. The number of persons married during the year was 9·1 per 1,000 of the General and Kandyan population, as against 11·0 in 1934, and 11·6 during the decade ending 1934. Among the Muslims 1,346 marriages were registered, 13 more than in the previous year and 239 more than the annual average during the decade 1925–1934. A considerable number of Muslim marriages are not registered according to law, and the Muslim marriage rate is consequently low, being 7·2 per 1,000 during the year, as compared with 7·1 in 1934 and 6·2 the average for the ten years ending 1934.

Divorces.—Dissolution of any marriage registered under the General Marriage Ordinance can be granted only by a District Judge and under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance by a Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar. In 1935 there were 144 dissolutions of General and 445 of Kandyan marriages, as compared with 157 and 607 respectively in 1934. There is usually a large excess of Kandyan marriage divorces over General marriage divorces, largely due to the greater facilities for divorce afforded by the Kandyan marriage law. No statistics of Muslim marriage divorces are available as these marriages are dissolved mostly by Muslim priests without reference to any public official.

Births.—192,755 births were registered in the Island in 1935, as against 206,512 in the previous year and 203,612 the average of the decade 1925–1934. Of these, 98,209 were males and 94,546 females, representing a sex proportion of 1,039 males to 1,000 females, as against 1,040 males to 1,000 females in 1934. The birth rate was 34·4 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 37·2 in 1934 and 39·2 the average rate for the decade ending 1934. The birth rate of the Island is comparatively high.

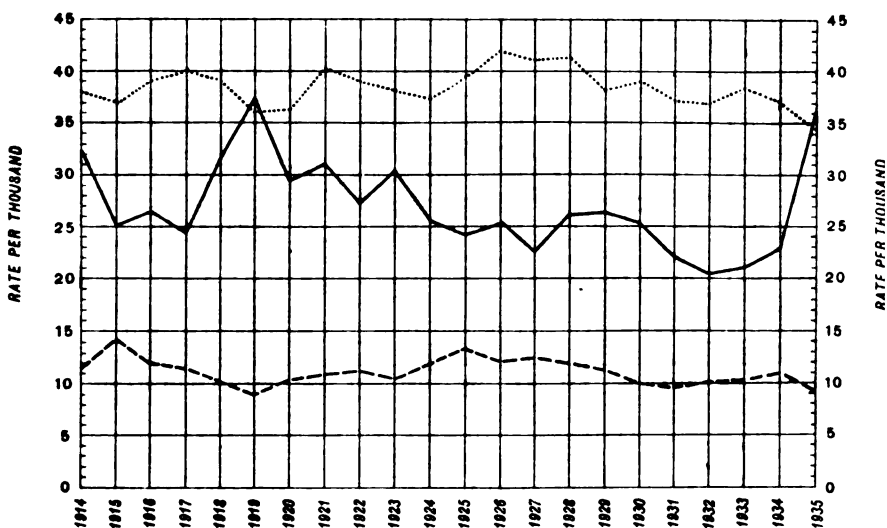
Deaths.—The deaths of 204,823 persons (101,039 males and 103,784 females) were registered in 1935, as against 127,069 in 1934 and 122,661 the average for the decade 1925 to 1934. The death rate was 36·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 22·9 in the previous year and 23·6 the average for the previous decade.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of 50,733 infants under one year of age were registered in 1935. The infant mortality in 1934 was 35,719 and the average for the decade 1925–1934 was 34,524. About 25 per

DIAGRAM No. 3.

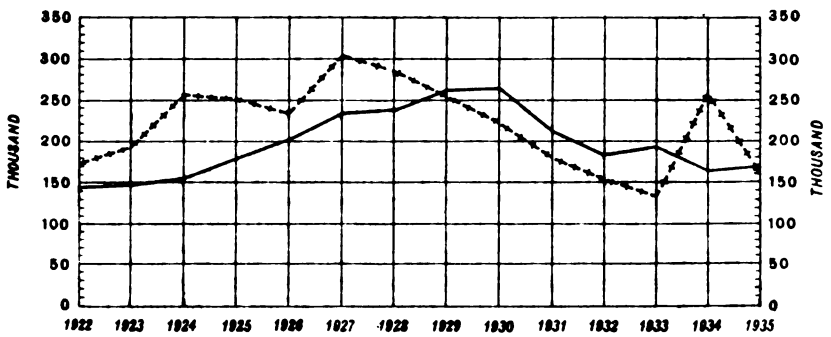
REPORTED BIRTH, DEATH, AND MARRIAGE RATES,
CEYLON

BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
MARRIAGE RATE



ANNUAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION,
CEYLON.

IMMIGRATION. . . + + + + +
EMIGRATION. . . —————



1910-1911

MONTHLY CHANGES IN THE RAINFALL

CEYLON

1910-1911



cent. of the total deaths in 1935 were those of infants. The infant death rate was 263 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 173 in 1934 and 170 the average for the ten years 1925-1934. The enormously high infant mortality rate of the year was due to the epidemic of malaria which had a disastrous effect on children.

Causes of Death.—Since 1911 causes of deaths in this country are classified according to the International or Bertillon System. The classification from 1933 was according to the fourth revision of the international list. Owing to the absence of compulsory certification of causes of deaths among a very large section of the population, the statistics, particularly of diseases requiring scientific knowledge for diagnosis, are of no value as close estimates; but there is reason to believe that a definite though slow, progress in accuracy is achieved every year. The death rate per million of the estimated population from the more important diseases registered in Ceylon in 1934 and 1935 are shown below :—

Causes.	Rate per Million		Causes.	Rate per Million.	
	1934.	1935.		1934.	1935.
Pyrexia ..	2,786	4,021	Malaria and malarial cachexia	420	8,452
Convulsions (under 5 years) ..	2,331	2,948	Influenza ..	415	342
Pneumonia and broncho-			Dysentery ..	411	1,103
pneumonia ..	1,513	2,042	Ankylostomiasis	382	472
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	1,450	1,901	Puerperal septicaemia	263	394
Phthisis ..	557	605	Bronchitis ..	244	252
Premature birth and congenital defects ..	457	531	Enteric fever ..	129	123
			Cancer ..	94	99

CHAPTER IV.

Health.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

MEDICAL aid is generously provided by the State, there being 108 Government hospitals and asylums, with provision for 11,537 beds.

In Colombo are situated a General Hospital with 939 beds, an Ophthalmic Hospital, a Lying-in Home, a hospital for women (Lady Havelock Hospital), a hospital for children (Lady Ridgeway Hospital), a Bacteriological Institute, a Pasteur Institute, and a Dental Institute. At Angoda, 6 miles from Colombo, there is a hospital for infectious diseases, with 168 beds. There are special dispensaries at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Badulla for the treatment of eye diseases. Treatment with radium is now available at the General Hospital, Colombo.

There is a Lunatic Asylum at Angoda, 6 miles from Colombo, and two Leper Asylums, one at Hendala in the Western Province and one at Mantivu in the Eastern Province.

There is a Home for Incurables at Colombo, with 90 beds, which is administered by a Committee of Government officials and representatives of the public.

For the treatment of tuberculosis, there are the King Edward VII. Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Institute in Colombo, a hospital of 349 beds for advanced and moderately advanced cases at Ragama, and a Sanatorium of 72 beds at Kandana, and one of 44 beds at Kankesanturai on the northern coast.

In addition to Government hospitals, the owners of estates have provided 82 estate hospitals, and in consequence receive a rebate on the export duty on tea, rubber, coffee, cacao, and cardamoms.

Besides the hospitals there are 634 central and branch dispensaries and visiting stations provided by Government. There are also 727 estate dispensaries, which receive free drugs from Government to the value of 50 cents per labourer per annum.

Campaigns.

Campaigns against malaria, ankylostomiasis, and parangi are carried out in various parts of the Island, apart from treatment at hospitals and dispensaries. Mass treatment against hookworm infestation was carried out by Medical Officers, Medical Officers of Health, and School Medical Officers in their respective areas. Very marked results are shown by the decrease in the number of patients admitted to hospitals in the areas so treated. Success has also attended the efforts of the Itinerating Medical Officers appointed for the treatment of parangi.

Trained vaccinators are stationed in each Province. Primary vaccination against smallpox is compulsory, and secondary vaccination is carried out compulsorily among contacts when an outbreak of smallpox occurs.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

Intensive anti-malaria work is done in the severely malarious town-areas of Chilaw, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Puttalam, and Badulla (work in the last two was begun during 1929), and along certain sections of the railway and at Minneriya.

As a result of the unprecedented malaria epidemic which started at the end of 1934 it is certain that a reorganization and extension of the anti-malarial activities of the Department will be undertaken.

Schemes for malaria drainage of anti-malaria campaign areas are drafted by the Sanitary Engineer. The Medical Entomologist checks the efficiency of larvicidal measures carried out by the Anti-Malaria Campaign staff and also investigates problems connected with malaria incidence in other parts of the Island.

Quinine is distributed in large quantities in malarious areas throughout the Island both for curative and prophylactic purposes ; 55,700 lb. and 4,720,000 tablets have been issued during 1935.

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

In addition to malaria drainage, this division deals with questions of general drainage in small towns and of water supplies and disposal of excreta.

ESTATE SANITATION.

Attached to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services are three Inspecting Medical Officers and two Assistants, who inspect estates throughout the Island. During the year under review 386 estates were inspected. In the course of inspection, defects in the sanitary condition of estates are pointed out and suggestions to remedy and prevent in future are put forward to the estate owners. Year by year the housing and the sanitary conditions on estates are increasing.



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A RICKSHAW STAND.

Lionel Wendt.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In addition to the Inspecting Medical Officers there were in 1935, 28 Medical Officers of Health assisted by 251 Sanitary Inspectors who looked after the sanitary requirements of urban and rural areas. Eleven of the areas under Medical Officers of Health are of such reduced size and contain such a population that each area can conveniently be looked after by one Medical Officer of Health. In these areas a staff of Sanitary Inspectors, Public Health Nurses, and Midwives is provided and work is carried out intensively, every type of public health work needed being done. In the remaining areas the extent of district and population are great, and only Sanitary Inspectors, not sufficient to deal with the whole population, are employed. Sanitary work in the limited areas looked after by Sanitary Inspectors is done on the same lines as in the intensive areas.

At Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kalutara Totamune, and the Colombo Mudaliyar's division, School Health work was carried out by seven whole-time School Medical Officers and six School Health Nurses. Schools (a) in Health Unit areas, (b) in towns where District Medical Officers of Health are resident, and (c) coming within their itineraries, were dealt with by the Medical Officers of Health concerned. Schools coming within easy reach of the hospitals were dealt with by the District Medical Officers.

LEGISLATION.

A Milk and Dairies Ordinance, a Suburban Bakeries and Aerated Water Factories Ordinance and an amending Ordinance of the Lunacy Ordinance, 1873, which have been approved by the Attorney-General, will be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration. The Poisons and Drugs Ordinance, No. 17 of 1929, and an amending Ordinance have been proclaimed with effect from January 1, 1936. The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance, 1909, was amended to provide for the compulsory inoculation or testing of cattle or animals for diagnostic purposes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Plague.—The following cases and deaths occurred in Ceylon during 1935 :—

Locality.		Cases.		Deaths.	
Western Province—					
Colombo Municipality	57	..	53
Southern Province—					
Tellijawela	1	..	1
Ampe	1	..	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa—					
Ratnapura	1	..	1
			60		56

During the year 1934 there were 35 cases with 29 deaths. The fatality rate was 93·3 per cent. in 1935 and 82·9 in 1934. Included among the 57 cases for Colombo is one case that was discovered at Talaimannar in the person of a Colombo resident who was on his way to India. The 3 cases that occurred outside Colombo all acquired their infection in Colombo and there was no local infection among rats.

Plague in Colombo.—Rat plague continued to be enzootic in the city as in previous years. 31,034 rats were examined at the Municipal Laboratory and 69 or 0·22 per cent. were found infected, as against 0·05 per cent. in 1934. The majority of them were found in Maliban street, 4th Cross street, and Wolfendahl street, 7 infected rats were found at the Chalmers Granaries.

The type of disease among human beings infected in Colombo during the past three years was as follows :—

		1933.			1934.			1935.		
		Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	
Bubonic	..	20	18	..	23	17	..	37	33	..
Septicæmic	..	6	6	..	11	11	..	20	20	..
Pneumonic	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..
		26	24		34	28		57	53	

Of the 57 cases in 1935, 54 were males and 3 females. The distribution by months of the 57 cases was as follows :—

January	..	1	May	..	3	September	..	13
February	..	3	June	..	2	October	..	3
March	..	2	July	..	7	November	..	6
April	..	1	August	..	4	December	..	12

Smallpox.—115 cases with 15 deaths occurred giving a fatality rate of 13 per cent. during 1935. There were 72 cases with 13 deaths in 1934 and 337 cases with 62 deaths in 1933.

The distribution of cases according to localities was as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province—		
Exclusive of Colombo Municipality	..	22
Colombo Municipality	..	17
Colombo Port	..	1
Southern Province—		
Exclusive of Galle Municipality	..	59
Galle Municipality	..	14
Northern Province	..	1
Central Province	..	1
	115	15

The infection of the cases during the year was from the cases that occurred in 1934. A number of concealed and missed cases no doubt kept up the infection.

Western Province.—The first case that occurred within the Colombo Municipality was reported on January 4, 1935, in the person of a Muslim female of de Mel street, Slave Island, who had developed the disease on December 28, 1934. Of the Colombo cases that occurred, 14 were in the vicinity of Slave Island and of the remaining 3, 1 was at Barber street, and 2 at Church street, Fort. The last case occurred on May 13, 1935.

The Port case was in the person of a Borah merchant who had arrived by the ss. "Conte Rosso" on April 26, from Bombay where he had acquired the infection. He was discovered with the disease on April 30.

Outside the Colombo Municipality there were 22 cases in the Western Province distributed as follows :—Kalupaluwawa 3, Attidiya 2, Raigama 1, Ratmalana 1, Egoda Uyana 4, Wekada 8, Alutgamweediya 3. Although

the introduction of infection into each of these areas was not definitely determined except in the case of Alutgamweediya, which was from Welitara, there is reason to believe that the infection was directly or indirectly acquired in Colombo. Even the infection at Alutgamweediya was from Colombo through Welitara.

Southern Province.—Within the Municipality of Galle there occurred 14 cases with 3 deaths at Katugoda, a Muslim area. Five cases were discovered on March 10. They were contacts of a case of smallpox which had acquired this infection at Welitara and had died at Katugoda about 3 weeks previously and had been reported as a case of urinary trouble. Since March 10, 9 other cases had been discovered and the last case was isolated on March 20. The cases according to the type were: modified 4, discrete 8, confluent 1, and unknown 1.

Outside the Municipal area there occurred 59 cases with 6 deaths at Welitara near Balapitiya chiefly among the Muslim population. The existence of the disease was discovered on February 26, although infection had been in the area from as early as January 12, introduced from Slave Island, Colombo, by a trader. The last case occurred on March 22, but was discovered on April 6. Concealment of cases played a great part in the spread of the disease. Infection from Welitara was conveyed to Katugoda where 14 cases occurred, to Alutgamaweediya where 3 cases occurred and to Hegalla where 5 cases occurred.

Of the 59 cases that occurred at Welitara 28 were modified, 25 were discrete, and 6 were confluent. In dealing with the outbreak a full staff was employed with a temporary hospital and contact camp at Brahamunawatta.

Northern Province.—One fatal case occurred in January at Moolai near Vaddukoddai in a Tamil who is said not to have left the locality during the previous 3 months. His source of infection was not traced.

Central Province.—A case which recovered occurred in December at Mount Pleasant estate near Kandy in an Indian Tamil, female, who had recently arrived from India where the infection had been acquired.

Cholera.—There were 30 cases of cholera with 22 deaths giving a fatality rate of 73·3 per cent.

They occurred as follows :—

			Cases.		Deaths.
Peliyagoda	..	..	22	..	17
Colombo Municipality	..	..	7	..	4
Port of Colombo	..	..	1	..	1
			<hr/> 30		<hr/> 22

The 29 cases that occurred at Peliyagoda and the Colombo Municipality formed one outbreak while the port case had no connection with it.

The port case brought in by the M.V. Incomati which arrived from Calcutta on March 9 was in the person of an European first class passenger aged 52 years, who was reported to have joined the ship at Madras and thereafter to have touched at Rangoon and Calcutta before arrival at Colombo. The infection appears to have been acquired at Calcutta.

The first case of the Peliyagoda outbreak occurred on February 9 in a Malayalee who had been admitted to the General Hospital on February 10 for diarrhoea and vomiting and died the same day. A post-mortem was held and bacteriological examination revealed the case to

be one of cholera. This case was not a recent arrival from India. There appears to have been another case which introduced the infection from India and which had not been traced. Of the 22 cases shown as at Peliyagoda, one occurred at Palliawatta, Hendala, and another at Biyagama. The last case occurred on February 23.

The first case within the Colombo Municipality was reported from Grandpass on the opposite bank of the Kelani-ganga in the person of a Sinhalese on February 16. The other cases occurred some at Grandpass and the others at Modera, the last case occurring on March 4.

There is no doubt that the infection of the Colombo cases was acquired at Peliyagoda but there is some reason to believe that fresh infection direct from India might have been responsible for a few of the cases. The usual precautions were taken and intensive action at Peliyagoda helped to prevent further cases.

CHAPTER V.

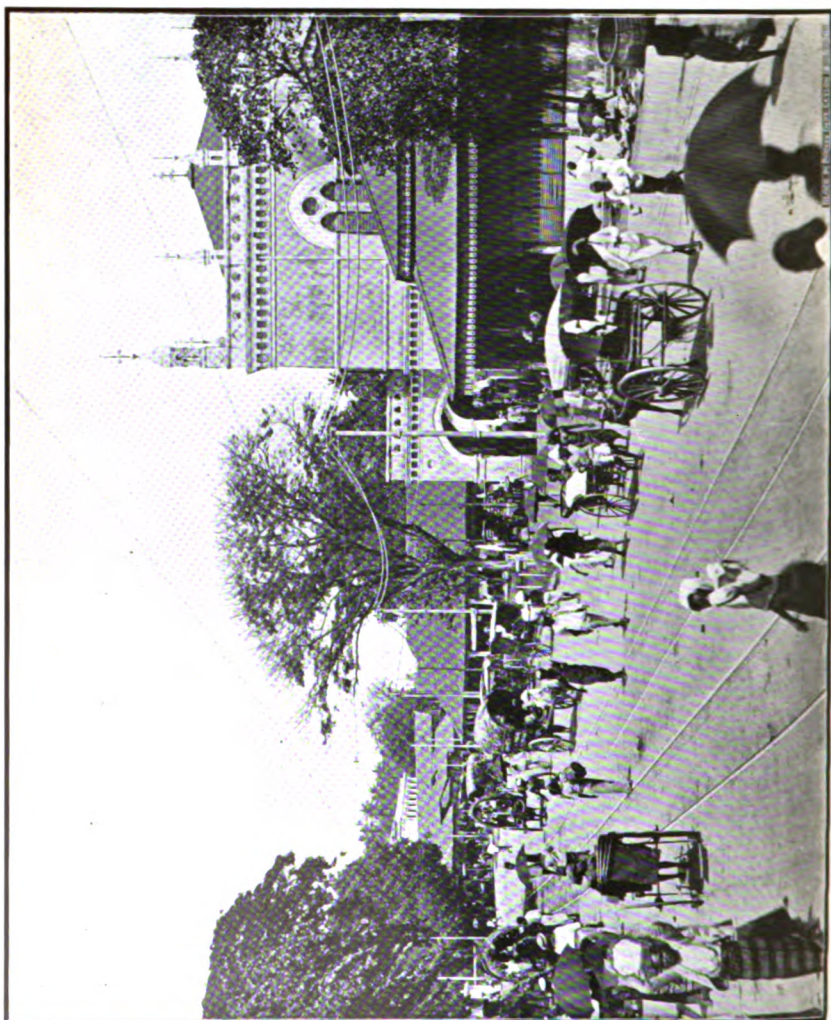
Housing.

A. *Municipal Towns*.—There are three Municipal towns in Ceylon, viz., Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. Of these, Colombo with a population of about 301,000 is much the largest. New houses in these towns may only be built in accordance with the provisions of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance of 1915 which prescribes certain minimum hygienic requirements. But there are numerous insanitary houses built prior to the Ordinance which can only gradually be converted into sanitary buildings as they fall into disrepair. The Colombo Municipal Council began a scheme of housing its own direct labourers in 1923 and a definite yearly programme of providing tenements for them has been followed since that year. In 1931 the Council also embarked on a programme of slum eradication at Kochchikade which, when completed, will rehouse about 2,000 people.

In Kandy, which has a population of about 39,000, the first organized attempt at slum clearance began in 1920 following an outbreak of plague. Seventy-five per cent. of the slums have since been dealt with and replaced by sanitary tenements or houses of a better type. Model tenements have been built by the Council in various parts of the town which now house about 2,000 persons. Lines are also being built for the Council's labourers. A start has also been made in Kandy in providing "back lanes" for the congested areas of the town. These lanes facilitate conservancy and scavenging and also provide more light and air for the houses in their neighbourhood.

In Galle, which has a population of about 38,000, action has been mainly directed towards the improvement and demolition of insanitary and dangerous buildings under the provisions of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, each ward of the town being taken up in turn.

B. *Other Towns*.—The other towns of the Island which are under the administration of Urban District Councils or Sanitary Boards are also subject to the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance. But in most of them only a minority of the existing buildings is in conformity with modern sanitary requirements. A gradual improvement however



Copyright Photograph.

ROAD SCENE NEAR OLD TOWN HALL.

Pills, Ltd.

is being effected as the older buildings collapse and have to be rebuilt. Few of the local bodies concerned are in a financial position to embark on schemes of tenement building.

C. *Rural Areas*.—In the rural areas most of the houses are built with wattle and mud walls and roofs thatched with straw or cadjans. Village Committee rules usually prescribe certain elementary sanitary measures, *e.g.*, that a dead body may not be buried within a certain minimum distance of a dwelling-house or that every house must have its walls whitewashed at least once a year. Otherwise housing conditions in the rural areas are free from control.

On the larger tea, rubber, and coconut estates housing accommodation for the labour force is usually provided by the estate proprietors, is inspected periodically by officers of the Medical and Labour Departments, and is generally much superior to that found in the surrounding villages.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

AGRICULTURE.

General.—The main crops of the Island are coconut, paddy, tea, and rubber. Other crops which are grown to less extents, though their combined value is of not inconsiderable importance to the trade of the Island, are : cacao, cinnamon, citronella, arecanut, cardamoms, and tobacco.

Chena cultivation, that is, the growing of crops on jungle land newly cleared by burning, is an important feature of peasant agriculture in the sparsely populated areas of the dry-zone, while, in more favoured districts, and particularly in proximity to towns, market gardening brings in a small but regular income.

Animal husbandry was formerly a negligible factor in the agricultural economy of Ceylon, but interest in this branch has now been awakened, and the foundations of stock raising and dairy industries are being assiduously laid.

The extent of production of the several crops may be gauged from the following tables which give the approximate acreages under cultivation and the quantities of produce exported and their value in 1935 :—

Acreages under the Chief Crops (estimated only).

Acres.			Acres.		
Coconuts ..	..	1,100,000*	Palmyra ..	..	50,000||
Rice ..	..	850,000†	Cacao ..	..	34,000||
Rubber ..	..	628,666‡	Citronella ..	..	37,000||
Tea ..	..	557,284§	Cinnamon ..	..	26,000||
Chenas, vegetable, and other crops ..	..	140,000||	Tobacco ..	..	14,000||
Arecanuts ..	..	69,000||	Cardamoms ..	..	6,000||

* Based on the results of the partial Census of Production, 1929.

† Based on an estimate of the Department of Agriculture : according to the partial Census of Production, 1929, the acreage was about 800,000, while according to the returns furnished by Government Agents to the Paddy Commission the extent under cultivation in 1930 amounted to 941,000 acres.

‡ Based on the Rubber Controller's estimate for 1935. The figures are provisional.

§ Based on the Tea Export Controller's Report for 1934–35.

|| Based on the results of the Censuses of Production, 1921 and 1924.

Exports of Agricultural Products of the Island in 1935.

		Quantity.	Value. Rs.*	Total Value of Class. Rs.*
Black tea	..	211.9 mill. lb.	145.6	
Green tea	..	22 mill. lb.	16	145.8
Coconuts, fresh	..	20.9 mill. nuts	1.1	
Copra	..	98 mill. cwt.	7.8	
Coconut oil	..	1.1 mill. cwt.	13.6	
Coconut shell charcoal	..	15 mill. cwt.	37	
Coir yarn	..	11 mill. cwt.	1.1	
Desiccated coconut	..	66 mill. cwt.	7.3	
Poonac (coconut)	..	47 mill. cwt.	1.6	
Bristle fibre	..	22 mill. cwt.	1.2	
Mattress fibre	..	48 mill. cwt.	1.8	
Coir rope, &c.	..	009 mill. cwt.	099	
Rubber	..	120.5 mill. lb.		36.0
Cacao	..	7.8 mill. lb.		38.4
Arecanuts	..	093 mill. cwt.		1.3
Cardamoms	..	2,362 cwt.		.89
Pepper and other spices	..	1,518 cwt.		.27
Cinnamon (quills and chips)	..	046 mill. cwt.	1.4	.033
Cinnamon oil (bark and leaf)	..	2.5 mill. oz.	23	
Tobacco (unmanufactured and cigars)	..	2.0 mill. lb.		1.6
Citronella oil	..	1.4 mill. lb.		.44
Papain	..	16 mill. lb.		.69
Kapok	..	6,497 cwt.		.64
				18
				226.2

Tea.

Acreeage, &c.—Over 557,000 acres are planted in tea, *Thea sinensis*, consisting of 2,362 estates and 64,886 small holdings. It is grown at elevations varying from sea level to 6,000 feet above sea level but mainly in the hilly country in the centre of the Island at elevations ranging between 1,500 feet and 5,000 feet. The better quality teas are grown at the higher elevations where the more temperate climate assists growth and produces flavour.

The manufactured product consists of the young tender shoots which after plucking undergo the processes of withering, rolling, fermenting, and drying or firing.

Pruning and Plucking.—The object of tea cultivation is to secure the maximum quantity of the best quality of leaf. For this purpose the bushes are pruned periodically so as to ensure regular, frequent, and plentiful “flushes,” or young, tender shoots on the bushes. The tip of the new shoot and one or two leaves below it are plucked by hand, generally by the women of the labour force.

Rainfall.—A fairly evenly distributed rainfall of 80 to 120 inches a year is required for tea.

Labour.—About 95 per cent. of the labour on tea estates consists of immigrant labour from India. An estate requires on an average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ labourer per acre.

Cultivation.—Very extensive cultivation is carried out on tea estates to secure large yields. To improve the tilth and condition of the soil green and artificial manuring is carried out in a systematic and scientific manner. The low price and restriction of output have reduced the application of fertilizers during recent years.

Manufacture.—Great care and attention are paid to the manufacture of tea under its stages with a view to the production of the best flavoured tea with attractive appearance.

* In millions.

Research.—A scientific staff is maintained by the industry which is supported by a cess on exports for the purpose of investigating the scientific side of the growth and manufacture of tea.

Yields.—Yields vary considerably according to elevation, cultivation, &c., but may be said to range from 300 to 1,200 lb. made tea per acre. On a well cultivated estate 600 to 700 lb. is considered a satisfactory all-round yield.

Factory.—A large number of the tea factories have been rebuilt during recent years and the opportunity has been taken to erect new factories on chosen sites at a high elevation in order to secure the best conditions for the withering of the leaf which is essential for the production of flavoury tea. Originally many tea factories were old coffee factories converted, situated near the bed of a river to secure the advantages of water power. The principal machinery required consists of tea rollers, roll breakers, sifters, &c., and dryers. Suction gas engines are the usual source of power. The power required is roughly 10 to 12 horse-power per 100,000 lb. with a minimum of 25 h.p. for a small factory manufacturing about 120,000 lb. made tea.

Preparation for Export.—Tea is exported in metal lined wooden packages with the garden mark of the estate on which it is produced and is ready for consumption. It is usually blended and packed in packets before it actually reaches the consumers' hands.

Restriction.—In May, 1933, an Ordinance to control the export of tea was passed by the State Council as a part of a joint scheme for the regulation of the export of tea from the main producing countries. The Ordinance is to be operative for a period of five years. For the second year of assessment which ended on March 31, 1935, Ceylon's exportable quota was fixed at 220,082,290 lb. being 87½ per cent. of the total exports of tea from the Island, in 1929. For the year ending March 31, 1936, Ceylon is allowed to export 207,506,160 lb.

Prices.—The average price of total offerings for the year was 64 cents, 2 cents below 1934. High grown was 1 cent higher than 1934, but medium and low grown were 3 and 5 cents lower respectively.

There were no very violent market fluctuations during the period under review, the highest sale average being 76 cents on March 6 and the lowest 56 cents on June 11 and 18. The average for low grown tea ranged from 52 cents on January 8 and April 2 and 9 to 66 cents on October 15 and 22.

Trade conditions seemed to show improvement and the market was well supported by Australia and South Africa. Both these markets were prepared to pay higher prices than in 1934 and generally took a better class of tea.

The local monthly averages were—

Cents.			Cents.		
January	..	61	July	..	63
February	..	72	August	..	68
March	..	71	September	..	67
April	..	61	October	..	69
May	..	59	November	..	66
June	..	57	December	..	64

Coupon prices ranged from 22½ cents to 38 cents, though very few transactions took place at the former figure.

Uncouponed Tea.—A total of approximately 5½ million lb. was offered at the weekly auctions, against 7 million lb. in 1934. Prices realized were closely linked to couponed tea, making allowance for the rates ruling for coupons and the total export duty payable.

The annual average market prices* in certain years were :—1925, 96 cents per lb. ; 1926, 99 cents ; 1927, 94 cents ; 1928, 85 cents ; 1929, 81 cents ; 1930, 75 cents ; 1931, 57 cents ; 1932, 42 cents ; 1933, 54 cents ; 1934, 66 cents ; 1935, 64 cents (see Diagram No. 5).

Rubber.

Acreage, Elevation, and Rainfall.—The estimated acreage under rubber in the Island is 628,666 acres. The rubber tree cultivated in Ceylon (*Hevea brasiliensis*) flourishes at elevations below 2,000 feet and requires a well distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches per annum. It is cultivated to varying extents throughout the Island, chiefly in the Province of Sabaragamuwa and in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces.

Latex.—Rubber is the coagulated latex of the rubber tree obtained by tapping the trunk. The latex running from the cut—usually half the circumference—is collected in cups, removed to the factory, treated with acetic or formic acid to cause coagulation, crêped by machinery, and dried or coagulated in sheets and smoked. Rubber, as exported, is a raw product and requires treatment by manufacturers.

Planting.—Rubber is generally propagated from seed which is sown in nurseries, and, when the nursery plants are eighteen months to two years old, they are removed, have their tops and main roots cut back, and are planted into the new clearings as “stumps”. Planting is carried out at varying distances, but 24 feet by 12 feet is a favourite of many growers, as this allows of ample plants for thinning from the third year. The tree grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet and develops a heavy foliage.

Budding of Rubber.—Nothing has been done during the year under review but since 1929 the question of budding rubber has received considerable attention.

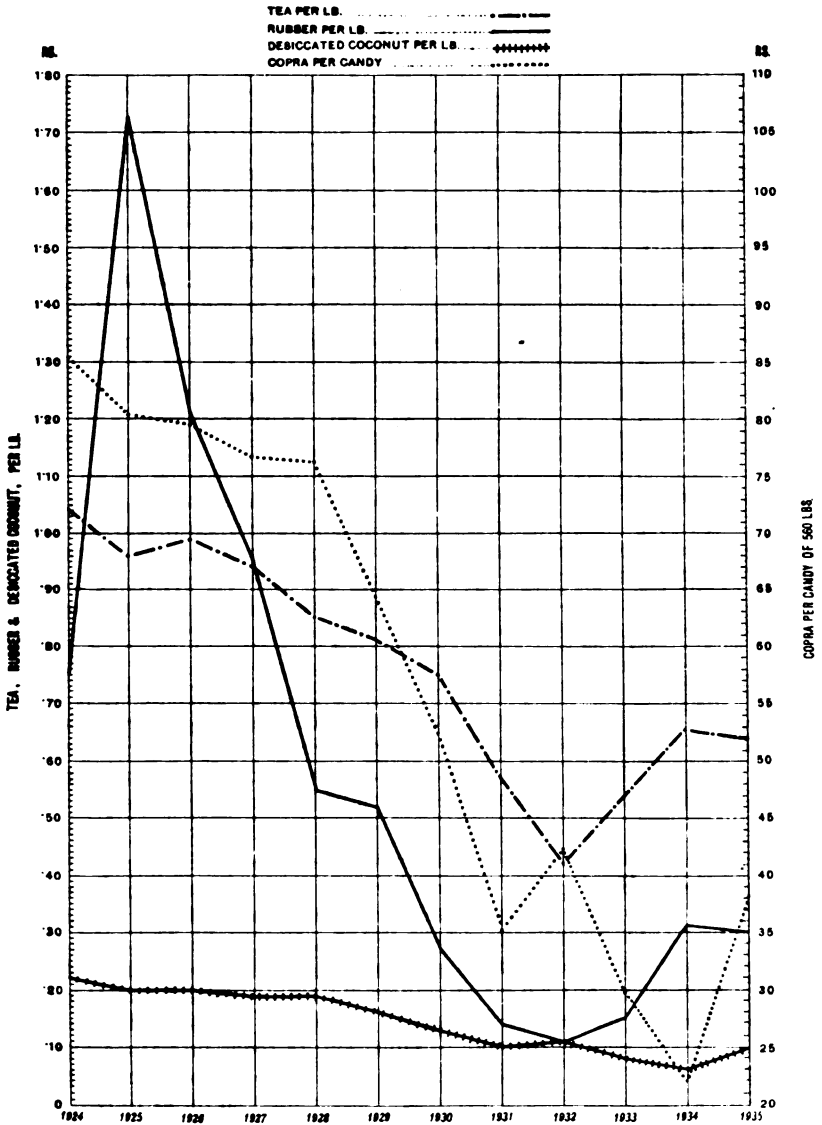
Imports of budwood and budded stumps of proved foreign clones have been made and estates have taken steps to find their high-yielding trees, with a view to using them as mother trees. Local mother-trees are under test on the stations of the Department of Agriculture and the Rubber Research Scheme, and every effort is being made to provide guidance to the planting community in this important matter.

Budding has rendered it possible to effect satisfactorily the selection of high-yielding stock, and the isolation of it from the heterogenous mixture which exists in rubber estates to-day. By vigorous selection and testing it should be possible to isolate strains of high-yielding trees, and thereby assure that improved strains of plants and seeds should be available when required for future plantings.

Cultivation.—The best time for cultivation is considered to be just before the wintering commences. Cattle manure, green manures, and artificial manures are all used. The approximate quantity of artificial manure used per annum per acre is up to 1,000 lb. Cover plants are used for soil conservation.

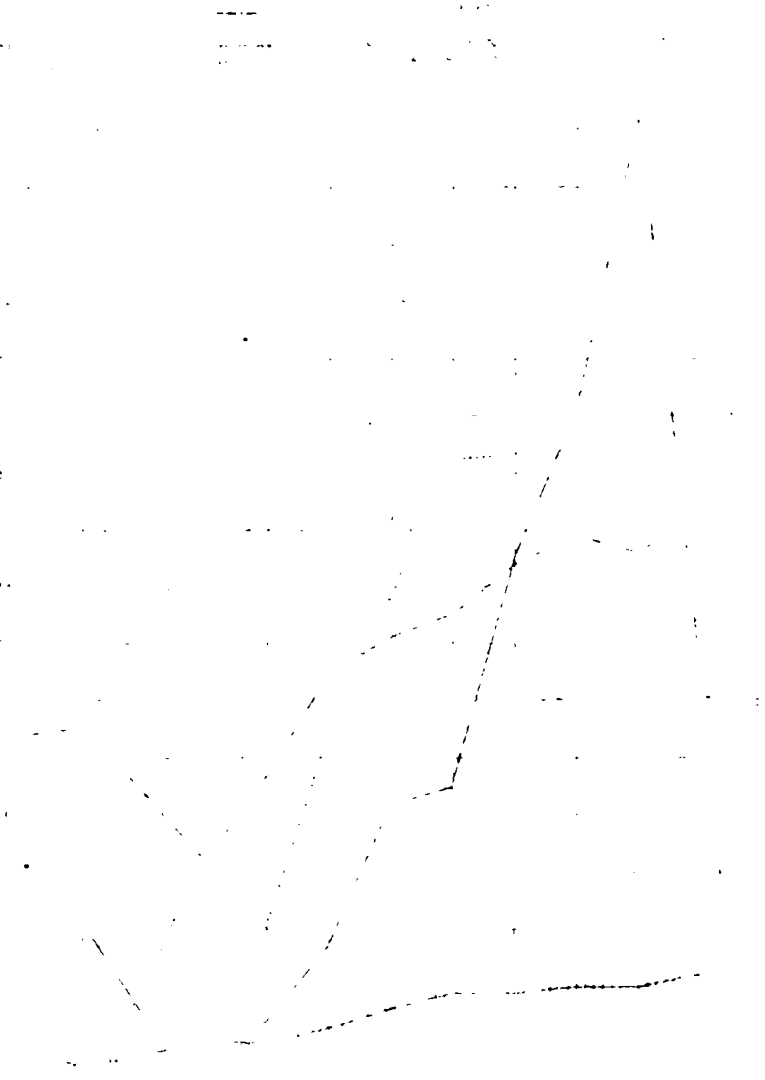
* According to local weekly sale averages.

ANNUAL AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF
TEA, RUBBER, DESICCATED COCONUT AND COPRA



1910

1910-1911
1911-1912



Tapping.—Various systems of tapping are in vogue, the commonest system in recent years has been that in which a half spiral cut is tapped on alternate days. Systems involving alternate periods of more intensive tapping followed by resting are now being tested with a view to reducing the cost of tapping. The unremunerative prices realized by rubber have effectively closed down any further planting in recent years and the introduction of the Rubber Control Ordinance will prevent any further extension of acreage under rubber during the five years period of control.

Manufacture.—Latex after coagulation is exported in the form of crêpe or smoked sheet and its preparation requires the use of considerable machinery more especially where rubber is prepared in the form of crêpe. Manufacture is standardized and the difference between the price of various grades is generally speaking not large.

Restriction.—In May, 1934, an Ordinance to control the export of rubber was passed by the State Council as a part of a joint scheme for the regulation of the export of rubber from the main producing countries. The Ordinance is to be operative for a period of five years. The Ceylon quota of export for any period of control will be the quantity of rubber named as the basic quota for that period or such percentage of that basic quota as shall be declared by His Excellency the Governor by notification in the *Government Gazette*.

The basic quota for the five years is as follows :—

			Tons.				Tons.
1934	..	..	77,500	|	1937	..	81,000
1935	..	..	79,000	|	1938	..	82,500
1936	..	..	80,000				

Yield.—The yield per acre varies considerably with the soil, age of the trees, rainfall, planting, treatment, &c., but may be said to range from 150 to 700 lb. per acre, 400 to 500 lb. per acre being considered a good all-round yield for an estate in full bearing. A very good tree over twelve years old will yield 10 lb. dry rubber per annum, while the average per tree in full bearing may be put at about 4 to 5 lb. per annum.

Prices.—The local market opened with a fair demand for crêpe at 32½ cents and sheet at 31½ cents, and soon became irregular and weaker, prices easing by March to just under 29 cents. From then till October business was uninterruptedly dull with a variation of only 2·37 cents and 2·40 cents respectively in monthly average prices realized for crêpe and sheet.

With the Dutch authorities' efforts to regulate their native shipments a better tone ensued in spite of the general anxiety over the European situation and prices at the end of October improved to 34½ cents for both crêpe and sheet. A slight setback followed as the date approached for the Control Committee's meeting to decide on the following year's quotas, and the Dutch Indies export allowance, but with the settlement of these questions the market improved again and closed very steady with crêpe at 32½ cents and sheet at 32½ cents.

Prices for crêpe and sheet moved close together during the year with a preference in favour of crêpe.

No forward business was done during the year 1935.

There was no market at all for sole crêpe and manufacture of this commodity for local sale would seem to have been abandoned.

Extensive business was done both for spot and forward positions and except for a small setback from 21 cents to 20 cents during July, the market steadily firmed from 17 cents to 24½ cents at the close.

The local and London average monthly prices were as follows, the approximate monthly average price for coupons also being shown as an interesting comparison :—

1935.		Coupons.	Local Average for Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet.		London Average* for London Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	
			Cents.	Per lb.	d.	Per lb.
January	17	31.42	..	6.42
February	19	31.11	..	6.29
March	18	28.92	..	5.74
April	18	28.11	..	5.61
May	19	29.09	..	5.85
June	21	29.93	..	6.04
July	20	28.41	..	5.82
August	20	28.15	..	5.71
September	20	27.53	..	5.51
October	21	30.65	..	6.14
November	23	32.03	..	6.31
December	24	31.86	..	6.33

The annual average market prices† in certain years were the following :—1925, Re. 1.73 per lb. ; 1926, Re. 1.21 ; 1927, 95 cents ; 1928, 55 cents ; 1929, 52 cents ; 1930, 27 cents ; 1931, 14 cents ; 1932, 11 cents ; 1933, 15 cents ; 1934, 31 cents ; 1935, 30 cents (see Diagram No. 5).

Labour.—The labour engaged is composed of Sinhalese and immigrant Indian Tamils. The usual requirement of labour is one labourer to 3 acres of rubber.

Research.—A scientific staff is maintained by the industry and is supported by a cess on exports for the purpose of investigating the scientific side of the growth and manufacture of rubber. Provision for this research work was made by Ordinance No. 10 of 1930.

Cocconut.

Acreage, Area, &c.—It is estimated that approximately 1,100,000 acres are planted with coconuts. But cultivation on systematic lines may be considered to occupy about 900,000 acres. Along the coast of the Western and Southern Provinces planting has been done very closely and no systematic cultivation is carried out. Here the main product is toddy which is supplied to arrack distilleries ; at the same time the manufacture of coir string and rope is an important subsidiary industry, especially in the hands of women. Elsewhere the coconut is cultivated mainly for the production of copra, and the extraction of oil therefrom, as well as the manufacture of desiccated coconut. Cultivation is confined mainly to elevations below 1,500 feet and a well distributed rainfall of 50 to 90 inches is required. The greater part of the acreage lies in the North-Western, Western, and Southern Provinces.

Cultivation.—Much can be done to increase the output of the tree by cultivation ; by the use of concentrated manures containing nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, &c. ; green manure, such as *crotalaria* : cattle

* Taken from the International Rubber Regulation Committee's Statistical Bulletin for January 1930.

† Averages for top grades only (Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Contract Crepe) at local weekly sales.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY COLOMBO PRICES AND
MONTHLY STOCKS OF RUBBER IN UNITED KINGDOM (LONDON AND LIVERPOOL)
FOR THE YEARS 1934 AND 1935.**

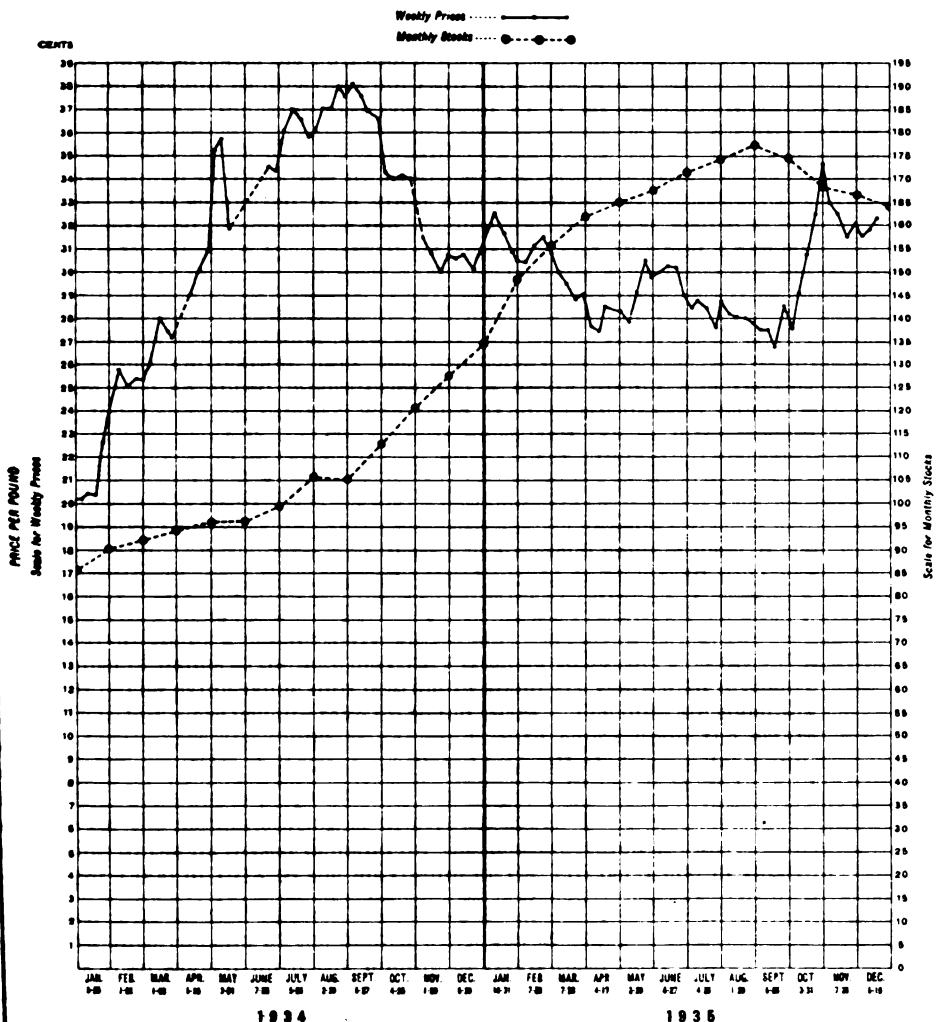
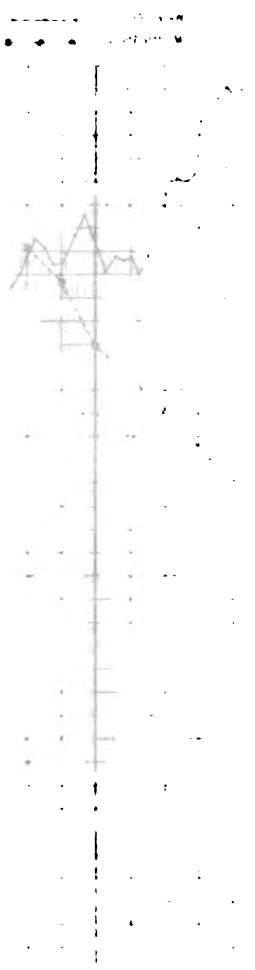


FIGURE 1. THE EFFECT OF THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE ROD TO THE RADIUS OF THE CURVED SURFACE ON THE DEFORMATION OF THE ROD.



manure ; and occasional cultivation with modern implements. Young coconuts systematically cultivated and manured come into bearing much earlier than coconuts which are not so treated.

Costs.—The cost of opening land for coconuts varies considerably, but it may be put on the average at Rs. 400 to 600 an acre, spread over ten years, the expenses being greater in the first three years. The waiting period may be put at ten years. Land is available to be opened in coconuts, but only in the outdistricts, where a good deal of pioneering work, including the making of roads, combating wild animals, fever, &c., is necessary.

Labour.—The quantity of labour required for a coconut estate is generally worked out at one labourer for 10 acres. A small resident force is often maintained for draining, manuring, and tillage, which on some estates consists of about half Tamil and half Sinhalese. Frequently the plucking of the nuts and the manufacture of copra are done by a contractor, who supplies his own labour.

Labour on coconut estates does not earn such high wages as on tea and rubber properties. Plucking may cost Re. 1·25 per 1,000 nuts.

Research.—The Coconut Research Scheme, which was established by Ordinance No. 29 of 1928, has its headquarters at Bandirippuwa estate, Lunuwila. It is supported by a grant and a cess on the exports. The Senior Scientific Staff consists of the Technological Chemist who is at the same time Director of Research, the Geneticist and the Soil Chemist, On the junior staff are three technical assistants, a field assistant, the Superintendent of the estate, and two clerks. Scientific research is carried out on the breeding and improvement of the coconut palm. manuring and cultivation, and the technology of coconut products. There are well equipped laboratories and a useful library and reading room at Bandirippuwa estate. The third Wednesday in each month is set aside as Visitors' Day. Coconut planters and others interested in the industry are specially invited to make use of the library and reading room, which are open on week days from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and on Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 12 noon.

The nut.—The principal product, from a commercial point of view, is the nut. The yield per palm on a cultivated estate is about 40 nuts per annum. The average yield is probably under 30 nuts per palm, though with cultivation in good districts up to and over 80 may be secured. The number of palms to the acre may vary from 50 to 90, the average being about 70. The palms come into bearing in about six years with intensive cultivation, but more usually take up to ten years. The nuts are generally picked six times a year. They are made into copra upon the estate which produces them, but some small holders sell their nuts to manufacturers. Considerable quantities are exported when the demand for nuts for the manufacturing of desiccated coconut is keen. The price rose owing to the increased demand for the manufactured products from Rs. 74 per 1,000 in 1913 to the maximum of Rs. 115 per 1,000 in 1920.

Prices.—The market opened in January at Rs. 27 per 1,000 nuts and advanced until the end of the month when Rs. 40 was reached.

Values then sagged until the middle of April to around Rs. 30 after which there was a fluctuating recovery to Rs. 36 and Rs. 37 during May and June. In July prices fell away to Rs. 33 and again in August to about Rs. 31 but in September there was a recovery to about Rs. 33.

During the last quarter there was a marked improvement with values at Rs. 40 and over up to Rs. 44, at which the market closed the year. The above prices refer to husked nuts per 1,000 delivered to Buyers' stores in equal proportions of large, middle, and smalls.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(Per 1,000 nuts L. M. S.)

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
January	33 62	July ..	..	33 62
February	34 50	August ..	..	31 90
March	31 90	September ..	..	32 37
April	30 50	October ..	..	40 0
May	36 87	November ..	..	42 60
June	36 10	December ..	..	43 37

The annual average market prices in recent years were the following :— 1930, Rs. 46·58 per 1,000 nuts L. M. S. ; 1931, Rs. 37·12 ; 1932, Rs. 44·60 ; 1933, Rs. 29·36 ; 1934, Rs. 19·42 ; 1935, Rs. 35·71.

Copra.—The most important manufactured product is copra. This is the dried kernel of the nut, and is used for the manufacture of coconut oil, which, again, is utilized for the production of margarine, soap, and other products. Poonac, a largely used cattle food, is the by-product in the manufacture of coconut oil from copra. The bulk of it is used locally, either as cattle food or as manure, but 623,470 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,687,872 were exported in 1934 and 467,565 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,600,861 in 1935.

The number of nuts required to manufacture a candy (560 lb.) of copra varies from 900 to 1,500.

The value of the exports of copra is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—The market opened strongly, mainly as a result of speculative buying of oil seeds in India, and towards the end of January the price touched Rs. 49. A heavy default in Bombay caused the market to react and by the middle of February price of copra in Colombo had fallen to Rs. 36·50. The market remained fairly steady at around this price until end of September when a steady improvement set in and was maintained to the end of the year, the market closing at Rs. 47·50.

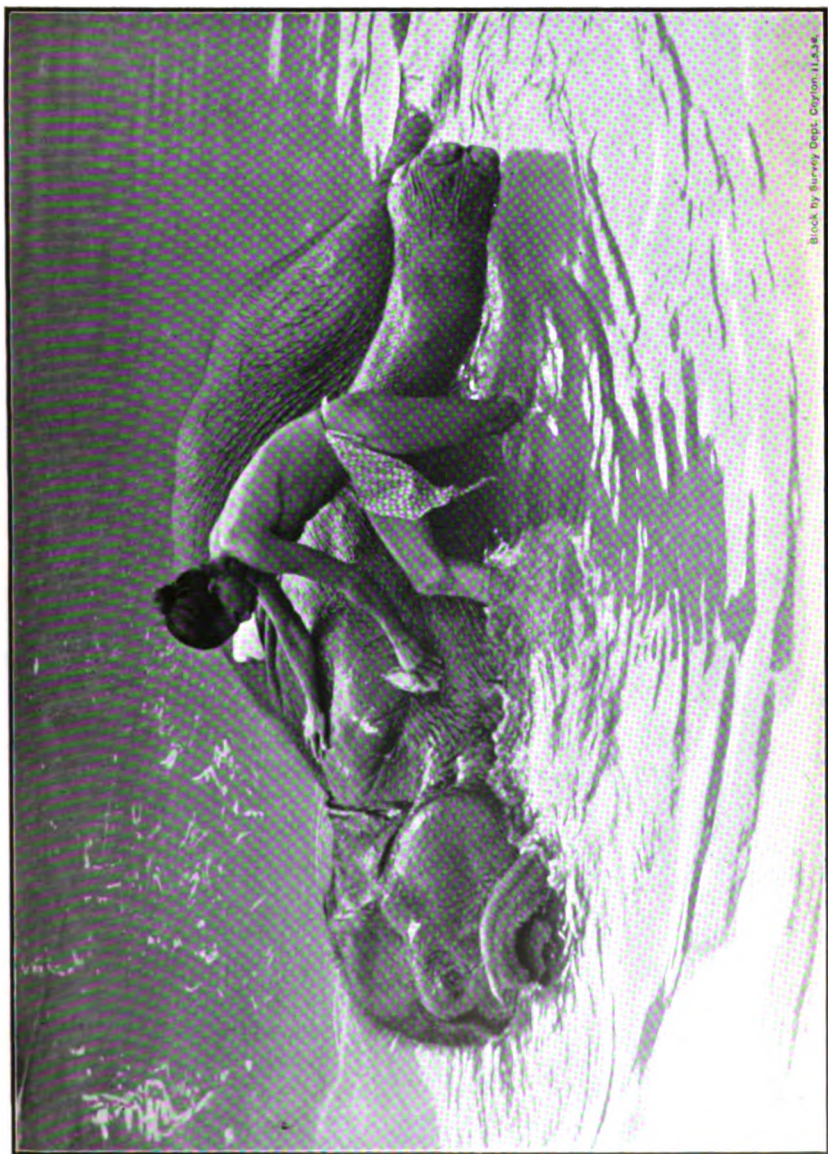
Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for the year 1935 :—

(Estate No. 1 per candy of 5 cwt.)

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
January	37 84	July ..	..	35 25
February	37 87	August ..	..	34 20
March	34 45	September ..	..	35 62
April	34 58	October ..	..	42 19
May	37 81	November ..	..	45 67
June	36 15	December ..	..	45 78

The annual average market prices* in certain years were :—1925, Rs. 80·36 per candy (560 lb.) ; 1926, Rs. 79·40 ; 1927, Rs. 76·88 ; 1928, Rs. 76·22 ; 1929, Rs. 64·47 ; 1930, Rs. 52·36 ; 1931, Rs. 35·06 ; 1932, Rs. 42·21 ; 1933, Rs. 29·75 ; 1934, Rs. 21·98 ; 1935, Rs. 38·15 (see Diagram No. 5).

* The average prices for 1927 to 1935 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.



Block by Surety Dept. Coyon, 11.3.14.

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AN INTIMATE TOILET.

Lionel Wendt.

Copra prices are liable to considerable fluctuation according to the rates of freight and of exchange, &c. The market quotations are also liable to considerable variation, as regular public sales are not held as in the case of tea and rubber.

Coconut Oil.—Although a large quantity of copra is exported for the extraction of oil by the importers, a quantity of coconut oil is prepared in Ceylon. The traditional method of extraction consists in grinding the copra in a “chekku” consisting of a large wooden pestle, which is revolved by bullock power in a kind of stone mortar. This method is slow and wasteful, and modern mills are now working in Chilaw, Colombo, and other districts of Ceylon, hydraulic presses and expellers being in general use. Usually the locally manufactured coconut oil contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. of free fatty acid, and a further refinement is necessary in the consuming country.

The value of the exports of coconut oil is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—The opening market in January was Rs. 190 and a gradual hardening was seen throughout the month, the average being Rs. 220 f.o.b. In February this level was exceeded, the average being Rs. 250. March and April showed declines, but in May the average was again Rs. 250. For the next four months averages were somewhat lower, but October, November, and December showed averages of Rs. 261, Rs. 280, and Rs. 284, respectively. The average for the year was Rs. 245·58, which is nearly Rs. 100 higher than the previous year's average.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(Ordinary per Ton f.o.b.)

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ..	221 87	July ..	233 34
February ..	250 47	August ..	224 50
March ..	241 37	September ..	227 65
April ..	235 83	October ..	260 78
May ..	250 47	November ..	280 29
June ..	241 0	December ..	283 44

The annual average market prices in certain years were :—1925, Rs. 543·17 per ton f.o.b. ; 1926, Rs. 539·36 ; 1927, Rs. 491·73 ; 1928, Rs. 489·02 ; 1929, Rs. 412·33 ; 1930, Rs. 351·63 ; 1931, Rs. 253·52 ; 1932, Rs. 283·75 ; 1933, Rs. 209·43 ; 1934, Rs. 149·98 ; 1935, Rs. 245·58.

Desiccated Coconut.—Desiccated coconut is produced in Ceylon on a large scale, the conditions being favourable as the mills are either on the estates or easily accessible to them by water, road, or railway. The delivery of the fresh nuts, which are essential to the success of the manufacture, is thus a simple matter. Mills, many with elaborate machinery, have been erected in almost every district to cope with the demand. Some are capable of dealing with 50,000 nuts a day.

The value of the exports of desiccated coconuts is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—Prices increased steadily from 7 cents per lb. at the beginning of the year, and in October touched 12 cents. Later the market declined with a seasonally dull demand and closed quiet at $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(Per lb.)					
Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
January ..	..	0 9	July ..	..	0 9
February ..	..	0 9	August ..	..	0 9
March ..	..	0 9	September ..	..	0 9
April ..	..	0 8	October ..	..	0 10
May ..	..	0 9	November ..	..	0 11
June ..	..	0 10	December ..	..	0 11

The annual average market prices in certain years were :—1925, 20 cents per lb. ; 1926, 20 cents ; 1927, 19 cents ; 1928, 19 cents ; 1929, 16 cents ; 1930, 13 cents ; 1931, 10 cents ; 1932, 11 cents ; 1933, 8 cents ; 1934, 6 cents ; 1935, 10 cents (see Diagram No. 5).

Information regarding the manufacture of alcohol, &c., is shown under “ Excise”, page 45.

Coir, &c.—An important but somewhat unorganized industry, also dependent upon the coconut tree, is the manufacture of coir, which consists of the stout fibres forming the husk of the nut. These fibres are separated by rotting the husks in water, or by special machinery. The fibres are then graded and used for making brushes, yarn, mats, rope, &c., according to their quality. In many parts of Ceylon the coir fibres are separated by village labour, chiefly women, and sold by them to exporting firms.

Mills for the separation of the fibre by machinery have been established at several places in the Colombo, Negombo, and other districts. Much of the output is used locally, but there is considerable export of bristle fibre, mattress fibre, and coir yarn. The value of the exports of coir is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—There was a certain shortage of supplies early in the year owing to the prevailing drought. This caused a fair rise in price and good quality two tie which started at Rs. 3·50 per cwt. reached Rs. 3·85 at the end of January and Rs. 4·40 at the end of February.

The shortage became more acute during March and prices registered a further increase to Rs. 4·85 during that month.

With the comparatively high price of bristle fibre and the very considerable rise for mattress fibre many more mills opened again. With the resultant increase in supplies, prices dropped during April and May to Rs. 4 but with a slight shortage of good quality bristle fibre and a rather better continental demand the market improved again to Rs. 4·25 by the end of June.

Poor quality two tie and one tie, however, were more plentiful than good quality owing to inferior husks produced by the drought and the value for these grades fell away sharply, one tie finishing the year at about Rs. 3·75 being considerably lower than good two tie. During the second half of the year prices remained comparatively steady although there was rather a sharp drop in August and September, followed by a subsequent rise to the July level.

The price for good two tie in July was Rs. 4·25 per cwt. and Rs. 3·30 in August which was followed by a steady rise to Rs. 3·40 in September, Rs. 4 in October and Rs. 4·25 during November and December.

Supplies were again rather scarce, mainly owing to the shortage of husks. Japanese buyers were very active during July and August for poor quality bristle, but they rather dropped out of the market towards the end of the year.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(8-tie per cwt.)					
Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
January ..	..	4 37	July ..	..	4 22
February ..	..	4 87	August ..	..	3 95
March ..	..	5 47	September ..	..	4 7
April ..	..	4 89	October ..	..	4 52
May ..	..	4 73	November ..	..	4 95
June ..	..	4 77	December ..	..	4 78

Mattress Fibre.—The year opened with the price for fair ordinary brown quality at Re. 1·75 per cwt. and with the scarcity of offerings this rose very sharply and reached the high level of Rs. 3·75 at the end of March. This naturally encouraged many mills to start work again and supplies came in more freely with the result that values declined rapidly to Rs. 3 during April and the first part of May. At this point rain fell freely and millers were unable to dry their fibre properly, and in the absence of any appreciable stocks there was a further shortage with a resultant reaction on prices which reached Rs. 3·40 at the end of June. This was not maintained and following the market for bristle fibre the price for good f.a.q. was Rs. 2·35 in July and in August had dropped to Re. 1·90. Therefore there was a steady rise up to the middle of September when Rs. 3·25 was reached and the market closed the year at about Rs. 2·80.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(No. 1 per cwt.)					
Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
January ..	..	2 48	July ..	..	3 17
February ..	..	3 30	August ..	..	2 84
March ..	..	4 18	September ..	..	2 99
April ..	..	3 72	October ..	..	3 32
May ..	..	3 83	November ..	..	3 74
June ..	..	3 95	December ..	..	3 37

Coir Yarn—The total exports for 1935 showed a welcome increase of about 16 per cent. over the 1934 figures, but unfortunately at slightly lower prices.

The market was firm until the end of April but then declined steadily until October when there was a slight improvement which was maintained until the end of the year, but most of the improvement was in the lower grades. Germany and the United Kingdom were as usual the largest buyers, the former particularly showing a marked improvement.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(Per cwt.)					
Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
January ..	..	9 62	July ..	..	9 0
February ..	..	9 62	August ..	..	9 0
March ..	..	9 75	September ..	..	8 62
April ..	..	9 75	October ..	..	9 0
May ..	..	9 50	November ..	..	9 5
June ..	..	9 40	December ..	..	9 50

The annual average market prices* in certain years for bristle fibre were :—1925, Rs. 7·62 per cwt. ; 1926, Rs. 7·46 ; 1927, Rs. 8·37 ; 1928, Rs. 8·53 ; 1929, Rs. 9·01 ; 1930, Rs. 8·23 ; 1931, Rs. 6·65 ; 1932, Rs. 7·95 ; 1933, Rs. 6·35 ; 1934, Rs. 4·71 ; 1935, Rs. 4·63 ; for mattress fibre* :—1925, Rs. 2·38 per cwt. 1926, Rs. 3·08 ; 1927, Rs. 3·67 ; 1928, Rs. 3·07 ; 1929, Rs. 2·23 ; 1930, Re. 1·40 ; 1931, Re. 1·41 ; 1932, Re. 1·25 ; 1933, Re. 1·59 ; 1934, Re. 1·75 ; 1935, Rs. 3·41 ; for coir yarn :—1925, Rs. 16·26 per cwt. ; 1926, Rs. 15·15 ; 1927, Rs. 16·75 ; 1928, Rs. 17·45 ; 1929, Rs. 14·34 ; 1930, Rs. 12·73 ; 1931, Rs. 10·20 ; 1932, Rs. 8·42 ; 1933, Rs. 7·96 ; 1934, Rs. 9·69 ; 1935, Rs. 9·34.

Cacao.

Commercial cacao is produced from the seeds of the plant *Theobroma cacao*. The variety now grown in Ceylon is the *Forastero*.

Elevation and Rainfall, &c.—The cultivation of cacao is restricted to favourably situated valleys at an elevation between 500 to 2,000 feet which receive a well regulated rainfall of 60 to 80 inches and are protected from high winds. Plantations lie almost entirely in the Kandy and Matale Districts of the Central Province. Of an approximate acreage of 34,000 acres under cacao in the Island 55 per cent. is in the former district and 33 per cent. in the latter.

As with tea the number of peasant holdings ranging between 1 and 5 acres is not inconsiderable, but these small gardens receive but little attention from the owners in regard to systematic cultivation or the control of pests and diseases.

Labour.—The labour required for a cacao estate works out at about one labourer for 2 acres. Tamils generally form the bulk of the labour force, but Sinhalese are also employed for lopping, &c.

Planting.—The trees are generally planted 15 by 15 feet apart. Holes 3 feet deep by 1½ feet across are dug and filled with carefully prepared soil. Seed at stake or basket plants are generally used for planting. As the young plant requires to be carefully shaded, shade trees must be planted at the same time between the rows about the same distance apart as the cacao. The dadap has been found the most suitable.

Crops.—Cacao commences to bear fruit about the fifth year, two crops a year being then gathered. The "Spring" crop picked in May, June, and July is small. The main or "Autumn" crop is gathered in November, December, and January. The period from the blossom to the ripe pod is five months. The average crop per acre varies considerably in Ceylon. The general average is about 3½ to 4 cwt. per acre, although the yields from some well-cultivated estates have reached the very high annual average of 8½ cwt. per acre.

Cultivation.—The usual method of cultivation is to fork the soil every two years, and apply about 700 to 800 lb. per acre of artificial manures two to three months later. The manure used is a general mixture containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

Pruning and Removing Suckers.—Suckers are removed as soon as they appear on the cacao trees, and periodical pruning is done when the foliage becomes too thick and heavy.

* The average prices for 1928 to 1935 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.



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THE KANDY LYRIC.

Lionel Wendt.

Weeding.—Cacao estates are kept clean weeded from the time of opening, the average cost of weeding is about Rs. 6 per acre per annum.

Picking.—The flowers and fruit of the tree grow in a characteristic manner direct upon the trunk and branches of the trees. The fruit is ellipsoidal and of considerable size, and the beans are covered with pulp or mucilage. Ripening is generally indicated by a change of colour on the outside of the pods. The fruit on the stems and main branches is picked by means of an ordinary pruning knife, while that on the higher parts of the tree is dealt with by cacao hooks. The picking gang goes round as often as necessary, the period generally being between a fortnight and three weeks. The pods are cut down by men or boys, who are followed by women, who gather the pods and heap them together. The fruits are opened the same day, and the beans carted or carried to the fermenting shed. One labourer will pick 1 to 1½ bushels of wet beans per day. This is equal to about 37 lb. of the cured product.

Fermentation.—At the fermenting shed the beans, covered with mucilage, are heaped into boxes or vats for fermentation. This process is accompanied by rise of temperature and by decomposition of the pulp surrounding the beans. During the fermentation the pulp becomes more liquid and gradually flows away, the bottom of the fermenting boxes being perforated and raised off the ground to admit of this. The period of fermentation in Ceylon is about 36 hours. After 12 hours the beans are given a light washing and turned over into another box. They are again given a heavier washing at the end of the fermenting period of 36 hours, when they are carried or carted to the barbecue or curing house.

Curing.—The best method of curing is the gradual drying of the beans in the sun on barbecues covered with coir matting. By this method the best quality is obtained. The period varies from five to seven days, according to the temperature. Most of the picking has, however, to be done during the wet season, and a greater part of the crop is cured by artificial means. The most popular curing house is a two- or three-floor building, the floors being constructed of strips of wood covered over with coir matting, on which the freshly-fermented beans are spread. The building is heated with hot air conducted by pipes placed under each floor, the hot air being obtained by means of a fan, which drives the air through the heating apparatus and then through the pipes. The temperature in the building during the curing process is kept between 110 and 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Grading and Sorting.—After the beans are cured, they are sorted into different grades: first quality, which is composed of only the large round beans; second quality, flat and small beans; and third quality, known as garblings, consisting of the shells and broken beans.

Packing.—Cacao after grading is packed in bags (112 lb. to a bag) when it is ready for export. Most of the cacao from Ceylon is shipped, in this form.

Prices.—The period under review has not been one of much activity as far as trading was concerned and the competition to secure what little business there was offering resulted in price cutting and working on the barest possible margins.

Most producing countries started organizations, partly initiated by producers and in some cases with Government backing, for the control

and release of supplies as market conditions warranted, but even those efforts have not tended to improve prices to a paying level for producers, and manufacturers have been able to secure their requirements at favourable rates.

The one bright spot in the record of the Industry is that consumption is steadily increasing.

Locally, more than one factor hindered the normal flow of trade. Early in January the uncertainty over the United States Gold Clause decision tended to depress the market and later in the year quota allotments and exchange restrictions in most of the continental markets, protective tariffs in Mexico and sanctions enforced against Italy, all had a weakening effect on the market.

During February, with the main crop season drawing to a close, speculative buying here helped to maintain prices and there was a good demand for all offerings but later this demand gradually fell and the market ruled irregular. The small or spring crop was earlier than usual in spite of the abnormal weather conditions that prevailed. Manufacturers continued to buy only at recessions and speculators were forced to liquidate their holdings at a discount.

Main crop native supplies appeared on the market in September and there were fair supplies in October. Estate descriptions of new crop were not available until about the middle of that month. A unique feature and one without parallel this season was the break in the harvesting. All mature pods were harvested and marketed in October and there was little offering in November and December, due to the pods on the trees not being mature enough for picking. It will be about January/February next year before the crop on the trees will be ready for harvesting after which supplies ought to continue arriving until the end of the small crop season which closes about May/July. Crops all round are likely to be less than the year under review.

Exports were about 12,000 cwt. below the figure for the previous year. Decreases to United Kingdom, Italy, Denmark, South America, and Australia have to be recorded, while Holland, New Zealand, United States, and the Philippine Islands show improvements. The last mentioned destination again proved to be Ceylon's best customer.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

(Estate No. 1 per cwt.)					
Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
January ..	..	23 44	July ..	..	15 69
February ..	..	23 0	August ..	..	14 5
March ..	..	21 60	September ..	..	15 81
April ..	..	21 0	October ..	..	15 56
May ..	..	19 50	November ..	..	16 95
June ..	..	18 10	December ..	..	17 12

The annual average market prices* in certain years were :—1925, Rs. 33·17 per cwt. ; 1926, Rs. 30·41 ; 1927, Rs. 52·22 ; 1928, Rs. 58·89 ; 1929, Rs. 53·46 ; 1930, Rs. 37·51 ; 1931, Rs. 29·71 ; 1932, Rs. 27·71 ; 1933, Rs. 25·09 ; 1934, Rs. 22·99 ; 1935, Rs. 18·37.

The value of the exports of cacao is shown in Diagram No. 9.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1935 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

Cinnamon.

Cinnamon, once the main export, still occupies a place—though a minor one—in the trade of the Island. Plantation in earliest days was mainly confined to the Western Province, of which Negombo was the most important centre. Much of this area was replaced with coconuts in subsequent years, but the extension of cultivation took place in the Southern Province where at the present time it is estimated that there is more land under cinnamon than in the Western Province. The approximate total acreage is 26,000 acres, of which 58 per cent. is in the Southern Province (Galle District 40 per cent.) and 41 per cent. in the Western Province (Negombo area 30 per cent.).

The industry is entirely in the hands of Ceylonese. The number of large properties of 100 acres and over in extent is limited and these receive systematic attention. The majority of plantations are small areas of 10 to 25 acres in extent.

The Tree.—The cinnamon tree may grow to the height of 20 to 30 feet, and the trunk may be upwards of 3 feet in circumference. The trees cultivated to produce the cinnamon of commerce are coppiced, and long willowy shoots are produced, growing to a height of about 10 feet and to the size of a fair-sized walking stick. The shoots are cut and the bark is peeled off, and rolled into quills, which constitute the cinnamon of commerce.

Cinnamon Cultivation.—If the soil is good, branches may be cut for barking from the fourth year. The tree blossoms in January, in April the fruit is ripe, and the cutting is done from May to October. When the tree is seen to bear fruit well it is in good health, and the bark will peel without difficulty. The sticks are gathered by boys and tied into bundles with coir strings; they are then removed to the peeling stores.

The object of the methods employed is to make the bark up into quills, a quill being a rod of cinnamon resembling a thin cane 4 feet in length; the pieces of bark when stripped are therefore placed round the sticks, both with a view to preserving their shape and as a convenience for the next operation.

Skinning.—They are now allowed to remain for three to six hours, when fermentation takes place, and the bark is ready for skinning. This treatment of the bark leaves only that part which has the desired delicate taste; it is of a pale yellow colour and a parchment-like texture. The bark is now left to ferment and dry, which if the weather be favourable takes about 30 minutes.

The next process is that of forming the quills. The smaller pieces are inserted into the larger, and in the process of drying the quills form rods. They are afterwards rolled into shape and made up into bundles.

Cinnamon oil is distilled from the chips and trimmings of the quills as well as from the leaves.

The commercial cinnamon products are the quills, the chips, and the oil. The best quality is fine cinnamon prepared from tender bark.

The chips are prepared by scraping or chipping the bark after removing the outer bark.

Prices.—The total quantity of cinnamon exported during 1935 shows a slight increase and the improved condition of the industry which took place in 1934 was further maintained with a more profitable level of price.

The lowest prices were recorded in July with 23 cents and 30 cents for Hamburg No. 11. and 0/0000 respectively and the highest level was reached in October (as in 1934) with 35 cents and 43 cents. Although the prices that month did not reach the peak of 1934 (when, for a short period, Hamburg No. 11. fetched as much as 42 cents) the average price level in 1935 was about 10 to 15 per cent. higher than that of the previous year.

In September and October the cinnamon market, in sympathy with many other commodities, was stimulated by the outbreak of the Abyssinian war and also by a rumour that the forthcoming winter crop would be a failure, but prices eased off in November when the first arrivals proved to be quite normal.

As far as the distribution of exports is concerned, shipments to all European countries except Spain have decreased. This is mainly due to the severe import and exchange restrictions, and the business with Spain is, for the same reasons, becoming more and more difficult. Exports to Central and South America, notably Mexico, show an increase of over 35 per cent. over the previous year.

The market for cinnamon chips follows in general the trend for cinnamon quills and an increase in exports has also to be recorded.

Nearly all consuming countries except the Continent took larger quantities and it is to be remarked that the United Kingdom imported 2,422 cwt. in 1935, as against 1,474 cwt. in 1934.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

	Quills (Fine 0-0000 per lb.)		Chips* per Candy of 5 cwt.			Quills (Fine 0-0000 per lb.)		Chips* Per Candy of 5 cwt.	
January	..	0 37	..	35 69	July	..	0 32	..	25 13
February	..	0 36	..	32 50	August	..	0 31	..	25 20
March	..	0 33	..	29 70	September	..	0 34	..	24 81
April	..	0 33	..	25 8	October	..	0 40	..	28 19
May	..	0 35	..	24 69	November	..	0 39	..	28 75
June	..	0 34	..	23 84	December	..	0 35	..	27 34

The annual average market prices† of quills in certain years were :— 1925, 88 cents per lb. ; 1926, Re. 1·14 ; 1927, Re. 1·35 ; 1928, Re. 1·29 ; 1929, Re. 1·15 ; 1930, 59 cents ; 1931, 37 cents ; 1932, 28 cents ; 1933, 25 cents ; 1934, 29 cents ; 1935, 35 cents ; of chips : 1925, Rs. 84·54 per candy ; 1926, Rs. 93·79 ; 1927, Rs. 102·77 ; 1928, Rs. 105·72 ; 1929, Rs. 96·86 ; 1930, Rs. 56·41 ; 1931, Rs. 38·92 ; 1932, Rs. 26·40 ; 1933, Rs. 20·64 ; 1934, Rs. 30·64 ; 1935, Rs. 27·69.

An acre will yield about 120 lb. quills.

Citronella Oil.

Citronella oil grass is a large coarse grass growing 3 to 4 feet high, cultivated in Ceylon (and of late years in Java) for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. The grass grows in any ordinary soil, and thrives best in a moist and hot atmosphere. It flourishes up to an elevation of 2,000 feet, but its cultivation is confined entirely to the Southern Province where the acreage under this crop is estimated to be 33,000 acres, of which 62 per cent. is in the Matara District and the remaining 38 per cent. in the Hambantota District. Cultivation is in the hands of the Ceylonese. The grass is readily

* Sifted free from sand and dust (in bags of 56 lb. net).

† The average prices for 1927 to 1935 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

propagated by division (seed being rarely produced), and may be planted about 2 by 3 feet apart in rows. Permanent shade is unnecessary, and the cultivation is very simple, weeding being the chief requirement. The clumps are ready for cutting in about eight months from time of planting. Two cuttings a year may be obtained, and about 40 lb. of marketable oil per acre is an estimated annual yield. The oil is of a strong aromatic odour; it is exported for use in scenting soaps, perfumery, &c., and is also a preventive against the bites of mosquitoes and leeches.

Prices.—The market opened in January at 52 cents per lb. but rose sharply to about 69 cents at the end of the month only to fall away in February to 55 cents. At the end of March the price declined further to 51 cents, and remained steady at this level until the end of May. In June the market receded to 45–46 cents and remained unchanged during July. In August there was a further fall to 41 cents after which there was little variation until December when business was done as low as 38 cents, a price which can leave little or no profit to the grower.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

		(Per lb.)					
		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
January	0 60	July	..	..	0 46
February	0 56	August	..	..	0 43
March	0 53	September	..	..	0 42
April	0 51	October	..	..	0 40
May	0 52	November	..	..	0 41
June	0 47	December	..	..	0 38

The annual average market prices in certain years were :—1925, Re. 1·37 per lb.; 1926, 99 cents; 1927, 77 cents; 1928, 93 cents; 1929, Re. 1·06; 1930, Re. 1·12; 1931, 80 cents; 1932, 94 cents; 1933, 87 cents; 1934, 55 cents; 1935, 47 cents.

Tobacco.

Acreage and Localities.—The estimated acreage under this crop in the Island is 14,000 acres, of which a little over half is found in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, where great care is given to cultivation. The methods adopted are peculiar to this area and the manufacture of the leaf gives rise to the most important industry in the district. Another variety of leaf is grown in the Central Province which claims about 21 per cent. of the total acreage under the crop. Dumbara in the Kandy District is a particularly favoured area while in the Matale District the crop is of some importance to the peasant, besides there being a small manufacture of cigars and pipe tobacco from the local leaf as in the case in Dumbara. Tobacco is also grown to the extent of about 1,500 acres in the Kurunegala District where the method of manufacture to produce a chewing tobacco differs from that adopted in Jaffna. Elsewhere cultivation is carried out in the North-Central and Eastern Provinces to less extents.

Dumbara Tobacco.—A high grade of Ceylon tobacco is grown in the Kandy District. The cultivation in this district begins with the slight showers of the early months of the year, and depends for its success upon the light rains which fall in April, May, and June with the advent of the south-west monsoon. Tobacco is rarely grown in this district

upon the same land in two consecutive years, it being customary to cultivate the land in other crops and then to allow it to lie fallow for some years before another tobacco crop is taken off. In very dry weather, if water is available, hand watering is resorted to. Otherwise the crop depends entirely upon rainfall for its success, and is a speculative one. Fairly satisfactory attention is given by some growers to curing and fermentation, but a finer product would be procured if greater care were given to manufacture.

The leaves of the Dumbara tobacco burn with a good white ash, and are manufactured in the Island into cigars, which command a ready sale, and would be in greater demand if they were more uniform in quality. A large portion of the Central Province crop is sold to local manufacturers of cigars for use as wrappers for the Jaffna types. The leaves are smaller and of finer texture than the Jaffna types, and have good burning qualities.

The Dumbara types of tobacco are also grown in other districts. The system of curing and fermenting differs somewhat in different areas, and the final product is not of such high quality as that produced in the Central Province.

Jaffna Tobacco.—The Jaffna types consist of two kinds. These are locally known as the smoking and chewing kinds. Both are large-leaved, coarse tobaccos, the chewing type being of more vigorous and coarse growth than the smoking type.

Jaffna Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco at Jaffna is an interesting study. The lands are well ploughed and manured with cattle or sheep manure or with green leaves, and reduced to a fine tilth. Nurseries for seedlings are well prepared, and the seedlings planted out carefully and systematically. Work begins with the north-east rains, and during the early part of the growing period the rainfall may be sufficient to maintain satisfactory growth. During dry weather and from the end of December onwards the tobacco plants are irrigated by wells. In the middle of the growing season this irrigation has to be thoroughly carried out. During the early part of the growing period thorough cultivation of the land is carried on, so as to prevent its becoming "caked" and to allow of the maximum growth for the plants. All plants, except those required for seed purposes, are topped at a height of about 4 feet, and when they begin to yellow they are harvested. The whole plant is cut down and allowed to "quail" for a day in the sun. In the afternoon the plant is separated into individual leaves, each being left attached to a piece of the stem. These are then taken for withering in an open shady shed. Fermentation differs slightly in different localities in its details, and the curing of the smoking and chewing types requires different treatment. Chewing types are harvested by cutting of the leaves, commencing from the top of the plant. All inferior broken leaves and those portions of the stalks which are not attached to the leaves are either sold to the manufacturers for making nicotine extracts or are used for manurial purposes. Conditions of sale demand that portions of the stalk should be attached to the leaves in the majority of cases.

There are certain lands on which the chewing type alone can be cultivated, while others are well known for their production of high grade smoking types. Tobacco from certain localities always commands higher prices than the ruling market rates, while elsewhere only



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A VILLAGE HAWKER.

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a low grade tobacco is produced. The smoking tobaccos are sold to manufacturers for the local manufacture of what is known throughout the whole Island as the "Jaffna cheroot". Some of the chewing types are sold locally for chewing with the betel leaf, lime, and arecanut, but the bulk of this type is exported to Travancore, where the Jaffna tobaccos are eagerly sought after. Travancore has fixed a quota for Jaffna tobacco. Jaffna tobacco growers have organized themselves into a co-operative society and plans are being made to establish a selling agency at Travancore.

In 1935, 99 per cent. of the exports of unmanufactured tobacco went to British India while manufactured tobacco was exported mainly to the Maldive Islands.

The costs of cultivation of a tobacco crop in the Jaffna District are heavy, considerable sums being expended upon manures, cultivation, and irrigation. In seasonable years, when prices are high, the profits are large. In other years expenses are barely covered, but in general the better lands will yield average profits of between Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 per acre, while profits of Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per acre have been secured in good years. The average price of the Jaffna product varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 leaves.

The Travancore markets some fifteen years ago closed to Jaffna tobaccos, but were subsequently reopened. The critical situation demanded that experiments with other types of tobacco should be undertaken. These have been carried out upon a Government experiment station, and it has been demonstrated that White Burley tobacco of good quality capable of realizing 1s. 6d. per lb. on the London market can be satisfactorily grown. The Government has evolved a purchase scheme for White Burley tobacco which is exported to England. The exports of this tobacco have been as follows :—

Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.
1924	4,701	1928	30,688	1932	10,901
1925	15,057	1929	25,312	1933	14,933
1926	18,535	1930	18,652	1934	22,060
1927	13,328	1931	9,212		

At the time of writing, the Government has not bought or exported to England the 1935 crop of White Burley tobacco grown in Jaffna, as the question of continuing the purchase scheme is still under consideration. On and after 1931 the quality exported and the prices realized for White Burley tobacco in England have not been encouraging. The causes contributing to this are under investigation.

Cardamoms.

Uses.—Cardamoms are of commercial value on account of the spice obtained from them, which is well known to cooks and confectioners, and is used in pharmacopoeia as a deadener of tastes and a medicine.

Habitat, &c.—The commercial value of the plant lies in the fruit, which is borne on racemes rising from the ground. The plant itself—*Elettaria Cardamomum*—grows in stools or clumps under the shade of forest trees at elevations between 2,800 and 4,000 feet, with a rainfall of 115 to 150 inches a year.

Manufacture.—The fruit is collected by women and children, and is manufactured into either (1) bleached or (2) green dried. In the former case the fruit is bleached, soaked, and dried in sulphur fumes, the

process being repeated until the required pale colour is secured, and the ends are clipped off either by hand or by a clipping machine. In the latter case the fruits are merely dried in the sun.

Acreage.—The total acreage under cardamoms is estimated to be 6,000 acres, of which 82 per cent. is confined to the Central Province—approximately 2,500 acres in the Kandy District, 1,500 acres in the Nuwara Eliya District, and 1,000 acres in the Matale District. About 1,000 acres are found in the Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts (Province of Sabaragamuwa). The bulk of the plantations is in the hands of European owners, but the number of small gardens of a few acres in size in the hands of peasants is not inconsiderable.

Prices.—The crop during 1935 was considerably less than the previous year owing to unseasonable weather, the actual exports being :—

					Cwt.
1935	::	::	::	::	2,362
1934					3,441

Business in Ceylon cardamoms hinged mainly on the Indian market. Early in the year India underquoted Ceylon, and the continental and Scandinavian demand was mostly filled by Indian suppliers. With the close of that crop in August, Indian buyers began to operate on this market and prices were rushed up with keen competition.

Prices opened at about Re. 1·05 per lb. but fell away to 90 cents in April when the lowest quotation was recorded. All this time the local market was mainly supported by speculators who carried fair stocks for several months without being able to realize their holdings at a profit.

In view of the drought and the expectations of a crop much below normal, there was very little selling pressure and during the second half of the year all offerings met with a good demand at dearer rates, values showing an advance of about 15 to 20 cents per lb.

Towards the end of the year demand was irregular and values fluctuated widely with the close of the Indian demand. Very few parcels of bleached Mysorees were offered.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1935 :—

		Green per lb.			
		Rs.	c.		
January	1 4	July	..
February	1 2	August	..
March	1 2	September	..
April	0 91	October	..
May	0 96	November	..
June	0 95	December	..
					Rs. c.
					0 96
					0 97
					1 2
					1 7
					1 8
					1 2

The annual average market prices* in certain years were :—1925, Rs. 3·42 per lb. ; 1926, Rs. 2·44 ; 1927, Rs. 2·54 ; 1928, Rs. 2·50 ; 1929, Rs. 2·22 ; 1930, Re. 1·69 ; 1931, Re. 1·67 ; 1932, Re. 1·33 ; 1933, 95 cents ; 1934, 91 cents ; 1935, Re. 1·00.

Arecanuts.†

Conditions.—The arecanut palm is grown in all village gardens in the wetter districts of the Island. It produces heavy crops of fruits, and provides straight stems, which are used for the erection of temporary

* The average prices for 1927 to 1935 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

† Although in point of value of exports arecanuts rank between rubber and cacao, this sub-section is inserted here, as the cultivation is not organized, and insufficient details are available regarding it

structures. Pure cultivations of the palm similar to those to be found in Southern India are rarely seen in Ceylon, although in the Kegalla District there are some fairly extensive pure plantations. The area under arecanuts is about 69,000 acres.

There are several varieties of arecanuts grown, and the respective values of these are well known to the purchasers of fruits. Little care is, however, taken in the selection of fruits for planting, and no attempts have been made to improve the local types. Planting of arecanuts still continues in village holdings, but in many instances this palm is being replaced by the coconut.

The Fruit.—The fruits of the arecanut palm are harvested when ripe, and are sold in their unhusked state in all the bazaars and markets of the Island. The dried product is also readily procurable in the majority of boutiques. It is cut into thin shavings, which are used for chewing with the betel leaf, lime, and occasionally tobacco, by most of the village population of the Island. The price of unhusked arecanuts is about 30 cents per hundred, of husked nuts 35 cents per hundred.

Arecanuts are generally exported to British and foreign India and the Maldiv Islands, but practically the whole of exports in 1935 went into British India.

Foodstuffs.

Paddy or Rice.

If Hill paddy (*elvi*) is excluded, it may be said that the cultivation of paddy in Ceylon is based upon a plentiful supply of water. Not only are the plants dependent upon a good supply in all stages up to the ripening period, but the processes of cultivation in all parts of Ceylon, except some of the most northerly, are dependent upon it.

Rain-water Cultivation.—Cultivation without the help of irrigation is carried on, not only in dry districts like Jaffna, but also in wetter parts like the Kandy District. The success of the crop is entirely dependent upon a sufficient and reasonable rainfall, and upon the soil being capable of retaining the water for a fairly long period in order to tide over the rainless intervals. Should the rains fall after the paddy has been sown, the crop will perish, and then the cultivator must resow his field with a paddy which can mature in the remainder of the season, or lose the season entirely. Similarly, if the rains are late, the earlier maturing varieties of paddy must be sown.

Irrigation.—When paddy is grown under irrigation, the water may be supplied by springs, streams (*elas*), wells, or reservoirs ("tanks"). Cultivation under streams may be seen in the Central and Uva Provinces, and under tanks in the drier Eastern, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.

Asweddumization.—In all cases where a system of irrigation is employed, the land must be "asweddumized", or prepared for paddy. Should the paddy area not be level, it is necessary to terrace it. This terracing is brought to a high level of perfection in the hilly districts. Distribution channels convey the irrigation water to the upper plots, and drains carry off the surplus water.

Preparation for Sowing.—In the preparation for sowing, ploughing may be done in the dry, or if the rains fall or water is available, sufficient water may be allowed on to the field to soften the ground. This is then lightly ploughed by means of small wooden ploughs drawn by buffaloes or cattle. Small iron ploughs are also employed in some districts, and their use is slowly extending. In some districts and in some fields of considerable depth ploughing is not done, the preparation of the soil being carried out by puddling with buffaloes or by digging with hoes. During the first ploughing the weeds are partially buried. About ten to twenty days after the first ploughing a second ploughing is given. The weeds are then still further buried, and the ground made softer and muddier. Between the first and second ploughings in the Central Province green manuring is carried on. Leaves and twigs are buried at the second ploughing, and in some districts special green manure crops are grown for ploughing in. After a lapse of another week or ten days a third ploughing may be carried out. This is generally adopted in the Central Province, but in other provinces this third ploughing is not general. By means of this ploughing the soil is converted into mud of the consistency desired for sowing upon. Instead of the plough, buffaloes are often employed to trample the muddy soil until the desired consistency is attained. The mudding is followed by a rough levelling by means of the "*poruwa*", a levelling board dragged along by a pair of buffaloes or by cattle. This does not leave the surface smooth enough for sowing, so that it is followed by work with hand levelling boards. At the same time shallow channels are made to conduct the surplus water from the surface, which is now quite smooth. The field is then ready for sowing.

Manuring.—Artificial fertilizers, such as bone meal, have been applied to a certain extent in the past, but the use of ammonium compound of phosphoric acids is now being popularized. These are applied at the second or third ploughings or at the time of sowing.

Sowing.—Seed is usually prepared for sowing by soaking it in water for 24-36 hours. It is then placed in a flat heap on leaves of plantain or colocasia and covered so as to retain warmth and exclude air. At the end of two or three days, if germination is satisfactory, the seed will have begun to sprout. The sprouted seeds are then separated from one another and sown broadcast on the field.

A less common method is the sowing of unsprouted and untreated seed. This system is adopted in sowing for the *maha* season in Jaffna, and in the Eastern and North-Central Provinces. Paddy is sown in fields which are either completely dry or sufficiently moist to cause germination immediately. In the dry soils the germination takes place after the advent of rains. This system of sowing is followed on low-lying fields.

Although the advantages of transplanting paddy seedlings have been abundantly demonstrated, not much transplanting is done in Ceylon, except in the Central Province and Kegalla District of Sabaragamuwa. At present the cultivator prefers, in the majority of cases, to broadcast and then thin out. When the seedlings are well established, i.e., in about six weeks from sowing, the fields are weeded by the women. At the same time thinning out is done in places where the seedlings are too thick, some of those so removed being used to fill up gaps where the sowing has been too thin.

Transplanting.—In transplanting, the seeds are germinated as usual and then sown in specially prepared nurseries. When the seedlings are from four to six weeks old, they are removed from the nursery and planted at regular intervals in the fields. Although the expenses of working are increased, this is much more than counterbalanced by the increased yields obtained. The plants grow freely and weeds are partially smothered, any weeding necessary being very easily carried out. Transplanting cannot be carried out, however, when the water supply is not reliable, or when fields are excessively marshy.

The crop receives very little attention, apart from watering, weeding, and watching against birds, until the approach of the ripening period. When the plants begin to mature, they first take on a yellow colour, and, at this point, the cultivator drains the water from the field and allows the paddy to ripen.

Reaping.—Reaping is always done with the sickle, and the result is that a long and ragged stubble is left on the field. This remains until it is time to prepare for the next crop. The sheaves of paddy are put on one side as they are reaped and allowed to dry. After this, they are carried to the threshing-floor, which has been carefully prepared in readiness.

Threshing.—Threshing methods vary in different districts. In general, the dried sheaves are spread out on the threshing-floor, and buffaloes or cattle yoked together are driven over them round and round until all the grains have been rubbed off the stalks. The straw is then raked off, the paddy collected and handed over to the winnowers, who separate the empty grains from the good ones.

Seasons.—There are two paddy-growing seasons, both of which are made use of for the cultivation of the same tract of fields when sufficient labour and water are available. The Maha crop is sown from the end of August to the middle of October, according to the district. The harvest from this crop is reaped in February or March. The Yala crop season commences with sowing in March-April, the harvest being reaped in July to September. The corresponding Tamil seasons are called Munmari and Pinmari or Kalapokam and Sirupokam. Generally speaking, six and three months are required for the respective Maha and Yala crops. In some districts sowings take place between Maha and Yala seasons for a *meda* or *iddi* (Tamil) crop.

Improvements.—Considerable improvements in paddy cultivation can be effected. Transplanting could become more general, greater attention be given to manuring, the variety of seed sown, improved implements for tillage and the cleaner threshing of the crop. The Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has undertaken a considerable amount of research work in paddy in recent years as a result of which pure strains are now raised in cultivators' fields on thousands of acres especially in the North-Central, Northern, and Southern Provinces. These strains are giving increased yields up to ten bushels an acre over the kinds previously grown. Demonstrations of the value of manuring and seed supply through a system of Government and private seed farms are being widely organized.

Varieties.—The varieties of paddy grown in Ceylon fall into three groups, according to the time necessary for their maturing. In the first group come those paddies such as Mavi, Hatiel, and Suduvi, which

take at least six months to mature, while in the second group come varieties such as Danahala, Murungan, and Balavi, which mature in three months or less. An intermediate class contains those varieties which mature in four to five months.

The "age" of a particular variety, however, depends largely upon climatic factors such as rainfall, temperature, and elevation, and it is quite a common thing to find the same variety requiring different maturing periods in different provinces, or even in two different situations in the same district.

Diseases.—Diseases and pests causing extensive loss to paddy in Ceylon are few in number. Insects do the greatest amount of damage, the chief of these being—

(1) The Paddy Bug, which sucks the milky juices of the young grain, which, for this reason, never matures.

(2) The Paddy Swarming Caterpillar also causes considerable damage on occasions, but can be readily controlled.

(3) The Paddy Stem Borer, which feeds within the stem and prevents the grain from setting.

Rice.—Paddy is converted into rice by pounding in a mortar. This work is usually undertaken by women, who receive a share of the rice husked for their work. Several small mills have been erected in the past few years, which have given fairly satisfactory results. It is possible for the milling of paddy in the Island to be considerably extended. A Grant's Self-contained Rice Mill has been erected at Anuradhapura by Government to determine the economic possibility of increasing the milling of rice. The results obtained so far have been satisfactory but longer trial is necessary before a definite conclusion is reached.

Acreage.—The area under wet land paddy in Ceylon is estimated to be 850,000 acres yielding approximately 12 to 13 million bushels of paddy (grain in husk) per annum. The greatest proportion of the acreage lies in the North-Western Province. But large extents are found in all the provinces.

Hill paddy.—Hill paddy or *elvi* is grown upon dry lands. It is usually cultivated upon hilly lands in districts where an abundant rainfall cannot be relied upon or in "chenas" on lands which are somewhat low-lying. Hill paddy is sown broadcast in lands which have been cleared and burnt. While the crop is growing the larger weeds are pulled out, otherwise no cultivation is carried on during its period of growth. Yields of hill paddy, if seasons are favourable, are generally heavy, and the rice from this type of paddy is highly prized.

Other Food Crops.

Chenas.—Many other food grains are grown in the Island. Except in the Northern Province, these are generally grown in "chenas"—areas of land covered with secondary forest or other vegetation, which are cleared and burned—which are either private or leased or granted by the Crown. The principal grains grown are kurakkan (*Eleusine coracana*), maize, Italian millet, *Paspalum* millet, and *Panicum* millet. Pulses are also grown in the chenas, the principal crops being green gram, horse gram, and black gram. Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*) forms an important chena crop particularly in the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, and



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MARKET DAY BARGAINING.

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Kurunegala Districts. Hitherto in addition to the utilization locally of the crop produced in the Island, gingelly seed, oil, and poonac had been imported from India to the value of Rs. 2 to 3 millions.

Edible tubers grow in abundance. These are known in the Island as yams, and include dioscorea yams, tannia yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc. Sweet potatoes are abundant in the Southern Province, while manioc or cassava has spread rapidly in all districts in recent years, and constitutes a general food. The preparation of tapioca might be possible in some districts if a good supply of pure water were available.

Plantains (bananas) of various types are largely cultivated, and are to be found in all markets. The largest area of plantains is to be found between Polgahawela and Rambukkana, but in recent years the bunchy-top disease has appeared and caused considerable damage. This disease now appears to be less virulent, and areas which suffered severely some years ago are now giving good crops of fruit.

Jak and breadfruit are important foodstuffs, while "jaggery" is made from coconut, palmyra, or kitul palms.

Vegetables and curry plants are generally cultivated throughout the Island, and markets are well stocked. Dried chillies are prepared in the drier districts, while onions are largely grown in some localities. Pumpkins, gourds of various kinds, and cucumbers are largely grown and find a ready sale in the various towns and village markets of the country. In the hills European vegetables thrive and are largely grown for transport by rail to the principal centres of population and to the shipping in Colombo Harbour.

Miscellaneous.

Cotton.—Considerable success was achieved in the efforts made to establish the cultivation of cotton as a peasant industry chiefly in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province and Matale District of the Central Province. Over 2,000 acres were cultivated in 1930 in the Hambantota District alone. Almost all the produce raised by the peasants was purchased by Government on behalf of the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Colombo, up to the end of the year.

The fall in prices and the unstable condition of the local spinning and weaving industry resulted in diminishing interest in cotton growing and only a small acreage was cultivated in 1932. Owing to encouragement given by the slightly higher rate offered for seed cotton by the Spinning and Weaving Mills for the 1932 crops, production has increased again during past three years. The Government purchase during the past three years is as follows :—

	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
1933	126	1934	956	1935	1,311

Kapok.—Kapok is not grown as a pure crop, but is largely planted along the boundaries of fields and settlements and in some instances interspersed among other permanent crops. A regular trade is being conducted by petty dealers. The exports and their value during the past three years were as follows :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1933	4,226	119,790	1934	6,986	184,584	1935	6,497	176,948

Kitul.—The fibre of the *Borassus* palm has always found a ready market, and in the past few years it has been used locally for the manufacture of brooms and brushes. The tree is not systematically cultivated, and is only indiscriminately distributed throughout the wetter districts of the mid- and low-country. The extent of trade in this product may be seen from the following figures :—

	Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1933	1,458	60,481	1934	1,963	78,876	1935	1,734	65,461

Papain.—This is the dried extract obtained from the milk of the papaya fruit for which there has been a steady market in the past. High prices paid some years back were an encouragement to the cultivation of the papaw tree which forms a suitable catch-crop during the waiting period of return from tea or rubber. But many small pure plantations also sprang up, and though it has been surmised that over-production has been responsible for a big drop in the price of papain, it is more probable that the market was cornered to the detriment of the small producer. The crop was largely cultivated in the Kegalla, Kandy, and Kurunegala Districts, and the development of a profitable peasant industry was indicated. The prices have again improved during the year, a pound of papain fetching as much as Rs. 6, but it is not known if the price will remain steady. The following figures show the extent of the trade in papain :—

	Quantity exported. lb.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. lb.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. lb.	Value. Rs.
1933	100,046	296,129	1934	103,778	590,849	1935	155,274	633,516

Pepper.—The pepper vine is widely distributed throughout the wet low-country as well as in the Kandy and Matale Districts of the mid-country though systematic pure plantations are not established. It is grown against shade trees in certain tea and cacao estates, and is in evidence in practically every village garden. The Department of Agriculture is distributing rooted cuttings on an extensive scale in an endeavour to establish a profitable village industry. There has always been a steady demand for the crop which is handled mainly by petty traders. Prices went down badly during 1930 and for the most part of 1931, but at the end of the year the exports were heavy, and in view of indications that the market will be favourable, an extension of cultivation is being rapidly pushed forward. The trade in pepper has been as follows :—

	Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1933	1,092	26,556	1934	1,678	43,027	1935	183	3,837

Coffee.—The hybrid varieties of *Robusta* Coffee which are practically immune from the coffee leaf disease, and have the advantage of coming into bearing earlier and of yielding more prolific crops have been cultivated successfully at several Experiment Stations during the past few years and have proved their suitability under varying conditions below an elevation of 3,000 feet. Much interest is being shown in this crop now, and besides numerous applications for seed and plants the Department of Agriculture is distributing seedlings on an extensive scale with a view

to establishing a new peasant industry in the following districts :— Kandy and Matale in the Central Province ; Kegalla and Ratnapura in the Province of Sabaragamuwa ; Galle in the Southern Province ; and parts of the Kurunegala and the Badulla Districts. The produce is disposed of entirely for home consumption.

This interest in coffee had a set-back during the year due to the presence of the pest known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei*) which was observed in plantations and gardens in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Prompt action was taken to control the pest which was subsequently declared a pest under the Plant Protection Ordinance, No. 10 of 1924.

EXCISE.

TODDY AND ARRACK.

The production of toddy and arrack forms two important industries dependent on the coconut palm. For the formation of coconuts a large quantity of saccharine juice is supplied by the tree to the stalks which are enclosed in spathes. If the spathe is "tapped" before the nuts mature, and a pot attached to it, a quantity of the juice, varying from 6 to about 12 drams per day, can be collected in the pot. If lime is not used to prevent fermentation, the action of yeasts, which are present in the air or in the pot, will convert the sugar in the juice into alcohol, and the liquid will be converted into toddy, with an alcoholic strength of about 4 to 8 per cent. Toddy is also obtained similarly from the palmyra and kitul palms. It is sold in taverns under Government licence at rates varying from 48 cents to Re. 1.20 per gallon. A considerable industry depends upon the sale of toddy which attracts many of the smaller Ceylonese and Malayalee capitalists. The cost of toddy may probably be put at about 23 cents per gallon, and considerable profits are made when the sales are active.

The toddy consumption in 1934-35 was 4,817,463 gallons, compared with 4,740,508 gallons in 1933-34, the average consumption per head of population being .91 and .88 gallons respectively. The actual toddy revenue collected in the two financial years was Rs. 2,185,066 in 1933-34 and Rs. 2,553,043 in 1934-35, the revenue per head being 41 and 48 cents, and the revenue per gallon of toddy consumed 46 and 53 cents respectively. In 1935-36 the rents of 182 toddy taverns were sold for Rs. 2,514,696, a slight increase over the amount realized from the rent sale of the 176 taverns for financial year 1934-35.

By the distillation of coconut toddy, the local spirit known as "arrack" is produced ; and this is sold, like toddy, in taverns licensed by Government. The whole of the distilling and sale of arrack is in the hands of Ceylonese capitalists. Distillation of arrack prior to 1923 was carried on in about 250 small pot-stills of the most primitive variety ; it is now concentrated in eight large modern distilleries situated in the Kalutara District, the outturn capacity of each of which is not less than 60,000 gallons per annum. Three of the distilleries have installed "Barbet's" patent stills for continuous distillation, each capable of producing 1,000 gallons of arrack per day. All distillery operations are carried on under the close supervision of the Excise Department. The arrack made at these distilleries is far purer and more free from copper than any arrack

previously distilled from coconut toddy in Ceylon. These new private distilleries were started in April, 1924. They supply arrack to Government at a fixed price under what is known as the "Contract Supply" system.

About 8 gallons of toddy are required to produce a gallon of arrack at proof strength, i.e., the outturn in arrack (proof gallons) of a distillery is about 12·0 per cent. of the toddy distilled. The distiller's cost of production is about Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 per proof gallon. The distillers sell their arrack to Government at Re. 1·80 per gallon at 27 degrees under proof. Government stores and matures the spirit in bond and carries on reducing, blending, and bottling operations.

Retailing is done by renters, who are usually those who offer the highest price for this privilege. In addition to paying this price irrespective of the volume of their sales, they pay the following charges for every gallon of arrack they obtain from a Government warehouse to cover Government expenditure on purchasing, warehousing, and bottling arrack :—

Duty on bulk arrack at Rs. 8·50 per gallon and on bottles at Rs. 7·50 per gallon ;

Cost price, Rs. 3 per gallon in all districts except Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Badulla, Jaffna, and Vavuniya ;

Cost price, Rs. 3·50 per gallon of bulk arrack at Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Badulla, Jaffna, and Vavuniya ;

Extra charges per gallon on bottled arrack, Re. 1. Extra additional charge of Re. 1 per gallon on "Special Matured Potstill Arrack".

The number of gallons of arrack distilled during the last three years is as follows :—

			Gallons (proof).				Gallons (proof).
1933	..	..	127,000	1935	..	..	438,000
1934	..	..	219,000				

The corresponding percentage of outturn for the three years was 11·08, 11·11, and 12·0 respectively.

The consumption of arrack fell from 379,675 gallons in 1934 to 356,348 gallons in 1935, a fall of about 6 per cent.

The number of arrack taverns in 1933-34 was 157 and in 1934-35, 132. The estimated net revenue after deducting expenses of the distribution and storage system, was Rs. 4,141,196 in 1933-34 and Rs. 4,169,387 in 1934-35 which is equivalent to Re. 0·78 and Re. 0·79 respectively per head of population. The arrack consumption per head of population was ·07 gallons in 1933-34 as well as in 1934-35. The arrack revenue (net) per gallon was Rs. 10·70 in 1933-34 and Rs. 11·38 in 1934-35.

VINEGAR MANUFACTURE.

Toddy vinegar is obtained from the aceticization of fermented toddy, which takes place naturally after about 36 hours.

In 1924 special licences were first issued to vinegar manufacturers in the Western and Southern Provinces, with a view to encourage the

manufacture of toddy vinegar as a local industry. Rules were passed in 1926 to control vinegar stores. Thirteen such licences were in force during 1935.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total liquor revenue for the financial years 1933-34 and 1934-35 was as follows :—

<i>Excise Revenue.</i>				1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.
Arrack(gross)	..	..	..	4,591,196	4,650,283
Toddy	..	..	..	2,185,066	2,553,042
Licensing fees	..	..	..	134,353	154,925
Composition fees	..	..	..	12,338	9,857
Total Excise Revenue	..	..	..	6,922,953	7,368,107
<i>Other Revenue.</i>					
Customs (import duties)	..	..	..	2,592,231	2,558,177
Police Court fines in Excise cases	..	..	..	156,961	125,546
Sale of confiscated articles	..	..	..	—	685
Total revenue directly connected with excisable articles				9,672,145	10,052,515

The expenditure on the Excise Department, including the salaries of Civil Servants and all Excise Department officers and all other charges, was Rs. 1,273,691 in 1934-35 being 17·3 per cent. of the Excise revenue for the year, or 12·7 per cent. of the Excise revenue plus Customs duty on excisable articles and Police Court fines in Excise cases.

EXCISE OFFENCES.

The following is a statement of Excise detections in the five years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935 :—

Year.	Foreign Liquor.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Short Measure.	Others.	Total.
1931	.. 50 ..	430 ..	5,616 ..	730 ..	— ..	1,729 ..	8,555
1932	.. 7 ..	193 ..	5,269 ..	726 ..	— ..	1,596 ..	7,791
1933	.. 3 ..	385 ..	7,008 ..	737 ..	— ..	2,661 ..	10,794
1934	.. 10 ..	260 ..	6,471 ..	736 ..	— ..	564 ..	8,041
1935	.. 2 ..	295 ..	5,565 ..	818 ..	9 ..	1,062 ..	7,751

The most remarkable increases occur under illicit distillation, illicit tapping, sale and transport of toddy, and under sale and possession of intoxicating drugs.

FISHERIES.

The fishing industries of the Island fall under the following main heads :—(a) sea fisheries, (b) chank fisheries, (c) pearl fisheries, and (d) fresh-water fisheries.

Sea Fisheries.—These are by far the most important and extensive and are carried on all round the coast by Sinhalese and Tamil fishermen who use native craft principally the catamaran and outrigger canoe working lines and modified nets. Both types of vessel depend on sail and on account of their limitation in size have long since attained their maximum development and efficiency. They cannot be adapted to work modern fishing gear.

Prior to the extension of the railway and of motor transport, the bulk of the fish caught was either dried, cured, or pickled, but with the present facilities for transport and with the aid of ice-making plants erected at the principal fishing centres, fish is now distributed in a more or less fresh condition to practically all parts of the Island and such is the demand that only a small surplus is available for the fish curers with the result that the once prosperous dried fish industry has almost died out.

No complete statistics exist regarding the value and extent of the industry, but its inability to meet existing demands is clearly shown by the records of the imports of fish goods into the Island, which in 1911 amounted to 544,222 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,951,516 and in 1935 to 543,924 cwt. valued at Rs. 12,538,363. The bulk of these imports is made up of cured and Maldive fish imported from Southern India and the Maldive Islands. These in 1911 amounted to 347,868 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,233,363 and in 1935 to 408,505 cwt. valued at Rs. 11,770,248.

The high value of these imports is clear evidence of the existence of a large local market for fish goods and, in conjunction with the vast natural resources that Ceylon waters offer for exploitation, indicates the scope for development open to this industry.

The question of this development has taken the foremost place in the investigation work of the Fisheries Department under the direction of the Marine Biologist who is also Director of the Colombo Museum. In the first instance this department carried out a fisheries survey of the coastal waters with the object of acquiring data regarding demersal fishes and of exploring these waters for possible trawl fishing grounds. Two extensive fishing banks which are practically virgin ground were surveyed, i.e., the Pedro bank off the north-east coast with an area of over 1,000 square miles and the Wadge bank off Cape Comorin, Southern India, with an area of over 4,000 square miles. Both banks gave considerable promise for commercial development and following this preliminary work, the results of which are published in the Ceylon Journal of Science, Section C. (Fisheries), Vol. II., it was decided to carry out a detailed survey of both banks for the purpose of obtaining more exact data of their trawl fishing value and also for the preparation of charts necessary for their commercial exploitation. A survey of the Pedro bank has been completed. Accounts of this work are contained in Ceylon Administration Reports (Marine Biology), 1926-30. The complete survey of the Wadge bank has been suspended indefinitely. Steps are now being taken for the establishment of a research station in Colombo for the investigation of problems connected with the local fishing industries.

Chank Fisheries.—The chank, which has considerable value in India, where it is cut and carved into bangles, is fished annually in the shallow waters of the Palk Strait off the Jaffna Peninsula where it occurs in great abundance. The fisheries are carried out chiefly by divers from Southern India and are subject to the Chanks Ordinance of 1890. The chanks fished are exported to India, the Ceylon Government collecting a small royalty in the form of an export duty, which prior to April, 1929, varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per 1,000 shells and now varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per 1,000 shells according to quality. The average number exported annually for the last ten years under the old duty was 2,305,664 valued at Rs. 119,555 and the average royalty was Rs. 10,770. Under

the new duty the number exported in 1930 was 2,193,967 valued at Rs. 120,565 on which a royalty of Rs. 28,667 was collected. In 1933, doubtless owing to the trade depression, the number exported fell to 1,128,564 and the duty collected to Rs. 11,517. In 1935 the number exported was 1,256,202 and the royalty collected Rs. 12,085.

Chanks also occur in some numbers in the inshore waters of the Pearl banks but until 1930 fishing was prohibited in this area under the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890. This Ordinance has now been amended and a rule passed making it lawful to fish chanks between January 31 and April 30 of each year, between Mannar and Moderagam point and within the three-fathom line.

Pearl Fisheries.—The Ceylon pearl oyster *Margaritifera vulgaris*, the fisheries of which have been famous for many centuries, occurs periodically in great abundance in the shallow-water area known as the Ceylon Pearl Banks lying off the west coast of Ceylon and extending from Puttalam to Adam's Bridge. The banks are under Government control and fisheries, which are a Government monopoly, are carried on at irregular intervals as oysters are available. The last fishery was in 1925 when over 15,000,000 oysters were fished and the gross receipts totalled Rs. 517,507. There are no prospects of immediate fisheries. Recently a large area of potential oyster-bearing ground about 30 square miles in extent was discovered.

Another form of pearl oyster, the so-called window-pane oyster *Placuna placenta*, which yields pearls of an inferior character, commonly occurs embedded in the soft muddy bottom of Lake Tamblegam, Trincomalee. When oysters are present the fishing rights are leased by Government. The fishery has been leased for a period of three years ending 1936. Small fisheries were held in 1934 and 1935. The market for these pearls is Bombay.

Fresh-water Fisheries.—These are carried on by villagers in the tanks, rivers, lagoons, and estuaries. In most cases a fishing licence is issued by a local authority (a Village Committee or Urban District Council). No particulars are available as to revenue collected from this source or as to the extent of the industry. The Fisheries Department is making a survey of the fresh-water fishes of the Island and has collected considerable data relating to the bionomics of these fishes. (See Ceylon Journal of Science, Section B., Volumes XV.—XVIII.)

SALT.

The manufacture, collection, and sale of salt constitute in Ceylon a Government monopoly, which is protected by an import duty. The monopoly is administered by the Executive Committee for Local Administration through the Salt Adviser and the Revenue Officers.

Ceylon consumes about 660,000 cwt. of common salt per annum. The greater part of this salt is manufactured or collected locally, and any shortages due to failure of harvest are made good by the importation of salt of similar quality from India or elsewhere. Salt is manufactured from sea water by solar evaporation at the Government Salterns at Elephant Pass, in the Northern Province, and at Palavi, near Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, also in the privately owned salt pans at Chiviyateru in the Northern Province, about four miles from Jaffna,

at Puttalam and at Nilaveli, eight miles north of Trincomalee. Spontaneously formed salt resulting from the natural evaporation of brine is collected from lagoons in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province and in the Jaffna Peninsula in the Northern Province. These are Crown property. The quantity of salt manufactured at Chiviyateru is small, and the greater part of the Island's supply is derived from the Government Salterns, from the lagoons in the Hambantota District, and from the private salt pans at Puttalam. The following statement shows the total quantity of salt produced in Ceylon during the year and the average of eight years 1928-1935 :—

Producing Centre.	Average for 1928-35. Cwt.	1935. Cwt.
Elephant Pass	178,787	140,713
Palavi	68,746	98,578
Hambantota District	167,373	179,939
Puttalam District (excluding Palavi)	98,774	229,231
Jaffna and Mannar Districts (excluding Elephant Pass)	67,187	111,712
Trincomalee District	49,932	58,919
Total ..	<u>630,799</u>	<u>819,092</u>

Stocks at the beginning of 1935 amounted to 1,240,562 cwt. and at the end of the year to 1,440,094 cwt.

The amount realized during the financial year by sale of local salt from the Government depots was Rs. 2,001,186 and the net revenue Rs. 1,488,109.

Owing to the nearly stationary consumption and the equalizing effect of the import duty the revenue from salt does not show a large percentage of variation from year to year.

PLUMBAGO.

Occurrence.—Plumbago, or graphite, is the most important of the Ceylon minerals. It occurs in minute scattered crystals in some of the granulites and crystalline limestones, but it is only where it is found in veins that it is of any commercial importance. The veins or pockets vary from the smallest size up to a yard or more in width, and often consist of pure graphite unmixed with other minerals. Frequently quartz, mica, feldspar, pyroxene, apatite, pyrite, &c., are associated with the graphite. The most frequent country rock is a pyroxene granulite of the charnockite series.

Mines.—The deepest mines go to a depth of between 600 and 800 feet while considerable quantities of the mineral are obtained very near the surface. Several of the largest mines are fitted with electric light and equipped with modern machinery, but in most of them the arrangements are very primitive. Eighty-three mines were reported to be working at the end of 1935 employing about 2,283 men.

Prices and Grades.—Since 1919 prices have been nominal, there being practically no buyers. The majority of the mines were closed in 1920 and still remain closed.

The decrease in naval armaments had a direct effect on the demand for plumbago, especially with regard to Ceylon, as Ceylon flake was



Copyright Photograph.

SACRED ELEPHANTS.

Lionel Wendt.

regarded as the best crucible plumbago used for this purpose. This is held to be the cause of the falling off in demand for these high grades and the demand throughout the year has been principally for carbon plumbago. With the present ruling prices there seems to be no prospect of any extension of mining activities, especially in view of the big surface deposits in Madagascar, which can now compete with most Ceylon grades for factory work. Owing to the lower price of Madagascar plumbago manufacturers are reported to have adapted their plant to deal with that plumbago.

The average market prices for all grades for the last five years were as follows :—1930, Rs. 203·50 per ton ; 1931, Rs. 182·34 per ton ; 1932, Rs. 168·73 per ton ; 1933, Rs. 126·95 per ton ; 1934, Rs. 143·02 per ton ; 1935, Rs. 148·15 per ton.

Local Trade.—The mining for, and the local trade in, graphite remain chiefly in the hands of Sinhalese. Large mines are worked both by Ceylonese capitalists and by tea-estate owners on whose land plumbago is found. Some of the larger mines can turn out 100 tons a month, and Ceylon can, when required, produce 30,000 tons a year.

During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, over 15,000 skilled labourers were engaged in this industry.

Uses.—Plumbago is chiefly used in the manufacture of crucibles, furnace-facings, electrodes, and stove polish, for making lubricants, black paint and lead pencils, and in electroplating. During the war large quantities were required for the manufacture of munitions, and the exports in 1916 rose above the old maximum. The principal buyer in 1934 was Japan, with United States of America, United Kingdom, and Germany next in the order.

The exports of plumbago in 1935 amounted to 278,168 cwt. valued at Rs. 2,060,518.

OTHER ECONOMIC MINERALS.

Precious Stones.—Precious stones in large variety are found principally in the alluvial gravels of the Ratnapura District and the south-west portion of the Island. The most important are sapphire and ruby (varieties of corundum), chrysoberyl (including cat's-eye and the rare alexandrite), beryl or aquamarine, and the semi-precious stones, topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon, quartz of various colours (cainrgorm, citrine quartz, amethyst) and moonstone.

Mining for gems is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system. The stones are bought up by dealers to be cut and polished. Many of the best stones are exported to Europe and America, but the inferior varieties are largely sold locally or in India. It is difficult to estimate the value of the annual output, but it may be put at somewhere about Rs. 2,000,000.

With the exception of moonstone, which is mined from a band of acid leptynite and some garnet, the gem-stones are all obtained from alluvial gravels. Sapphire and beryl have been discovered in abundance in pegmatite veins in the Matara and Kandy Districts, respectively, and the other minerals named are probably derived from rocks of similar type.

Thorium-bearing Minerals.—A number of minerals containing thorium and uranium have been found in Ceylon, in pegmatite veins and also in alluvial gravels, and as constituents of natural concentrates on the seabeach. These were mined on a small scale at one time, but the deposits appear to be exhausted and production has ceased. Monazite sands were worked under Government control near Bentota on the west coast, but work was abandoned in 1927 as unprofitable owing to the heavy fall in the price of the mineral.

Ilmenite and Zircon Sands.—Large deposits of natural beach concentrates, consisting of about 75 per cent. ilmenite and 25 per cent. zircon rutile, &c., are known to exist at Pulmoddai and Tirrukovil, on the east coast of the Island. The former deposit has been proved to contain over two million tons of the mineral. Smaller deposits are found at other places on the coast. The mineral is used as a source of titanium for the preparation of titanium pigments, an industry of growing importance. The Ceylon deposits have not yet been exploited.

Mica.—A small amount of mica has been produced from pegmatite veins or from the contact rocks bordering limestones. The deposits are very irregular, the commercial mica occurring in patches in the veins, with much barren ground between them. There was a revival of interest in the mineral in 1931 and a few tons were exported. The variety exported was phlogopite (magnesia mica) or amber mica. Mining has however now ceased.

Other Mineral Products.—Other mineral products are the following:—

- (1) Kaolin of good quality can be prepared from the decomposed felspar of granite rocks free from iron minerals.
- (2) White quartz sand suitable for the manufacture of the commoner kinds of glass occurs in places on the west coast and in the north near Point Pedro.
- (3) Limestone of a high degree of purity suitable for use in the manufacture of cement is found in large quantities in the Jaffna Peninsula. The coral deposits of the coast are extensively burnt for lime. The crystalline limestones of the interior of the Island are almost all dolomitic and yield inferior lime.
- (4) The gneisses and granulites of the charnockite series furnish useful building stones.
- (5) Pottery clays of poor quality and brick-earth suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles are found in all the river valleys. Kabuk, which is the product of decomposition of the surface of the crystalline rocks, is extensively used for small buildings. When first opened up, it can be cut into slabs, which harden on exposure to the air.

CHAPTER VII.

Commerce.

COMMERCE is one of the pillars of national welfare and its character is fundamentally determined by the type of economic activity obtaining in a country. Ceylon is predominantly agricultural and her economic products, with the exception of tea, are raw materials, which are exchanged in the world's markets for the manufactured goods and

articles of food needed by its population. The prosperity of Ceylon depends on income derived from tea, rubber, and the products of the coconut palm which constitute her staple agricultural industries. There are a few other products of a minor character, such as cacao, cinnamon, citronella, cardamoms, arecanuts, papain, kapok, &c., but they have never attained in recent times more than a fraction of the importance of the staple industries. Cultivation of paddy and other foodstuffs provides employment to a section of the indigenous population but the output of locally grown food is insufficient to satisfy home consumption and has to be supplemented by an increasing volume of imports.

The foregoing account clearly shows that the economic life of Ceylon is not sufficiently diversified and the inelastic nature of the economic structure of the country was forcibly revealed with the onset of the depression. The abnormal fall in export values during the period of the world economic depression was naturally accompanied by a corresponding shrinkage of incomes which brought severe hardship on the cultivator, both capitalist and peasant, as well as on the urban wage-earner. The recovery noticed towards the close of 1934 was maintained during 1935, and there was a welcome improvement in all branches of the economic activity of the country.

The obstacles to foreign trade, however, continued to operate as a legacy of the depression. The adoption of economic nationalism by world powers as a general and permanent instrument of national commercial policy was bound to react on the course of international trade. A corollary to economic nationalism is the aggregation of economically interdependent units into economic unions within which there is an unimpeded flow of trade. The formation of such unions has been attempted by various groups of nations. The Ottawa Agreements by inaugurating the policy of Imperial Preference have tended to weld the various Empire units into economic groups. The introduction of a heralded scheme of preference between France and her Colonial Empire is another example of the new policy in international trade.

To primary producing countries like Ceylon, economic nationalism involves a drastic alteration of the economic structure. Foreign markets for raw materials tend to contract in the face of growing tariffs so that expansion of export industries must perforce be restricted. Hence arises the need for Trade Representation abroad, the conduct of propaganda in foreign countries and the collection and dissemination of up-to-date market intelligence so that existing markets may in some measure be preserved for the products of this country.

It is not in external markets alone that the effects of the policy of economic nationalism are felt. They are reflected also in the home market, where a policy of economic self-sufficiency is beginning to find expression. Every country of any importance now devotes increasing attention to the intensive cultivation of the home market. In Ceylon, this phase of economic nationalism is expressed in the "back to the land" cry, and in the imperative demand for industrialization. The fulfilment of these aims must necessarily alter the character of Ceylon trade. Protection, State Aid, and direct subsidy are indispensable supports of this policy and their operation profoundly influences the nature of external commerce. The year under review has already seen the effects of these forces.

In the paragraphs that follow, an account will be given of the main features of the commerce of Ceylon. No attempt will, however, be made to analyse the working of the factors described above, as it is yet too early to ascertain their influence with exact precision.

Introduction.—The bare figures of trade and shipping in 1935 give no indication of any sensational step in the return to prosperity. The total trade was approximately the same as in 1934. Shipping figures too showed but slight increase. Internally, restrictions on the export of tea and rubber and the reduction in the purchasing power of a large section of the population owing to failure of crops and the unprecedented inroads of the malaria epidemic in the earlier part of the year checked development and slowed up commerce. Externally, the economic nationalism to which reference was made in last year's report was accentuated rather than diminished. Several countries took steps to regulate and constrict still more tightly the avenues of import into their territories, and to control the means of payment for commodities purchased abroad; indeed in several cases Ceylon exporters found it extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain payment for goods supplied. In view of these obstacles any attempt to expand trade was foredoomed to meet with disappointment. To cap all, the strained relations between Italy and Abyssinia culminated in the Autumn in open War, resulting not only in the application, in the middle of November, of Sanctions against Italy, but also in very live apprehension for the safety of shipping and of goods in transit to Europe *via* the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The general uncertainty whether the outcome of the War might not be a general European conflagration constituted an additional hindrance to the complete recovery of trade, and it would be unwise to look forward to any marked improvement until the International situation becomes less involved and restriction on the free exchange of commodities is relaxed. On the whole therefore the Island may consider itself fortunate in having maintained the ground so far recovered in the face of conditions by no means favourable to such a consummation. The measure of improvement recorded in the last two years is due to the fact that 69 per cent. of the total trade of Ceylon is with the British Empire within which economic recovery has been more marked than in any other state or union of states.

During 1935 restriction of tea and rubber production artificially reduced the exported quantities of these commodities. But whereas in the case of tea the reduction in quantity exported was no more than 3 per cent. below the 1934 figure, and the slightly better prices obtainable resulted in an actual increase in the value of exports by one half per cent., the export of rubber, which in 1934, perhaps on account of the imminence of restriction, had increased by about 25 per cent. over 1933 figures, fell in 1935 to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the volume and value of the previous year's exports. So long as the export of these two major commodities is controlled on the present lines with a view to gradual and not sensational increases in prices, the signs of recovery as indicated in the trade export statistics will not be strongly marked. It was however gratifying to note a well maintained and definite improvement in prices of tea at the local sales towards the end of the year compared with those obtaining at the corresponding period in 1934.

There was an improvement in prices of coconut produce in 1935, and though the actual volume exported decreased by 27 per cent. the

W. M. M. M.

VALUES OF TOTAL ENERGY AND
TO A LIMIT OF 1000 SINCE

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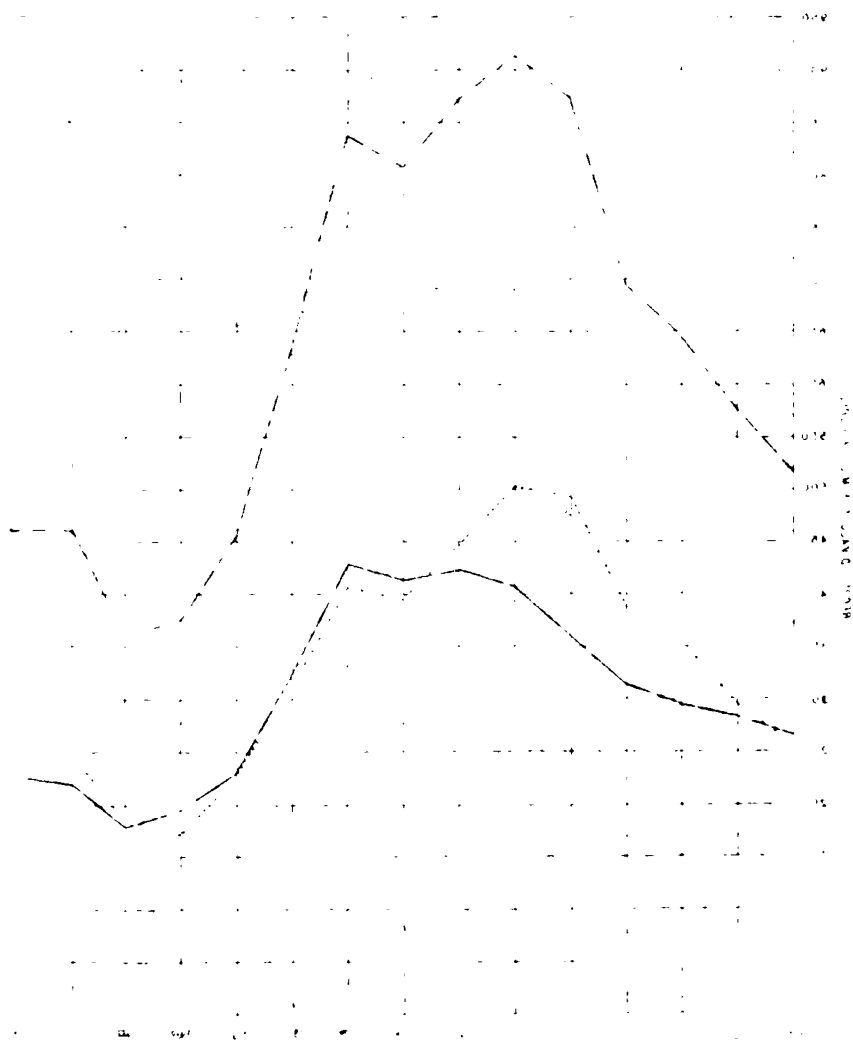
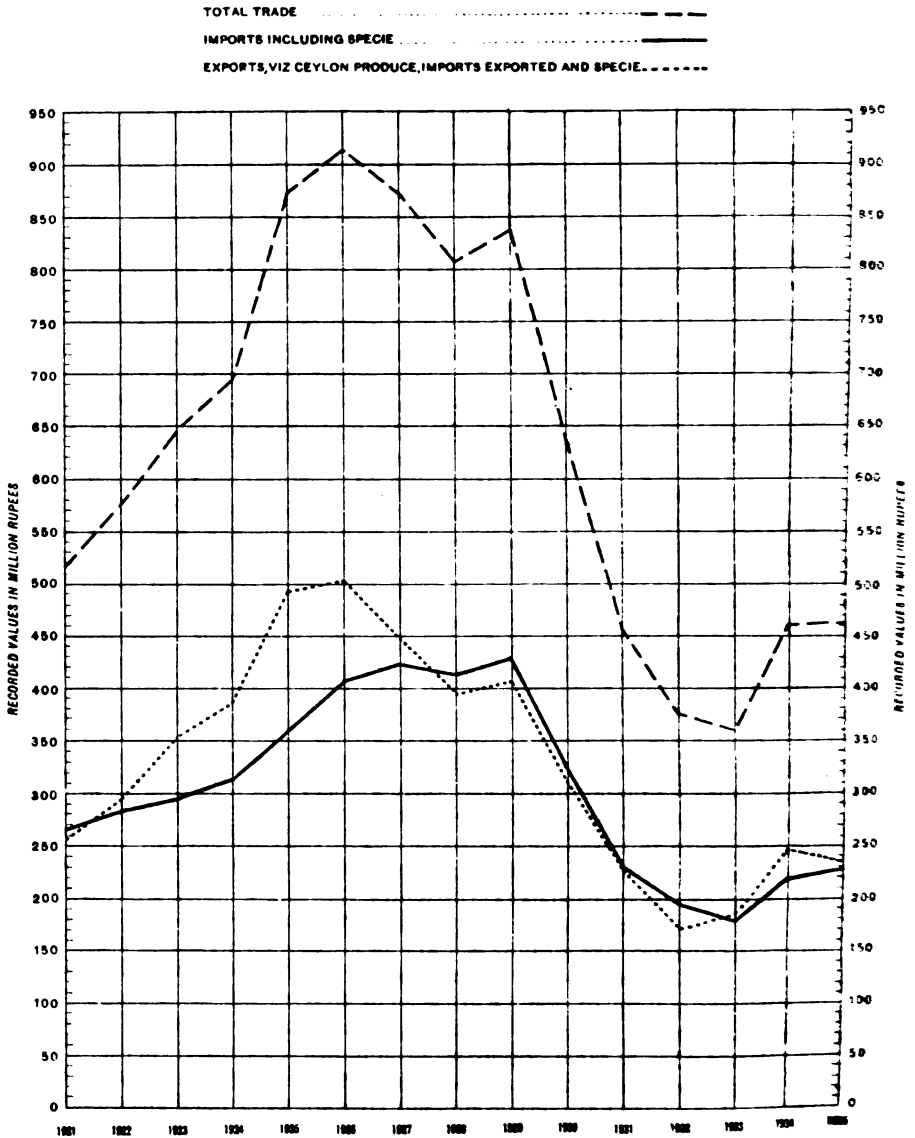


DIAGRAM No. 7.

VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, TOTAL EXPORTS AND
TOTAL IMPORTS, CEYLON, SINCE 1921.



value of exports increased by 25 per cent. The volume of export increased in desiccated coconut and fibre and decreased in coconut oil, copra, and fresh coconuts. The total value of shipments increased in the case of coconut oil, desiccated coconuts, fresh coconuts, and fibre and decreased in the case of copra, though even in the last named case export value per cwt. improved very considerably.

The visible balance of trade was less favourable to Ceylon in 1935 than in 1934 being in round figures 26,000,000 in favour of Ceylon as against 46,000,000 last year. A drop of Rs. 18,000,000 in rubber exports goes a long way to explain this off-fall, which was further accentuated by an increase of Rs. 11,000,000 in imports of foodstuffs, a great part of which must be attributed to the failure of local crops from drought, over 50,000 more tons of rice (11 per cent. increase) and more than double the quantity of paddy being imported as compared with 1934. With gradual relaxation of restriction and more successful local crops a more favourable balance may, without undue optimism be looked for in future years.

The total value of trade was practically the same as in 1934, a position which may on the whole be considered satisfactory in view of the restrictions above noted and the serious drought and outbreak of malaria through which the Island passed in 1935. The off-fall of Rs. 10,000,000 in export trade and the increase of Rs. 10,000,000 in imports the reasons for which are stated above, were mainly responsible for the close approximation of 1934 and 1935 totals.

The following statement shows the position of the three major industries :—

		<i>Exports.</i>			
		Quantity. (000's.)		Value. (000's.)	
		1934. lb.	1935. lb.	1934. Rs.	1935. Rs.
Tea	..	218,694	212,153	145,062	145,763
Rubber	..	178,556	120,478	56,615	38,393
		Cwt.			
Coconut produce	..	5,623	4,189	28,987	36,045

The following table shows the annual value of imports and exports and of coal and liquid fuel supplied to ships for bunkers during the last ten years (excluding the value of specie) :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.*	Total.	Value of Coal supplied to Steamers.	Value of Liquid Fuel supplied to Steamers.	Grand Total Value of Cey- lon's Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926	.. 395,244,241..	509,118,833..	904,363,074..	12,824,935..	10,341,890..	927,529,899
1927	.. 406,663,799..	450,134,737..	856,798,536..	13,809,874..	11,605,425..	882,213,835
1928	.. 400,493,185..	395,115,662..	795,608,847..	11,042,548..	11,460,888..	818,112,283
1929	.. 403,490,023..	397,401,059..	800,891,082..	13,145,679..	12,033,910..	826,070,671
1930	.. 302,442,620..	304,262,618..	606,705,238..	9,307,448..	9,467,050..	625,479,736
1931	.. 218,702,681..	215,344,509..	434,047,250..	8,616,904..	9,209,700..	451,873,854
1932	.. 196,202,961..	173,208,745..	369,411,706..	5,524,929..	10,245,673..	385,182,308
1933	.. 177,296,912..	184,497,995..	361,794,907..	5,353,385..	10,342,481..	377,490,773
1934	.. 217,088,892..	246,607,086..	463,695,978..	5,999,625..	11,003,134..	480,898,737
1935	.. 227,501,462..	236,363,212..	463,864,684..	5,093,933..	11,655,660..	480,614,277

* Includes postal articles and ships stores other than coal and liquid fuel supplied to steamers.

Value of specie imported and exported during the last ten years is given below :—

Year.	Imported. Rs.	Exported. Rs.	Year.	Imported. Rs.	Exported. Rs.
1926	.. 12,622,868	.. 386,501	1931	.. 9,493,496	.. 14,454,433
1927	.. 14,464,177	.. 1,538,104	1932	.. 164,604	.. 75,823
1928	.. 11,626,454	.. 3,997,500	1933	.. 51,000	.. 54,725
1929	.. 25,805,300	.. 16,653,733	1934	.. —	.. 77,900
1930	.. 21,913,408	.. 10,211,582	1935	.. 33,571	.. 28,400

These statements which have appeared in the Customs Administration Reports for many years are merely reproduced for purposes of comparison. The form is somewhat misleading as bullion, but not specie, is included under "imports" in the first table, while to ascertain the correct trade balance the value of bunkers supplied to steamers must be added to the export total since all coal and oil imported is included under imports.

Balance of Trade.—The following statement exhibits in summarized form the visible balance of trade in each of the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Merchandise—					
Total imports	.. 218,343,000..	196,049,000..	177,147,000..	216,996,000..	227,501,000
Exports	.. 208,645,000..	167,465,000..	180,111,000..	241,193,000..	230,041,000
Re-exports	.. 24,483,000..	21,372,000..	20,082,000..	22,617,000..	23,072,000
Excess of exports over imports (+) and imports over exports (—)	.. +14,785,000..	—7,212,000..	+23,046,000..	+46,814,000..	+25,612,000
Bullion and specie—					
Nett imports	.. — ..	101,000..	146,000..	15,000..	5,000
Nett exports	.. 4,644,000..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Total excess of exports over imports (+) and imports over exports (—) of merchandise —					
Bullion and specie	.. +19,429,000..	—7,313,000..	+22,900,000..	+46,799,000..	+25,607,000

The following statement indicates the nett visible balance of trade in each of the last twelve years :—

Year.	Excess of Exports over Imports (+) Excess of Imports over Exports (—)	Year.	Excess of Exports over Imports (+) Excess of Imports over Exports (—)
1924	.. + 102,522,000	1930	.. + 8,892,000
1925	.. + 161,985,000	1931	.. + 19,429,000
1926	.. + 124,805,000	1932	.. — 7,313,000
1927	.. + 59,832,000	1933	.. + 22,900,000
1928	.. + 9,497,000	1934	.. + 46,799,000
1929	.. + 9,939,000	1935	.. + 25,607,000

The following is a comparative statement showing in lakhs of rupees the values of the import and export trade of Ceylon including bullion and specie with the United Kingdom, the Dominions, other Empire countries and the principal foreign countries buying Ceylon produce together with the trade balances in respect of each country for the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	Imports. Lakhs of Rupees.		Exports. Lakhs of Rupees.		Excess of Exports over Imports (+). Excess of Imports over Exports (—). Lakhs of Rupees.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom ..	399 ..	468 ..	1,251 ..	1,198 ..	+ 852 ..	+ 730
Australia ..	52 ..	53 ..	90 ..	102 ..	+ 38 ..	+ 49
British India ..	437 ..	443 ..	106 ..	139 ..	— 331 ..	— 304
Burma ..	317 ..	398 ..	5 ..	7 ..	— 312 ..	— 391
Canada ..	10 ..	8 ..	67 ..	76 ..	+ 57 ..	+ 68
New Zealand ..	— ..	— ..	50 ..	65 ..	+ 50 ..	+ 65
Straits Settlements ..	26 ..	21 ..	7 ..	8 ..	+ 19 ..	+ 13
Union of South Africa ..	26 ..	38 ..	57 ..	76 ..	+ 31 ..	+ 38
Other Empire countries ..	59 ..	70 ..	31 ..	36 ..	— 28 ..	— 34
Total British Empire ..	1,326	1,499	1,664	1,707	+ 338	+ 208
Foreign countries—						
Belgium ..	18 ..	19 ..	36 ..	31 ..	+ 18 ..	+ 12
Egypt ..	8 ..	9 ..	34 ..	27 ..	+ 26 ..	+ 18
France ..	18 ..	16 ..	50 ..	38 ..	+ 32 ..	+ 22
Germany ..	35 ..	46 ..	63 ..	62 ..	+ 28 ..	+ 16
Holland ..	10 ..	11 ..	44 ..	18 ..	+ 34 ..	+ 7
Italy ..	10 ..	5 ..	56 ..	37 ..	+ 46 ..	+ 32
Japan ..	188 ..	122 ..	15 ..	18 ..	— 173 ..	— 104
Persia ..	140 ..	127 ..	4 ..	4 ..	— 136 ..	— 123
Siam ..	113 ..	125 ..	— ..	— ..	— 113 ..	— 125
United States of America ..	50 ..	48 ..	343 ..	269 ..	+ 293 ..	+ 221
Other foreign countries ..	254 ..	248 ..	145 ..	145 ..	— 109 ..	— 351
Total foreign countries ..	844	776	790	649	— 54	— 127
Total excluding Ships' Stores ..	2,170	2,275	2,454	2,356	+ 284	+ 81
Ships' Stores ..	—	—	184	175	+ 184	+ 175
Grand Total ..	2,170	2,275	2,638	2,531	+ 468	+ 256

The value of imports from the British Empire as a whole was 17 millions in excess of the value of imports in 1934, and exports just over 4 millions in excess. Eight millions out of the excess in imports is attributable to increased rice imports on account of crop failures, and about 5½ millions to increased trade in cotton piece goods. There was an increase of 4 millions in exports to Empire countries which would no doubt have been greater but for restriction of exports, as noted in the following paragraph. The excess of exports over imports was less by 13 millions than in 1934 for the above reasons.

Imports from the United Kingdom increased in value by Rs. 7,000,000 over 1934, and exports to the United Kingdom by Rs. 5,300,000. The excess of exports over imports was 73 millions in 1935 against 85 millions in 1934, restriction of tea and rubber exports probably playing a considerable part therein. The reduction in export of these two commodities was approximately Rs. 7½ millions. The increase of Rs. 4 millions in value of imports of cotton piece goods under the Quota System practically accounts for the balance. A more detailed reference to trade with the United Kingdom is included later in this report.

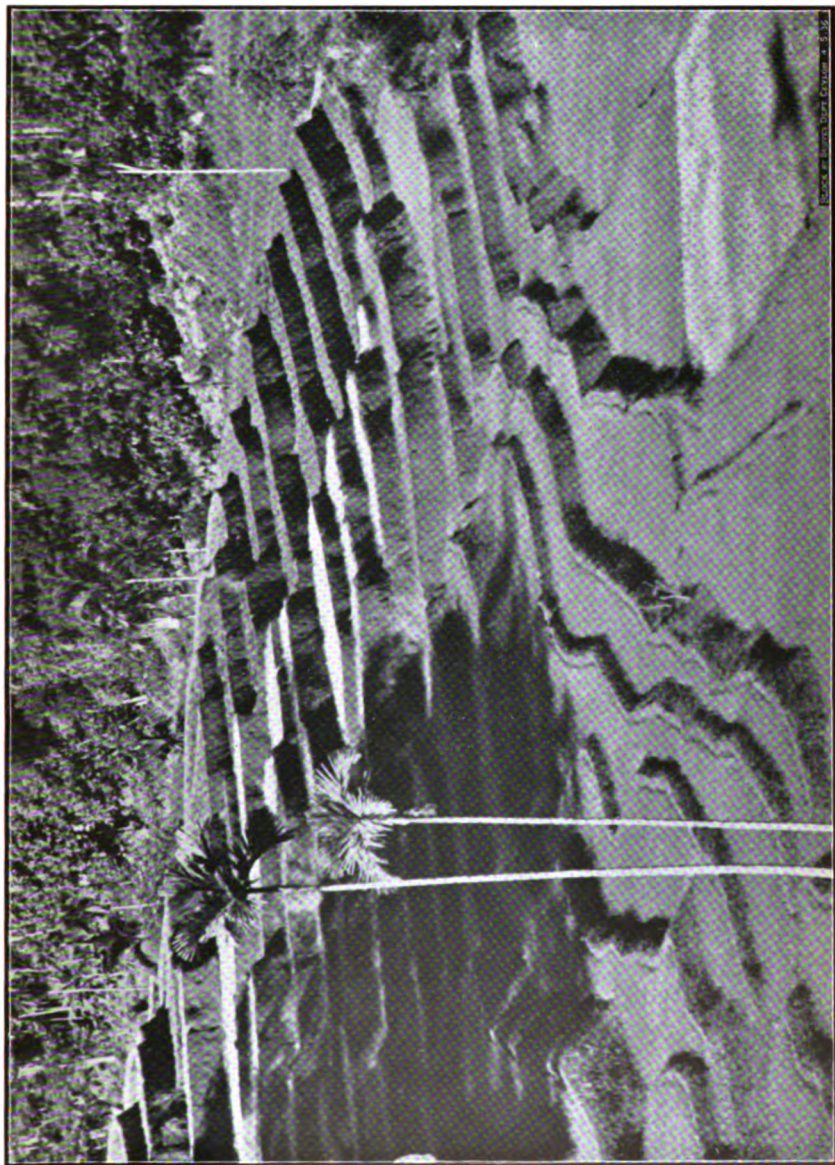
Of the Empire countries other than the United Kingdom the value of imports from Australia remained virtually unchanged, but exports improved by Rs. 1 million. British India sold slightly more goods and bought an additional Rs. 3,000,000 worth, namely, copra. Burma sold Ceylon an additional 8 million rupees worth of rice and as usual took practically nothing. Canada and New Zealand purchased respectively an additional 1 million and 1½ million rupees worth. Imports from the Union of South Africa increased by nearly a million and exports by nearly 2 millions. The balance of trade in favour of Ceylon increased in the case of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; the adverse balance was slightly less in the case of India proper, but considerably increased in the case of Burma.

The following are the respective percentages of imports and exports bought from and shipped to the United Kingdom, other Empire Countries and Foreign Countries by Ceylon in 1934 and 1935 (exclusive of ship's stores):—

	Imported by Ceylon.		Exported by Ceylon.	
	1934. Per Cent.	1935. Per Cent.	1934. Per Cent.	1935. Per Cent.
United Kingdom ..	.. 18	.. 20½	.. 51	.. 51
Other Empire countries	.. 43	.. 45½	.. 16½	.. 21½
Foreign countries ..	.. 39	.. 34½	.. 32	.. 27½

Of the foreign countries trading with Ceylon, Persia (fuel oil Rs. 13,594,000) and Siam (rice and paddy Rs. 11,853,000, timber Rs. 620,000) displaced Japan from the top of the list. Japanese imports in 1935 amounted to Rs. 12,000,000 against nearly Rs. 19,000,000 in 1934, the loss being largely accounted for by the fall in imports of textiles regulated under the Quotas Order in Council. The United States, with a slight off-fall from her 5 million rupees worth of imports in 1934 just obtained fourth place as against Germany, whose imports increased from 3½ million to over 4½ million. On the other hand, the United States of America purchased Rs. 27,000,000 worth of Ceylon's exports compared with 34,000,000 rupees worth last year, Germany coming second with 6 million rupees worth, a fractional decrease from her 1934 purchases. Ceylon's next best customers were France and Italy, while Japan, against her sales of 12 millions can only show purchases of just under 2 million rupees, though even this figure was an improvement on 1934. All the other foreign countries specifically mentioned showed a diminution of purchases, due to some extent to restrictions, but also in the case of Italy to her own restrictions on imports and as from November, 1935, to the operation of the Sanctions Order in Council. Imports of petroleum and sugar account for the debit balance shown against the countries not specified.

The figures above recorded undoubtedly show that the preferential rates accorded have resulted in improved trade within the Empire. Though the gain of 5 per cent. on imports and export side may not sound very considerable, yet, when it is considered that tea and rubber are commodities required the world over and are further subjected to restriction, and that on certain vital imports, such as rice, which forms between ¼ and ½ of the Island's total imports, no preference exists, the value of these duties in promoting trade within the Empire can be more fully appreciated.



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EMERALD TERRACES.

Lionel Wendt.

The following statement gives a comparative analysis of the country of origin of certain selected imports for 1932 (the last complete preference year) 1933, 1934, and 1935 :—

	United Kingdom.						British Possessions.						British Empire.						Foreign Countries.					
	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Lubricating oil ..	15	43	56	85	—	—	—	—	15	43	56	65	85	57	44	35								
Motor cars ..	88	92	81	82	3	3	5	5	91	95	90	87	9	9	10	13								
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles ..	44	47	53	48	9	8	7	7	53	56	57	55	47	45	45	45								
Exercise books ..	59	62	50	66	—	1	2	8	59	63	52	74	41	37	48	26								
Rab rubber ..	38	32	35	31	10	7	15	15	48	39	43	46	52	61	57	54								
Gramophones ..	86	78	68	72	6	5	17	13	92	83	85	85	8	17	15	15								
Perfumery other than perfumed spirits ..	59	50	45	46	6	6	6	5	65	56	51	51	35	44	49	49								
Cutlery ..	45	47	44	51	2	1	3	3	47	48	45	54	53	52	55	46								
Photographic materials ..	64	59	62	59	—	9	11	11	64	68	73	70	36	32	27	30								
Apparel (other than cotton garments, banians, canvas rubber shoes and apparel n.e.s.) ..	44	47	39	39	10	9	9	8	54	56	48	47	46	44	52	53								
Chemicals and disinfectants ..	61	56	70	64	14	28	17	13	75	74	87	77	25	26	13	23								
Wireless goods ..	54	75	68	53	1	—	—	—	55	76	68	53	45	25	32	41								
Ham and bacon ..	—	69	62	52	—	12	12	9	—	81	74	61	—	19	26	39								
Confectionery ..	76	80	84	83	5	2	2	3	81	82	86	86	19	18	14	14								
Porcelain and Chinaware, n.e.s. ..	9	10	6	8	—	—	—	—	9	10	6	8	91	90	94	92								
Earthenware and stoneware, n.e.s. ..	65	65	61	62	12	16	13	15	77	81	74	77	13	19	26	23								
Electric lamp bulbs ..	—	73	81	77	—	—	—	—	—	73	81	77	—	27	19	23								
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, n.e.s. (excl. batteries) ..	39	47	25	30	3	13	44	27	42	60	69	57	58	40	31	43								
Cotton yarn and twist ..	26	41	49	45	72	56	49	55	98	97	78	100	2	3	2	—								
Boots and shoes (excl. canvas rubber soled) ..	50	67	54	57	14	17	25	22	64	84	70	79	36	16	21	15								
Paints and colours ..	77	82	74	77	2	2	8	8	70	84	82	85	21	16	18	15								
Soap, household and laundry ..	98	97	99	99	1	—	—	1	98	97	19	99	1	3	1	1								
Soap, toilet, perfumed, or medicated ..	72	71	60	54	2	2	3	6	74	73	63	60	26	27	37	40								
Methylated spirits ..	4	1	—	—	43	34	65	63	47	35	65	63	53	65	36	37								

Distribution of Trade.—As compared with the proportionate distribution recorded last year the feature of 1935 was the recovery of trade between Ceylon and British Possessions at the expense of foreign trade. Last year the respective shares of the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries were recorded as being in the proportion of 5:4:5, but in 1935 the proportions were approximately 12:11:10. As recorded earlier in this report, certain factors outside the natural laws governing trade tended to complicate the issues, such as restrictions, crop failures and the imposition of quotas, and it remains to be seen whether the distribution now recorded will be maintained.

The following are the comparative percentages for the last five years of the value of imports from, exports to, and total trade with the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries. The figures are exclusive of coal, liquid fuel for bunkers, and other ships stores:—

	1931.*		1932.*		1933.		1934.		1935.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Imports—									
From the United Kingdom	.. 18'76	..	19'06	..	17'53	..	18'39	..	20'61
From British Possessions	.. 48'59	..	47'59	..	46'81	..	42'69	..	45'27
From foreign countries	.. 32'65	..	33'35	..	35'66	..	38'92	..	34'12
	100		100		100		100		100
Exports—									
To the United Kingdom	.. 48'41	..	49'29	..	50'53	..	50'91	..	50'86
To the British Possessions	.. 18'91	..	23'02	..	19'84	..	16'82	..	21'59
To foreign countries	.. 32'68	..	27'69	..	29'63	..	32'27	..	27'55
	100		100		100		100		100
Total trade—									
From and to United Kingdom	.. 33'39	..	33'08	..	34'31	..	35'68	..	36'00
From and to British Possessions	.. 33'94	..	36'23	..	33'12	..	28'96	..	33'23
From and to foreign countries	.. 32'67	..	30'69	..	32'57	..	35'36	..	30'77
	100		100		100		100		100

The principal countries from which Ceylon imports are obtained with the percentage of the total supplied by each for the last four years are shown in the following table:—

	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
United Kingdom	.. 19'03	..	17'52	..	18'40	..	20'61
British India	.. 22'83	..	21'27	..	20'15	..	19'48
Burma	.. 18'26	..	17'09	..	14'58	..	17'50
Persia	.. 4'19	..	7'22	..	6'44	..	5'57
Siam	.. 2'32	..	2'36	..	5'23	..	5'49
Japan	.. 6'75	..	7'24	..	8'67	..	5'37
Sumatra	.. 4'76	..	4'48	..	4'39	..	4'11
Java	.. 2'92	..	3'16	..	2'85	..	2'72
Australia	.. 2'49	..	2'56	..	2'37	..	2'31
United States of America	.. 2'18	..	1'82	..	2'32	..	2'13
Germany	.. 1'66	..	1'53	..	1'64	..	2'04
Maldiv Islands	.. 1'58	..	1'85	..	1'69	..	1'63
Borneo excluding British	.. 1'69	..	1'00	..	'01	..	'48

The United Kingdom has taken 1st place, Japan has dropped from 4th to 6th and Germany has risen above the Maldiv Islands to 11th place.

The value of imports and exports from and to Japan during the last fifteen years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	.. 4,098,381	.. 1,204,972	1929	.. 10,752,783	.. 2,054,965
1922	.. 5,180,702	.. 1,182,074	1930	.. 9,246,910	.. 1,499,823
1923	.. 5,447,478	.. 1,183,060	1931	.. 10,699,241	.. 1,338,694
1924	.. 6,425,177	.. 1,065,846	1932	.. 13,231,206	.. 1,200,475
1925	.. 7,141,718	.. 1,363,091	1933	.. 12,828,632	.. 1,474,612
1926	.. 9,766,641	.. 1,709,421	1934	.. 18,816,688	.. 1,499,071
1927	.. 9,280,110	.. 1,760,664	1935	.. 12,222,488	.. 1,817,726
1928	.. 9,856,383	.. 1,639,160			

* Figures for 1931 and 1932 exclude imported rubber.

Statement of Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles imported for Home Consumption, the Duties collected thereon and the Shares of the Chief Exporting Countries.

thereon and the Shares of the Other Exporting Countries.													
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco—		Quantities.		Values.		Duties.		Chief Sources of Supply and their approximate Percentages of the Total Value for 1985.					
		1934	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.						
										Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Rice	.. cwt.	9,552,623	10,605,091	..	52,475,373	..	61,654,082	..	9,552,740	..	10,665,190	..	Slam 19 Burma 61 British India 19
Other grains	.. cwt.	682,906	1,177,605	..	3,649,223	..	5,259,045	..	494,393	..	711,656	..	Burma 23 British India 51
Wheat flour	.. cwt.	339,968	383,849	..	2,267,120	..	2,335,232	..	679,968	..	766,729	..	Australia 95
Bran and pollard	.. cwt.	202,024	569,312	..	589,312	..	761,069	..	—	..	—	..	British India 82
Gingelly ponnac	.. cwt.	277,053	213,049	..	1,436,023	..	1,376,092	..	96,968	..	74,621	..	British India 99
Meat	.. cwt.	13,945	18,637	..	645,807	..	812,518	..	97,004	..	137,150	..	United Kingdom 62
Goats and sheep	.. No.	45,226	35,820	..	583,325	..	673,685	..	—	..	—	..	British India 94
Beer, ale, and porter	.. gals.	271,525	279,126	..	470,690	..	477,874	..	316,793	..	324,123	..	Arabia 6 United Kingdom 48
Biscuits	.. lb.	577,120	611,365	..	427,118	..	431,901	..	65,542	..	65,359	..	Germany 31 United Kingdom 13
Butter	.. lb.	679,655	852,896	..	317,706	..	456,405	..	48,367	..	73,916	..	Australia 90
Coffee	.. lb.	2,865,004	3,640,837	..	709,338	..	639,051	..	286,513	..	364,088	..	British India 8
Confectionery	.. lb.	763,330	900,383	..	466,663	..	487,674	..	74,894	..	80,168	..	Java 98
Chillies	.. cwt.	161,324	159,293	..	3,670,250	..	2,310,945	..	201,671	..	199,128	..	United Kingdom 83
Other curry stuffs	.. cwt.	192,835	168,947	..	1,667,933	..	1,559,163	..	181	..	241	..	Straits Settlements 95
Eggs	.. No.	3,374,948	138,384	..	101,961	..	2,918	..	17,240	..	4,165	..	British India 56
Cured fish	.. cwt.	329,296	342,802	..	6,755,361	..	8,065,612	..	390,016	..	440,265	..	British India 93
Maldivo fish	.. cwt.	86,364	65,743	..	3,705,185	..	3,704,636	..	172,786	..	131,256	..	Other Foreign Countries 65
Fish, tinned	.. cwt.	12,798	11,867	..	261,376	..	245,583	..	48,615	..	46,893	..	In Asia 12
Fresh fruits	.. cwt.	35,367	40,734	..	655,521	..	770,601	..	106,650	..	121,220	..	Maldivo Island 98
Milk, preserved	.. lb.	2,168,965	2,876,064	..	688,339	..	834,934	..	—	..	—	..	Japan 93
Milk foods	.. lb.	442,932	746,238	..	919,774	..	1,497,765	..	—	..	—	..	United States of America 28
Onions	.. cwt.	571,831	567,766	..	2,271,172	..	1,943,554	..	114,410	..	113,595	..	Australia 31
Potatoes	.. cwt.	215,088	208,982	..	1,401,987	..	1,199,655	..	215,113	..	209,003	..	United States of America 31
													Holland 31
													Australia 35
													United Kingdom 54
													Australia 37
													British India 99
													Italy 6
													British India 38
													Japan 32

Statement of Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles imported for Home Consumption, the Duties collected thereon and the Shares of the Chief Exporting Countries.—*contd.*

		Quantities.		Values.		Duties.		Chief Sources of Supply and their approximate Percentages of the Total Value for 1935.						
		1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.							
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Brandy	..	Imperial gal.	41,287	..	37,435	..	450,978	..	577,385	..	France	88		
Gin	..	Imperial gal.	28,068	..	23,893	..	199,929	..	181,354	..	United Kingdom	58		
Whisky	..	Imperial gal.	71,403	..	61,799	..	922,707	..	847,782	..	Holland	42		
Sugar, refined	..	.. cwt.	1,275,366	..	1,347,137	..	5,703,551	..	5,887,241	..	United Kingdom	994
Jaggery and unrefined sugar	..	.. cwt.	38,937	..	39,326	..	229,754	..	256,879	..	Java	88
Wines	..	.. gal.	43,431	..	55,699	..	338,008	..	427,555	..	British India	65
Cigarettes	..	.. lb.	55,404	..	58,430	..	310,474	..	326,837	..	Straits Settlements	28
Other tobacco manufactured, including beedies and cigars	..	.. lb.	59,937	..	71,536	..	200,044	..	236,021	..	France	26
Tobacco unmanufactured	..	.. lb.	1,012,484	..	926,418	..	724,574	..	653,663	..	United Kingdom	27
All other goods	..	..	—	..	—	..	2,847,157	..	2,924,141	..	Spain	21
											United Kingdom	99		
											British India	80		
											United Kingdom	12		
											United States of America	89		
											—	—		
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured—														
Coal tons	404,976	..	436,984	..	7,565,502	..	6,717,318	..	—	..	British India	31
Asphalt cwt.	182,564	..	274,913	..	608,139	..	758,206	..	24,942	..	Union of South Africa	53
Timber (exc. ceiling boards) tons	19,166	..	9,622	..	1,775,675	..	1,037,007	..	188,204	..	United Kingdom	12
Liquid fuel gal.	69,585,939	..	74,972,074	..	12,528,743	..	13,594,424	..	—	..	United States of America	24
Vegetable oils (other than essential) cwt.	51,904	..	46,779	..	147,116	..	143,806	..	18,567	..	Egypt	75
Rubber lb.	6,873,147	..	8,390,609	..	1,870,503	..	2,419,488	..	—	..	Australia	60
Manures cwt.	1,629,344	..	1,513,810	..	5,823,294	..	5,678,829	..	291,108	..	Persia	92
All other goods	—	..	—	..	1,313,854	..	2,229,534	..	174,129	..	Borneo ex British	8
													United Kingdom	45
													British India	54
													British India	74
													Straits Settlements	26
													British India	39
													United Kingdom	25
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—														
Tiles cwt.	262,256	..	224,259	..	400,355	..	344,071	..	63,310	..	British India	79

Glass and glassware	.. cwt.	48,283	..	50,102	..	710,238	..	707,442	..	96,904	..	90,176	..	{ Japan United Kingdom Belgium	40 28 7
Cement	.. cwt.	1,078,801	..	1,120,969	..	1,307,874	..	1,386,170	..	472,383	..	480,469	..	{ Germany United Kingdom	8 40
Ferrous metals and metalware	.. cwt.	796,623	..	732,449	..	6,948,251	..	6,554,026	..	818,026	..	770,521	..	{ Japan United Kingdom	49 62
Non-ferrous metals and metalware	cwt.	68,883	..	86,413	..	2,083,243	..	2,204,738	..	192,512	..	202,926	..	{ Belgium United Kingdom British India	13 43 22
Agricultural implements	.. doz.	28,902	..	23,134	..	444,969	..	358,123	..	44,934	..	32,414	..	{ United Kingdom United States of America	97 64
Electrical goods	..	—	..	—	..	1,427,684	..	1,899,414	..	201,700	..	223,507	..	{ United Kingdom United States of America	14 80
Machinery	.. cwt.	48,541	..	56,099	..	8,703,195	..	3,992,878	..	525,382	..	517,006	..	{ United Kingdom Japan	9 56
Cotton piece goods	.. yds.	77,936,917	..	55,647,686	..	14,105,189	..	14,006,111	..	1,391,873	..	1,214,539	..	{ United Kingdom British India	30 91
Cotton thread	.. lb.	141,610	..	119,033	..	472,876	..	357,952	..	70,978	..	53,956	..	{ United Kingdom United Kingdom	69 20
Woollen manufactures	..	—	..	—	..	767,744	..	772,491	..	134,660	..	126,723	..	{ United Kingdom Japan	69 20
Textile manufactures of mixed materials	..	—	..	—	..	1,181,010	..	883,642	..	199,620	..	137,307	..	{ British India United Kingdom	69 27
Silk manufactures and satin	..	—	..	—	..	3,121,765	..	2,771,296	..	764,323	..	677,505	..	{ Japan British India United Kingdom	84 27 21
Artificial silk	.. yds	6,294,634	..	2,958,420	..	1,730,242	..	1,309,721	..	375,186	..	296,486	..	{ Japan British India	19 55
Jute hessians	.. yds.	2,605,375	..	1,931,912	..	413,006	..	307,755	..	41,300	..	30,776	..	{ British India British India	98 100
Gunny bags	.. doz.	100,270	..	18,561	..	310,207	..	60,642	..	31,024	..	6,067	..	{ British India Japan	64 20
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	..	—	..	—	..	2,406,464	..	3,304,491	..	432,194	..	566,145	..	{ United Kingdom Japan	98 57
Boots and shoes (canvas, rubber-soled)	{ doz. pair	27,276	..	17,773	..	138,523	..	86,369	..	20,872	..	13,161	..	{ United Kingdom Japan	20 19
Other boots and shoes	{ doz. pairs	22,126	..	20,211	..	538,207	..	543,964	..	89,924	..	91,117	..	{ United Kingdom British India United Kingdom	61 13 37
Chemicals not elsewhere specified	cwt.	15,918	..	18,631	..	415,426	..	376,132	..	56,221	..	52,537	..	{ United Kingdom United States of America	16 21
Patent medicines other than quinine preparations	.. cwt.	3,882	..	4,401	..	942,953	..	1,075,906	..	141,989	..	160,819	..	{ Germany United Kingdom	78 11
Other drugs, including quinine preparations	..	24,562	..	105,885	..	753,717	..	1,717,031	..	30,734	..	39,865	..	{ United Kingdom Germany	78 11
Paints and colours	.. cwt.	28,746	..	29,631	..	704,299	..	775,449	..	114,210	..	114,447	..	{ United Kingdom Sumatra	76 99
Kerosene oil	.. gal.	7,730,901	..	7,319,158	..	5,276,987	..	3,896,262	..	1,905,743	..	1,807,318	..	{ Sumatra Sumatra	100 64
Motor spirits	.. gal.	9,329,691	..	10,012,276	..	7,466,881	..	5,453,063	..	6,020,814	..	6,482,629	..	{ United Kingdom United States of America	34 99
Lubricating oil	.. gal.	899,706	..	797,159	..	1,144,122	..	945,030	..	378,438	..	318,130	..	{ United Kingdom United States of America	34 99
Soap, laundry	.. cwt.	41,286	..	40,968	..	964,186	..	815,841	..	96,795	..	95,966	..	{ United Kingdom	99

Statement of Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles imported for Home Consumption, the Duties collected thereon and the Shares of the Chief Exporting Countries—*contd.*

		Quantities.		Values.		Duties.		Chief Sources of Supply and their approximate Percentages of the Total Value for 1935.
		1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	
Soap, toilet	.. cwt.	9,269	9,581	639,890	525,717	130,331	107,822	United Kingdom 54 United States of America 11 Japan 21 United Kingdom 42
Paper, writing and printing	.. cwt.	82,100	81,076	1,009,758	972,200	43,371	39,427	Norway 11 Sweden 44 Finland 13
Paper, packing and wrapping	.. cwt.	130,877	150,737	642,493	698,641	109,120	108,320	United Kingdom 78
Motor cars	.. No.	1,913	2,384	3,501,094	4,277,903	726,164	895,009	United Kingdom 82
Motor lorries	.. No.	893	947	1,506,062	1,945,133	285,127	365,698	United Kingdom 34
Cycles	.. No.	9,304	10,151	435,091	442,059	65,614	66,224	United States of America 35
Motor spares and accessories	..	—	—	1,106,099	779,203	183,332	156,649	United Kingdom 99 United States of America 26
Pneumatic tyres	.. No.	106,658	75,333	1,446,489	1,217,886	217,016	182,324	United Kingdom 66 Japan 14 Italy 1
Pneumatic tubes	.. No.	105,043	64,860	189,717	132,420	28,452	19,975	United Kingdom 72 Japan 15
Printed books	.. No.	860,819	826,272	400,385	393,137	—	—	France 2 British India 60 United Kingdom 38
Cinema films	.. reels	3,814	3,644	256,224	311,811	29,298	28,115	British India 39 United States of America 41 United Kingdom 18
Haberdashery	..	—	—	627,787	412,428	133,043	101,579	United Kingdom 31 Japan 29
Matches	gross boxes	239,768	116,800	247,566	178,672	478,969	234,158	British India 14 Sweden 94
Perfumery (other than spirits)	.. cwt.	5,125	3,790	527,481	499,408	100,091	101,181	United Kingdom 46 United States of America 36
Tea chests	.. No.	3,459,150	2,785,456	2,790,233	2,456,587	139,006	122,830	Japan 33 Finland 42
Umbrellas	.. doz.	51,925	34,897	504,281	359,171	76,608	63,311	Japan 56 Ethiopia 6
All other goods	..	—	—	11,398,314	12,549,916	—	2,281,638	United Kingdom 43

VALUES OF MAIN EXPORTS UNDER 40 MILLION RUPEES

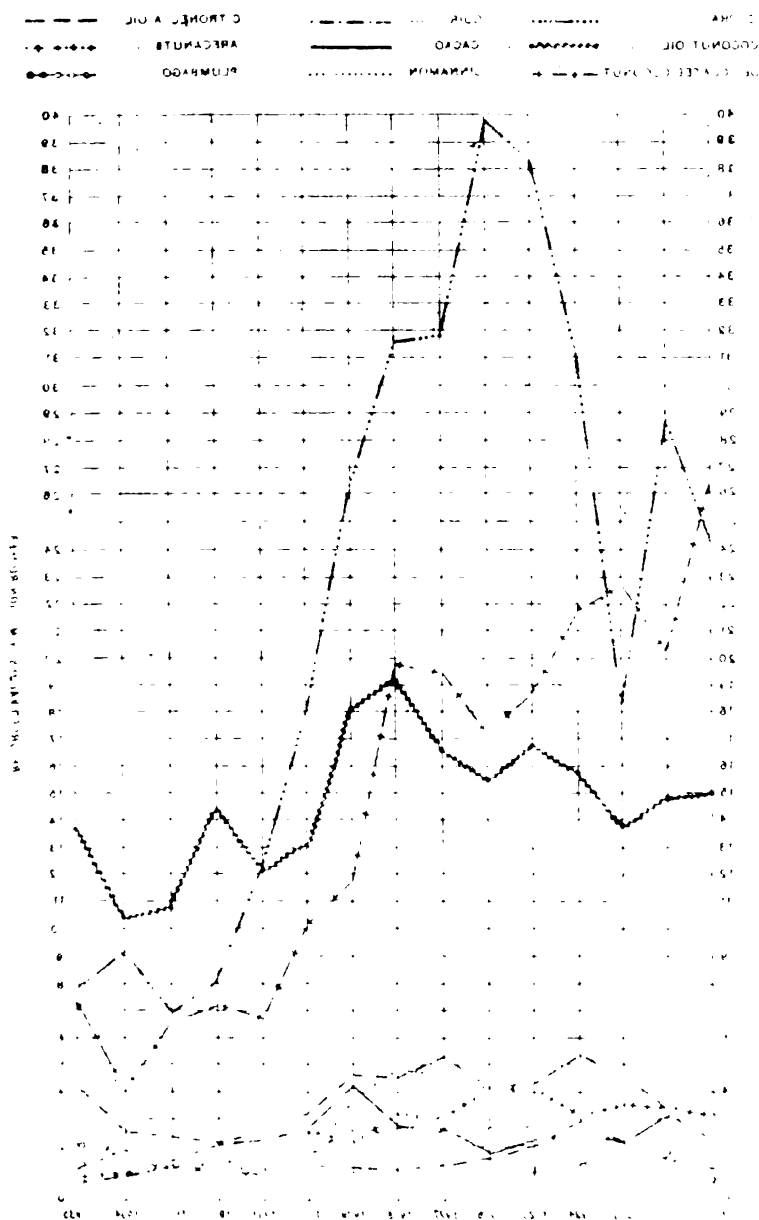
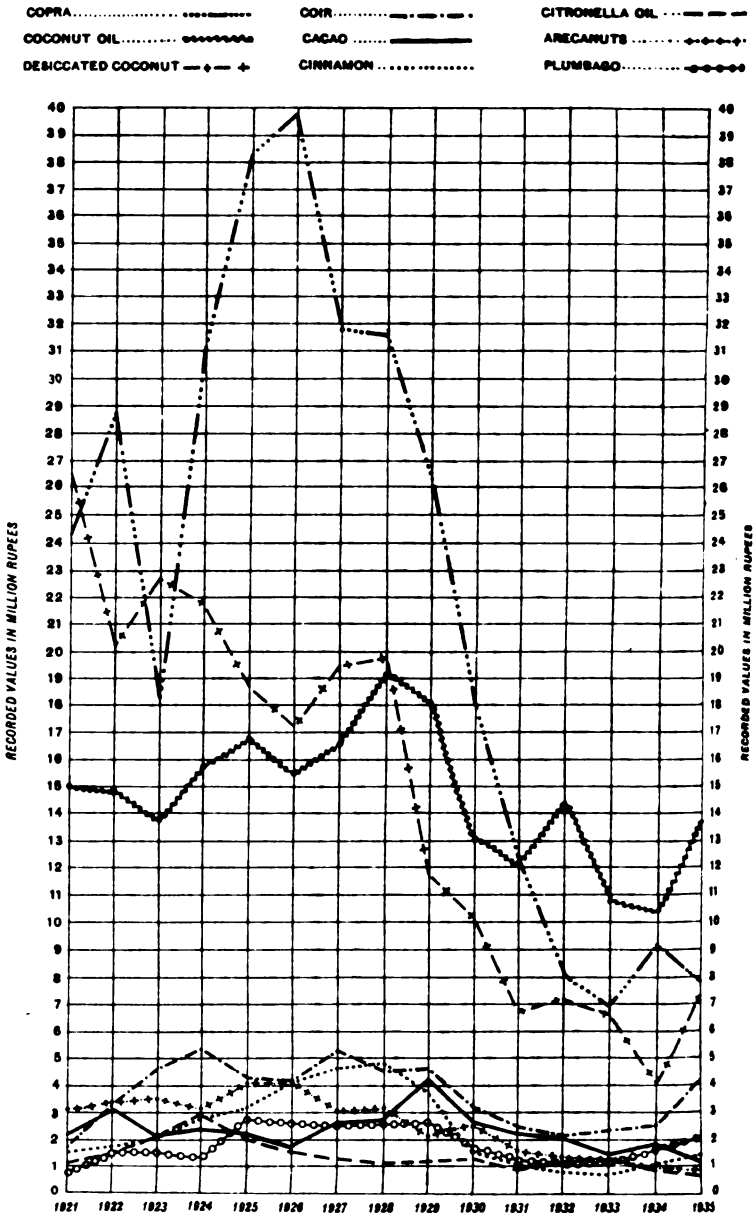


DIAGRAM No. 9

VALUES OF MAIN EXPORTS UNDER 40 MILLION RUPEES



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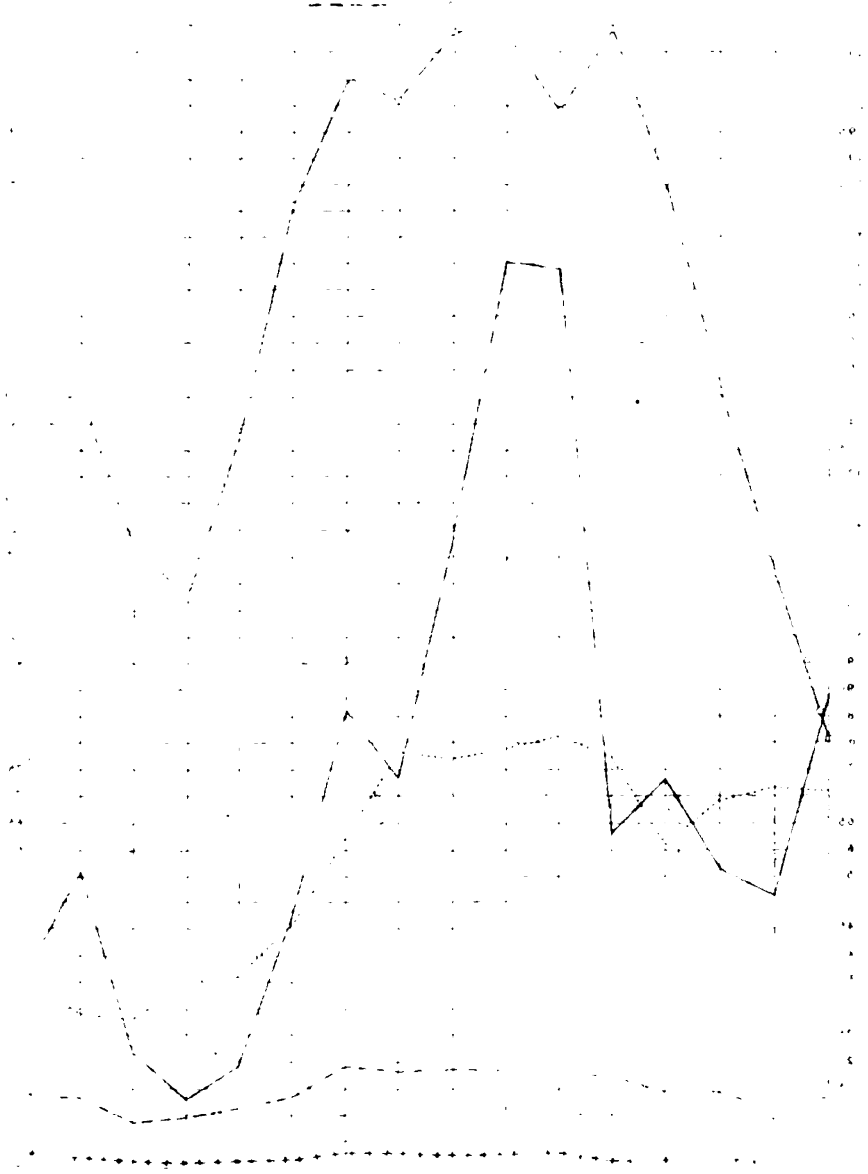
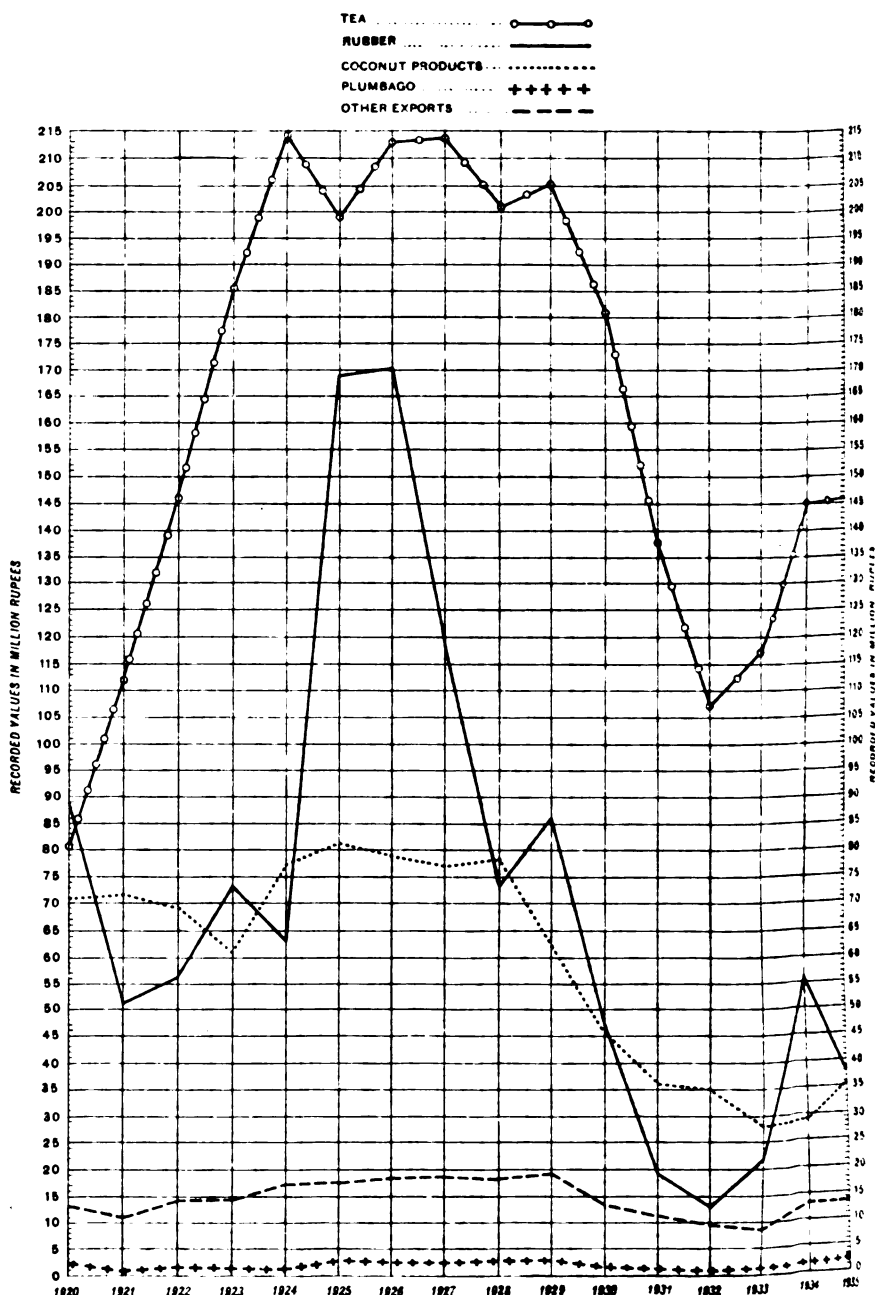


DIAGRAM No. 8

VALUES OF MAIN EXPORTS (CEYLON PRODUCE)



Statement of the Quantities and the Values of the Staple Products exported from Ceylon, the duties collected thereon and the shares of the Chief Importing Countries.

		Quantity.		Value.		Duties.		Percentage of the Total Value for 1935 taken by each of the Chief Importing Countries. (Approximate.)			
		1934.		1935.		1934.					
Tea	.. lb.	218,694,956	212,153,102	..	145,062,972	145,768,782	..	4,856,033	4,594,712	..	United Kingdom 69
	.. cwt.	2,109,379	975,213	..	9,244,406	7,818,398	..	—	—	..	Australia 6
Copra	.. cwt.	1,396,865	1,109,353	..	10,460,714	13,046,579	..	—	—	..	United States of America 5
	.. cwt.	646,710	664,354	..	4,134,745	7,807,560	..	—	—	..	British India 75
Coconut, desiccated	.. cwt.	620,087	702,887	..	1,517,481	2,987,521	..	—	—	..	Italy 13
	.. cwt.	623,470	467,565	..	1,687,872	1,600,861	..	—	—	..	Greece 4
Coconut fibre	.. cwt.	92,383	107,367	..	891,821	1,107,916	..	—	—	..	British India 23
	.. No.	31,417,388	20,885,213	..	608,392	1,111,077	..	—	—	..	Canada 16
Coconut, fresh	.. lb.	9,112,845	7,780,376	..	1,802,382	1,298,093	..	41,022	—	..	United Kingdom 14
	.. cwt.	3,441	2,362	..	355,960	274,751	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 45
Cardamoms	.. cwt.	44,246	46,425	..	1,162,947	1,490,016	..	—	—	..	Germany 9
	.. oz.	2,796,636	2,491,197	..	374,508	233,234	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 29
Cinnamon oil (leaf and bark)	.. lb.	1,527,868	1,399,764	..	808,839	686,418	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 26
	.. cwt.	231,385	278,168	..	1,654,681	2,064,518	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 41
Plumbago	.. lb.	178,556,182	120,478,543	..	56,615,226	38,398,614	..	—	—	..	Japan 21
	.. cwt.	90,069	98,383	..	995,555	890,698	..	—	—	..	United States of America 32
Rubber	.. lb.	2,719,424	1,972,383	..	655,575	433,923	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 18
	.. cwt.	13,575	17,257	..	335,503	341,692	..	—	—	..	United States of America 42
Unmanufactured tobacco	.. lb.	103,778	155,274	..	590,849	638,516	..	—	—	..	Italy 14
	.. cwt.	—	—	..	2,238,145	1,961,169	..	—	—	..	British India 85
Skins, dressed and undressed	.. lb.	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	British India 100
	.. cwt.	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 72
Papain	.. lb.	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 12
	.. cwt.	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	United Kingdom 50
All other goods	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	United States of America 40

The principal countries buying Ceylon produce and manufactures are shown in the following table with the percentage of value taken by each :—

	1933. Per Cent.	1934. Per Cent.	1935. Per Cent.
1. United Kingdom ..	51'05	51'41	51'68
2. United States of America ..	11'13	13'85	11'17
3. British India ..	5'49	3'79	5'22
4. Australia ..	3'85	3'71	4'43
5. Canada ..	2'18	2'77	3'31
6. Union of South Africa ..	3'25	2'35	3'31
7. New Zealand ..	2'79	2'09	2'82
8. Germany ..	3'22	2'54	2'61
9. Italy ..	2'07	2'31	1'55
10. France ..	1'89	2'02	1'55
11. Belgium ..	1'49	1'46	'83
12. Holland ..	1'48	1'81	'47
13. Egypt ..	1'47	1'39	'42

Germany has dropped from 6th to 8th place, Italy from 8th to 9th, while Belgium has risen above Holland to 11th place, New Zealand has risen from 9th to 7th, and South Africa from 7th to 6th.

The export duties recovered during the last five years were—

	1931. Rs.	1932. Rs.	1933. Rs.	1934. Rs.	1935. Rs.
Tea ..	7,003,357	5,980,236	4,786,824	4,856,033	4,594,712
Rubber ..	926,677*	—	—	—	—
Copra ..	285,971*	—	—	—	—
Coconut oil ..	189,390*	—	—	—	—
Coconut, desiccated ..	148,472*	—	—	—	—
Cacao ..	73,027	65,940	43,681	41,022†	—
Coconut poonac ..	21,650*	—	—	—	—
Coconuts, fresh ..	13,003*	—	—	—	—

The duty on tea was reduced from Rs. 2·15 to Rs. 2 per 100 lb. as per from October 1.

The average values‡ of the principal products of Ceylon exported during 1933, 1934, and 1935 are shown in the following statement :—

		1933. Rs. c.	1934. Rs. c.	1935. Rs. c.	
Tea ..	per lb.	0 56½	0 66½	0 70½	United Kingdom
Rubber ..	"	0 15½	0 32½	0 66½	other countries
Cacao ..	"	0 22½	0 20½	0 31½	
Copra ..	per cwt.	5 99	4 38	7 99	
Desiccated coconuts ..	"	8 73	6 33	10 97	
Coconuts, fresh ..	per 1,000	29 72	19 44	48 42½	
Coconut oil ..	per cwt.	10 52	7 48	12 41½	
Cinnamon quills ..	"	22 88	29 15	36 67 5/12	
Cinnamon chips ..	"	4 33	6 20	7 27½	
Fibre, bristle ..	"	5 87	4 35	5 24 5/6	
Fibre, mattress ..	"	1 29	1 51	3 83½	
Citronella oil ..	per lb.	0 87½	0 55	0 48½	
Plumbago ..	per cwt.	6 37	7 15	7 42	
Colr yarn ..	"	7 95	9 66	10 32½	
Coconut poonac ..	"	3 2	2 65	3 48½	
Cardamoms ..	per lb.	0 95½	0 90½	1 02½	
Papain ..	"	2 96	5 63	4 25	
Unmanufactured tobacco ..	"	0 45	0 24	0 24	
Arecanuts ..	per cwt.	12 27	11 5	9 83	

At the beginning of the year tea prices were lower than at the beginning of 1934. The usual occasional rise of price was experienced in February and March, but apart from this, prices were lower in the earlier part of 1935 than in 1934. There was, however, a distinct recovery in the latter half of the year and the average in December was 67½ cents against 58 cents in December, 1934. The average for the entire year was 69 cents, against 66 cents in 1934.

* Duties withdrawn from May 29, 1931.

† Duty withdrawn from October 6, 1934.

‡ Obtained from published reports of market quotations.

Rubber started the year at 33½ cents, dropped to 30 cents in April and after a slight recovery in June fell to 29½ cents in September. From that point it again recovered, touching its highest point, 34½ cents, in November, and at the end of the year was at practically the same figure as at the beginning.

Rice.—The imports of rice showed an increase of nearly 12 per cent. over the previous year. Burma, the chief supplier, sent over 65 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 61 per cent. in 1934, while the share of Siam, the next important country, was reduced to 20 per cent. from 22 per cent. in the previous year. As previously noted the abnormal increase was due to local crop failures.

The following table shows the fluctuations of price during 1935 in respect of Indian, Rangoon, and Siam rice :—

	Indian Samba Rice per Bushel.	Rangoon Milchard Rice per Bushel.	Siam Broken Rice per Bushel.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	4 47	2 98	2 85
February	4 25	3 0	3 3
March	4 12	3 1	3 11
April	4 5	3 25	3 16
May	4 19	3 37	3 11
June	4 36	3 33	2 97
July	4 46	3 38	2 92
August	4 54	3 37	2 64
September	4 54	3 38	2 54
October	4 50	3 51	2 81
November	4 45	3 45	2 60
December	4 35	3 42	2 50

The imports in 1934 and 1935 from the chief supplying countries are shown in the following table :—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1934. Cwt.	1935. Cwt.	1934. Rs.	1935. Rs.
Burma	5,873,568	6,955,563	29,944,138	37,813,446
British India	1,352,991	1,368,409	10,566,221	11,130,839
Siam	2,089,086	2,178,240	10,677,401	11,820,607
Straits Settlements	171,578	78,501	898,192	430,023
Cochin China	39,133	81,317	197,503	442,872
India (excluding British)	25,993	2,963	190,294	15,863
Other countries	274	68	1,624	432
	9,552,623	10,665,061	52,475,373	61,654,082

Other Grain.—Paddy, pulse, and gram are again the chief imports under this head. Nearly 46 per cent. of the imports of paddy came from Burma and 78 per cent. of pulse and 68 per cent. of gram from British India. There was a remarkable increase of nearly 117 per cent. in the import of paddy as compared with the previous year, due, as previously noted, to local crop failures.

Imports in 1933, 1934, and 1935 are shown below :—

	1933. Cwt.	1934. Cwt.	1935. Cwt.
Paddy	218,108	228,322	482,539
Pulse	413,939	406,575	407,386
Gram	90,194	117,619	176,866

The following table shows the quantity of rice and other grain imported during the period 1926–1935 :—

Year.	Rice. Cwt.	Other Grain. Cwt.	Year.	Rice. Cwt.	Other Grain. Cwt.
1926	8,794,947	1,125,130	1931	8,732,548	876,810
1927	9,087,264	1,013,840	1932	8,839,055	920,224
1928	9,244,691	1,310,637	1933	8,797,918	748,182
1929	9,380,556	1,242,349	1934	9,552,623	782,906
1930	9,259,873	950,443	1935	10,665,061	1,177,665

Wheat Products.—Imports of wheat flour showed an increase of nearly 13 per cent. over 1934. Australia again supplied 95 per cent. of the total imports.

The following table shows the imports during 1933, 1934, and 1935 :—

				Quantity. Cwt.		Value. Rs.
1933	..	..	..	303,308	..	2,202,711
1934	..	..	..	339,988	..	2,267,120
1935	..	..	..	383,349	..	2,325,232

Feeding Stuffs for Animals.—Gingelly poonac, bran, and pollard comprise the main items under this head, about 82 per cent. of bran and pollard and almost the whole of gingelly poonac having been imported from British India.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, and Gin.—The total imports decreased by 17,013 gallons to 99,147 in 1935, a fall of nearly 15 per cent. which may be accounted for partly by the increased competition of country liquor, the decrease in respect of each commodity being uniform. The reduction in the total quantity entered for home consumption, as compared with the previous year, was also about 15 per cent.

The quantities cleared for home consumption during the last five years are shown in the following table :—

						Proof Gallons.
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Brandy	..	47,588	29,209	29,419	36,069	31,274
Gin	..	42,877	25,978	21,253	23,512	19,507
Whisky	..	45,717	39,101	47,287	56,000	47,391
		136,182	94,288	97,939	115,641	98,172

Sugar, including Candy, &c.—There was a slight increase of about 72,000 cwt. in the imports under this head ; Java supplied over 90 per cent. of the total imports. The c.i.f. price remained at less than 5 per cent. per pound.

The quantities imported in recent years are as follows :—

Year.		Quantity. Cwt.	Year.		Quantity. Cwt.
1918	..	355,546	1931	..	1,424,111
1922	..	524,674	1932	..	1,029,813
1925	..	794,267	1933	..	1,170,759
1928	..	1,193,588	1934	..	1,275,366
1929	..	1,250,058	1935	..	1,347,137
1930	..	1,430,396			

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.—As compared with the previous year beedies showed a further increase of 22 per cent. while imports of unmanufactured tobacco dropped by 258,286 lb. or nearly 23 per cent. Cigarettes however show an increase of 11 per cent. over 1934. The beedy continues to grow in popularity while unmanufactured tobacco for cigarettes has registered a slight fall. The United Kingdom continues to be the sole exporter of cigarettes to Ceylon except for a few hundreds of pounds imported from other sources. It is interesting to note that Japan sent 348 lb. of cigarettes in 1935 as compared with 3 lb. in the previous year. Beedies come solely from India. United States of America and British India supplied nearly 85 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively of the manufactured tobacco.

The total quantity entered for home consumption has decreased by about 69,000 lb. as compared with 1934 ; imports of unmanufactured tobacco dropped by 84,591 lb. while those for cigarettes and beedies rose by 3,026 lb. and 10,915 lb. respectively, indicating that the position of the imported cigarettes and beedies has slightly improved at the expense of the locally manufactured cigarettes.



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YAKDESSA DANCING.

Lionel Wendt.

The quantities of the various classes of tobacco cleared for home consumption during the past ten years are as follows :—

Year.	Unmanufactured Tobacco lb.	Cigars lb.	Cigarettes lb.	Manufactured Tobacco lb.	Beedies lb.	Total lb.
1926	.. 2,971	.. 7,474	.. 511,011	.. 21,082	.. 58,467	.. 601,005
1927	.. 13,992	.. 7,106	.. 568,109	.. 26,078	.. 75,687	.. 690,972
1928	.. 115,901	.. 6,817	.. 556,314	.. 13,952	.. 76,895	.. 769,879
1929	.. 217,495	.. 5,853	.. 584,227	.. 14,021	.. 70,571	.. 892,167
1930	.. 555,321	.. 4,276	.. 316,749	.. 12,326	.. 57,653	.. 946,325
1931	.. 872,141	.. 3,144	.. 133,414	.. 10,134	.. 44,428	.. 1,063,261
1932	.. 673,422	.. 2,717	.. 86,201	.. 6,364	.. 20,254	.. 788,958
1933	.. 721,043	.. 2,136	.. 88,056	.. 5,976	.. 28,509	.. 845,720
1934	.. 1,011,009	.. 2,627	.. 55,404	.. 6,017	.. 50,473	.. 1,125,530
1935	.. 926,418	.. 2,451	.. 58,430	.. 7,697	.. 61,388	.. 1,056,384

Coal.—As compared with 1934, the imports of coal increased by 31,972 tons to 436,948 tons. South Africa took the place of chief supplier occupied by British India last year, sending about 54 per cent. of the total imports. South Africa supplied 82 per cent. more, and British India and United Kingdom 36 per cent. and 7 per cent. less than the previous year.

The following are the imports in 1935 :—

	Tons.		Tons.
Union of South Africa	.. 238,063	United Kingdom	.. 34,474
British India	.. 150,897		

Liquid Fuel.—Liquid fuel imports showed an increase of 5,386,000 gallons over 1934. Persia supplied over 91 per cent. and Borneo non-British 8 per cent. of the total imports. 64,750,000 gallons were re-shipped as bunkers, the quantity remaining for home consumption being 10,218,000 gallons; an increase of 2,877,000 gallons over the previous year.

The total imports of liquid fuel during the last three years were—

Year.	Quantity. Gals.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Gals.	Value. Rs.
1933	.. 69,256,992	.. 12,466,255	1935	.. 74,972,074	.. 13,594,424
1934	.. 69,585,939	.. 12,528,743			

Manure.—There was a slight decrease of about 7 per cent. in the imports of manure, as compared with the year 1934, which recorded a 100 per cent. rise over 1933 as the result of the improved conditions in the major industries of the Island.

The following table shows the total imports of manure during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1931	.. 1,751,573	.. 7,797,524	1934	.. 1,629,364	.. 5,823,294
1932	.. 1,508,451	.. 6,120,067	1935	.. 1,513,810	.. 5,678,829
1933	.. 782,323	.. 2,825,436			

The chief kinds of manure and the countries from which they were mainly imported in 1935 are shown in the following table :—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	
Sulphate of ammonia	.. 511,565	.. 2,417,113	United Kingdom
Groundnut poonac	.. 151,110	.. 462,480	British India
Bone meal	.. 208,977	.. 564,091	do.
Mineral rock phosphate	.. 199,371	.. 366,447	Egypt
Guano fish	.. 35,921	.. 164,957	British India
Muriate of potash	.. 89,894	.. 404,104	Germany
Fish manure	.. 72,189	.. 241,817	British India
Castor seed poonac	.. 37,666	.. 90,585	do.
Blood meal	.. 15,695	.. 101,649	do.
Refuse of Saltpetre	.. 23,509	.. 134,612	do.

Cement.—There was a slight increase in the total imports, over one-half of which came from Japan. The United Kingdom supplied nearly

35 per cent., the other important suppliers being Germany, Jugo-Slavia, and Denmark. As a matter of interest the following table is inserted to show the rapid rise in the imports of Japanese cement :—

Year.	Cwt.	Year.	Cwt.
1928 ..	5,000	1932 ..	339,000
1929 ..	20,000	1933 ..	512,000
1930 ..	60,000	1934 ..	627,572
1931 ..	247,000	1935 ..	589,135

The following table shows the total imports of cement during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1931 ..	952,765	1,693,052	1934 ..	1,073,801	1,307,374
1932 ..	780,828	1,168,003	1935 ..	1,120,959	1,385,170
1933 ..	922,012	1,152,198			

Metal and Metalware, Ferrous.—As compared with 1934, the total imports of Ferrous metals dropped by 64,174 cwt. or 8 per cent. with the corresponding decrease of nearly 6 per cent. in value. The chief imports from the United Kingdom were as follows :—

Pig iron dropped from 6,290 cwt. to 4,880 cwt.; rolled angles, channels, girders, &c., dropped from 47,404 cwt. to 42,493 cwt.; galvanized corrugated sheets dropped from 72,165 cwt. to 47,574 cwt., while bars, rods, &c., rose from 15,460 cwt. to 18,781 cwt. Hoop iron rose from 15,952 cwt. to 17,477 cwt. and tubes and pipes rose from 44,372 cwt. to 53,566 cwt.

Belgian supplies of bars, rods, &c., decreased from 36,204 cwt. to 20,313 cwt.; of rolled angles, channels, girders, &c., from 46,534 cwt. to 28,771 cwt.; and of plates and steel (for the local manufacture of oil drums) from 121,776 cwt. to 78,532 cwt. Luxemburg increased her supply of bars, rods, &c., from 25,997 cwt. to 38,184 cwt. but reduced those of rolled angles, channels, girders, &c., from 28,469 cwt. to 25,686 cwt., and of plates and sheets for oil drums from 3,633 cwt. to 2,962 cwt. Germany entered the competition more seriously by increasing her exports of plates and sheets for oil drums from 7,336 to 22,118 cwt., and of rolled angles, channels, &c., from 1,308 cwt. to 11,407 cwt., and of bars, rods, &c., from 3,194 cwt. to 8,338 cwt. It will be interesting to note that Japan sent 52 per cent. of the total imports of iron wire nails as against 42 per cent. in 1934 and 75 per cent. of the total imports of enamelled hollowware as against 71 per cent. in the previous year.

The following table shows the total imports of metal and metalware, ferrous, during the past five years :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1931 ..	639,841	5,979,115	1934 ..	796,623	6,948,251
1932 ..	552,384	4,815,790	1935 ..	732,449	6,554,026
1933 ..	525,613	4,638,438			

The percentage of the total value of ferrous metals and metalware supplied by the leading exporting countries during 1935 is shown below :—

United Kingdom ..	61·76	France ..	1·72
Belgium ..	13·37	Luxemburg ..	3·74
Germany ..	8·50	Holland ..	2·27
Japan ..	6·04		

Non-ferrous Metals and Metalware.—There was an increase under this head of 22,490 cwt. or 26 per cent. in the quantity imported and Rs. 121,495 or a little over 5 per cent. in value. The principal imports were aluminium linings, 65 per cent. of which came from the United Kingdom. Brass and copperware and tea lead from British India and pig lead from Burma.

The following table shows the quantity and value for the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1931 ..	109,379	2,976,445	1934 ..	63,923	2,083,243
1932 ..	102,019	2,510,227	1935 ..	86,413	2,204,738
1933 ..	69,077	1,812,663			

The chief countries from which non-ferrous metal and manufactures were imported and the percentage of the total value of the supplies imported from each in 1933, 1934, and 1935 are shown below :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.		1933.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ..	41·8	39·17	43·15	Germany ..	7·6	8·35	10·43
British India ..	22·4	29·57	22·19	Straits Settlements	3·6	3·89	4·95
Burma ..	17·6	11·09	11·80				

Cotton, Raw and Manufactured.—The total value of imports under these heads increased very slightly by Rs. 316,789 to Rs. 16,428,241 in 1935. This increase was accounted for by raw cotton which showed an increase of Rs. 661,418 while the other items actually dropped by Rs. 316,789 as compared with the previous year.

Raw Cotton.—The imports rose from 6,384 lb. to 21,723 lb. in 1935. This increase of nearly 240 per cent. was mainly due to the reopening of normal work of the chief spinning and weaving mills of the Island which had been partially closed down owing to the trade depression. The operation of the textile quotas has assisted local enterprise to compete with imported textiles particularly from Japan. Nearly 68 per cent. of the cotton imported came from British India.

Cotton Waste.—The quantity imported increased by 175 cwt. to 3,928 cwt. and the corresponding value by Rs. 1,499 to Rs. 49,598. The United Kingdom sent 1,812 cwt. and British India 1,976 cwt.

Cotton Yarn and Twist.—As compared with 1934, the total imports decreased by 35,000 lb. to 169,600 lb. Bleached decreased by 47,000 lb. to 57,980 lb., gray by 14,900 lb. to 16,000 lb., and other by 122 lb. to 1,800 lb., while dyed increased by 26,890 lb. to 93,891 lb.

There was a decrease of 19 per cent. or 13,289,231 yards with a corresponding decrease in value of 71 per cent. or Rs. 100,079 in the imports of cotton piece goods during the year under review as compared with 1934, when the market was flooded with Japanese stocks to forestall regulation.

The following table shows the quantity and value of piece goods of all kinds imported from the chief supplying countries during 1934 and 1935 with percentages of the total inserted :—

	Quantity.							
	1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.	
	Yards.	Per Cent.	Yards.	Per Cent.	Yards.	Per Cent.	Yards.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ..	11,750,369	15	28,629,054	51				
Japan ..	52,702,159	68	6,467,735	12				
British India ..	12,338,527	16	19,514,880	35				
	Value.							
	1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.	
	Rs.	Per Cent.	Rs.	Per Cent.	Rs.	Per Cent.	Rs.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ..	3,795,628	27	7,904,290	56				
Japan ..	7,410,251	53	1,395,607	10				
British India ..	2,609,145	19	4,305,125	31				

The United Kingdom with 51 per cent. of the imports regained her place lost to Japan in 1932 as the leading supplier of piece goods to Ceylon, while India made a large advance to 35 per cent. and also displaced Japan who had only 12 per cent.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the different kinds of cotton piece goods imported from the chief suppliers during 1934 and 1935 and their percentage of the total :—

Article.	Countries.	1934			1935			1934			1935		
		Quantity.		Value. Rs.	Quantity.		Value. Rs.	Percentage of Quantity.		Value.	Percentage of Quantity.		Value.
		Yds.	...		Yds.	...		...	...		...	...
Bleached goods	.. Total	19,512,074	..	3,550,691	..	17,007,302	..	3,849,379	..	3,849,379	..	8	..
	Japan	13,720,897	..	1,846,175	..	1,423,868	..	290,910	..	290,910	..	52	..
	United Kingdom	5,082,726	..	1,540,089	..	13,497,663	..	3,155,919	..	3,155,919	..	43	..
Dyed goods	.. Total	35,222,632	..	6,670,232	..	24,892,224	..	6,666,917	..	6,666,917	..	6	..
	Japan	21,604,842	..	3,278,459	..	1,412,698	..	897,187	..	897,187	..	50	..
	British India	10,759,568	..	2,345,551	..	16,046,246	..	8,762,101	..	8,762,101	..	35	..
Gray goods	.. Total	2,286,155	..	864,384	..	6,990,711	..	2,356,260	..	2,356,260	..	13	..
	Japan	5,054,535	..	759,089	..	2,384,196	..	594,907	..	594,907	..	6	..
	United States of America	3,564,063	..	440,208	..	158,195	..	36,759	..	36,759	..	5	..
Printed goods	.. Total	676,010	..	181,681	..	1,170,764	..	298,747	..	298,747	..	24	..
	United Kingdom	293,400	..	73,889	..	264,520	..	70,612	..	70,612	..	10	..
	Switzerland	17,874,366	..	3,096,565	..	10,353,336	..	2,739,893	..	2,739,893	..	9	..
Other goods	.. Total	13,811,698	..	1,844,949	..	3,472,910	..	670,784	..	670,784	..	60	..
	Japan	3,633,756	..	1,186,680	..	6,786,018	..	2,042,860	..	2,042,860	..	38	..
	United Kingdom	271,185	..	87,741	..	506,731	..	139,482	..	139,482	..	20	..
Other goods	.. Total	125,929	..	41,739	..	272,603	..	69,926	..	69,926	..	47	..
	British India	69,742	..	22,126	..	179,940	..	48,989	..	48,989	..	25	..
	Switzerland	13,880	..	7,224	..	31,604	..	7,907	..	7,907	..	8	..

There was a decrease in quantity and an increase in value in the imports of bleached and dyed goods as compared with the previous year. In gray and printed goods the quantity and value decreased, but in other goods there was a striking increase in both. As compared with the last complete year the United Kingdom made rapid progress in all classes of cotton goods, chiefly in bleached, dyed, and printed goods, the quantities of which rose from 26 per cent. to 79 per cent., 6 per cent. to 28 per cent., and 20 per cent. to 65 per cent. respectively out of the total imported.



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A VILLAGE MOTHER.

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The following statement shows the percentage of total imports during the past five years in each class of cotton piece goods contributed by the main producing countries and illustrates the extent to which Japanese competition in this trade affected other countries :—

	Quantity.										Printed.									
	Bleached.					Dyed.					Gray.					Per Cent.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
[Japan	54..	68..	73..	70..	8..	23..	44..	60..	61..	6..	22..	38..	73..	71..	5..	63..	73..	78..	77..	34
United Kingdom	42..	31..	26..	26..	79..	10..	8..	6..	6..	28..	64..	52..	17..	13..	41..	35..	26..	21..	20..	65
British India	—	—	—	3..	11..	57..	45..	33..	31..	64..	—	—	—	9..	45..	—	—	—	—	2..
Holland	1..	—	—	—	—	9..	1..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10..	6..	7..	6..	9..	—	—	—	—	—
Value.																				
Japan	39..	51..	49..	52..	8..	15..	34..	45..	50..	6..	18..	29..	57..	58..	6..	43..	48..	57..	60..	24
United Kingdom	54..	48..	48..	43..	82..	14..	14..	13..	35..	69..	69..	59..	32..	24..	50..	55..	51..	42..	38..	75
British India	2..	—	—	3..	7..	58..	49..	40..	35..	56..	—	—	—	8..	32..	—	—	—	—	1..
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	11..	2..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12..	7..	10..	9..	12..	—	—	—	—	—

The following statements compare the total imports from the leading countries in regulated cotton and art silk textiles during the past four years with those for the basic period upon which quotas were fixed :—

<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>	Average. (1927-31.)	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ..	23,582,332	15,729,465	9,555,475	11,680,627	28,445,154
British India ..	14,511,797	11,038,730	8,997,429	12,212,598	19,242,146
Holland ..	4,948,006	490,780	37,177	38,122	402,192
Japan ..	11,682,574	40,365,999	41,519,879	52,701,500	6,467,669

<i>Art Silk Piece Goods.</i>	Average. (1927-31.)	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom ..	850,129	270,310	716,111	312,691	450,342
British India ..	202,100	761,037	1,067,294	1,169,269	953,600
Japan ..	1,213,438	6,107,434	6,398,466	4,342,138	953,963

It will be seen that Japanese imports fell considerably below the quota. This was due to a reduction of 5½ million yards on account of releases in September, 1934, against importers' prospective licences. A further 1½ million yards has been debited against 1936 licences.

It further appears that other competitors have found greater difficulty in recovering the ground lost during the years preceding the imposition of quotas. In consequence the United Kingdom and British India have between them utilized the opportunity of expanding in all classes but gray cotton well beyond their average for the basic period.

The following table shows the imports from these two sources in each class during the basic period and for 1935 :—

Imports of Textiles.

	Average 1927-31.				
	Bleached. Yds.	Dyed. Yds.	Gray. Yds.	Printed. Yds.	Art Silk. Yds.
United Kingdom ..	11,325,691	3,087,120	2,436,880	6,732,641	850,129
British India ..	267,705	14,074,553	117,609	61,407	202,100
Total ..	11,593,396	17,161,673	2,554,489	6,794,048	1,052,229

1935.					
	Bleached. Yds.	Dyed. Yds.	Gray. Yds.	Printed. Yds.	Art Silk. Yds.
United Kingdom ..	13,497,663	6,990,711	1,170,764	6,786,018	450,346
British India ..	1,845,681	16,046,246	1,290,717	59,503	953,965
Total ..	15,343,344	23,036,957	2,461,481	6,845,521	1,403,951

It will be noted that the United Kingdom has more than recovered her previous trade in bleached, dyed, and printed cotton piece goods, while British India has similarly gone ahead in gray cotton and artificial silk, in which the United Kingdom has not progressed so well, and also in bleached and dyed cotton textiles.

The reduction in the average price of United Kingdom textiles has been marked in all classes but gray cotton piece goods, and indicates the intention to compete in the cheaper lines and supply local requirements without taking undue advantage of the benefits arising from regulation. The prices for British Indian textiles have been similarly reduced in all classes but dyed cotton piece goods.

There has on the other hand been a sharp rise in the price of Japanese textiles which actually exceeded those of British India in all classes and even those of the United Kingdom in artificial silk. Various factors have contributed to this : much of the cloth imported had been held up for a number of months during which costs must have mounted considerably ; errors of classification led to sudden unexpected demands for licences particularly in the dyed and art silk classes ; there has been a tendency for quality to improve and for widths to increase ; and as already pointed out the Japanese quota was much restricted owing to pre-imports during 1934. Hereafter most of these influences will be negligible, and it will be easier to judge whether exploitation is being practised to any serious degree. It should further be recalled that the prices ruling immediately before quotas were imposed were often artificially low and in some cases below cost, while competition was intensive.

Apparel.—The imports of Japanese made-up apparel have intensified as shown in the following table of imports during the past three years :—

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	United Kingdom. Doz.	Japan. Doz.	United Kingdom. Doz.	Japan. Doz.	United Kingdom. Doz.	Japan. Doz.
<i>Apparel.</i>						
Outer and Inner Garments—						
Silk and art silk	.. 1,904	.. 11,997	.. 2,148	.. 10,421	.. 2,210	.. 26,634
Wool ..	.. 725	.. 1,206	.. 822	.. 1,682	.. 1,495	.. 2,816
Other	.. 6,735	.. 8,597	.. 7,707	.. 33,988	.. 6,942	.. 216,874
<i>Apparel, n.e.s.</i>						
Silk and art silk	.. 1,002	.. 10,506	.. 1,498	.. 22,113	.. 1,852	.. 25,112
Wool ..	.. 852	.. 4,217	.. 3,557	.. 11,874	.. 1,458	.. 8,362
Other	.. 7,017	.. 31,386	.. 4,360	.. 20,674	.. 3,794	.. 13,982

This development not only represents an increase of possibly 50 per cent. of the Japanese quota, but has also caused considerable hardship to the local tailoring community, and merits serious attention.

Lace and Net.—There was a marked decline in the trade in this commodity, the total imports having fallen from 3,788,108 yards valued at Rs. 250,326 to 1,771,366 yards valued at Rs. 157,155 in 1935. The United Kingdom, with 1,328,413 yards, supplied about 75 per cent. of the total imports. The other important suppliers were Japan and France which supplied 160,582 yards and 142,728 yards respectively. Japan has taken the place of France which was the second largest supplier.

Embroidery.—There was a fall of about 19 per cent. in the total imports of embroidery, the figures for 1935 being 999,917 yards valued at Rs. 48,599 as against 1,231,889 yards valued at Rs. 55,511 in 1934. Here again Japan has ousted Switzerland which was previously the chief supplier of this commodity. Japan sent 56 per cent. of the total

imports or 563,290 yards valued at Rs. 26,604, while Switzerland sent 298,387 yards valued at Rs. 14,922 and Italy 137,490 yards valued at Rs. 7,006.

Thread.—The total imports decreased from 141,610 lb. valued at Rs. 472,876 to 119,033 lb. valued at Rs. 357,952 in 1935. The chief supplier was the United Kingdom with 104,449 lb. valued at Rs. 325,676.

Kerosine Oil.—The total imports decreased from 8,752,220 gallons valued at Rs. 5,276,987 in 1934 to 7,337,502 gallons valued at Rs. 3,896,262 in 1935. Over 99 per cent. of the total was imported from Sumatra. The quantity entered for home consumption was 7,319,158 gallons.

The total imports of bulk and case oil were as follows :—

Year.	Gallons.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Gallons.	Value. Rs.
1932	.. 6,432,915	.. 3,964,067	1934	.. 8,752,220	.. 5,276,987
1933	.. 7,429,949	.. 4,452,397	1935	.. 7,337,502	.. 3,896,262

Petrol.—There was a slight decrease of 547,842 gallons in the clearances of petrol, the figure for 1935 being 10,116,572 gallons as compared with 10,664,414 gallons in the previous year. The increase of over 3,000,000 gallons in the imports of 1934 as compared with 1933 has been maintained during the year under review: this indicates an increased consumption of petrol with the return of more normal conditions. Sumatra has displaced all other competitors and has become the sole supplier. The quantity entered for home consumption was 10,012,276 gallons.

The imports for the last eight years have been as follows :—

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1928	.. 8,349,092	1932	.. 8,190,973
1929	.. 10,501,597	1933	.. 7,623,165
1930	.. 11,446,509	1934	.. 10,664,414
1931	.. 8,844,953	1935	.. 10,116,572

Motor Vehicles.—The marked improvement noticed in the motor trade in 1934 has been further consolidated during the year under review by the rise of the figures to 3,395 vehicles valued at Rs. 6,256,344 of which 2,664 vehicles valued at Rs. 4,708,536 were of Empire origin.

Motor Cars.—The imports of motor cars increased from 1,913 in 1934 to 2,384 in 1935. United Kingdom sent 2,004 cars valued at Rs. 3,509,758 or 84 per cent. of the total imports. Imports from the United States of America rose from 104 to 168 and from Germany from 6 to 43, while those from France fell from 22 to 1 and from Italy from 23 to 20. Japan sent 6 motor vehicles valued at Rs. 7,488.

Motor Lorries.—The number of motor lorries imported increased from 893 valued at Rs. 1,507,062 in 1934 to 947 valued at Rs. 1,945,133 in 1935. The United Kingdom increased her supplies to 252 sending 100 lorries more than in 1934. Imports from the United States of America too rose from 378 to 407. Germany which sent 30 lorries, all of diesel-engined type, in 1934 increased her share to 82 in 1935 of which 79 lorries were of the diesel-engined type. Canada's output of 204 lorries fell short of the previous year's figures by 127. Japan sent 2 valued at Rs. 1,318.

Motor Cycles.—The total imports of motor cycles decreased from 95 valued at Rs. 46,862 in 1934 to 64 valued at Rs. 33,308 in 1935 ; with the exception of 2 cycles imported from Holland the rest came from the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the total number and value of cars and lorries imported during the last five years :—

Year.	Motor Cars.		Motor Lorries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1931 ..	553 ..	996,174 ..	144 ..	299,630
1932 ..	768 ..	1,272,040 ..	134 ..	263,866
1933 ..	932 ..	1,585,199 ..	203 ..	378,108
1934 ..	1,913 ..	3,501,094 ..	893 ..	1,506,062
1935 ..	2,384 ..	4,277,903 ..	947 ..	1,945,133

Tea Chests.—As compared with 1934 the number of tea chests imported decreased by 673,694 to 2,785,456 in 1935, which represented a fall of 19 per cent. in quantity with a corresponding fall of nearly 12 per cent. or Rs. 323,646 in value. The imports from Japan fell from 54 per cent. in 1934 to 47 per cent. in 1935 and from Poland fell from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent., while those from Finland rose from 17 per cent. in 1934 to 37 per cent. in 1935. Esthonia sent 5 per cent. of the imports, and the United Kingdom, one time a serious competitor, has been all but removed from the list of suppliers with a mere 5 chests.

The average price per chest from all countries rose from 80 cents to 88 ; the price of the Japanese chests dropped from 63 cents to 62 : while that of the non-Japanese chest dropped from Re. 1 to 98 cents.

The following table shows the imports with value for the last four years :—

Year.	Quantity. Number.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Number.	Value. Rs.
1932 ..	3,717,191 ..	3,333,039	1934 ..	3,459,150 ..	2,780,233
1933 ..	3,494,221 ..	2,633,717	1935 ..	2,785,456 ..	2,456,587

Cattle, Buffaloes, Sheep, and Goats.—The importation of cattle and buffaloes from Asiatic and African ports is prohibited at all ports except Kayts, where cattle (other than those for slaughter) may be imported on licence from the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

The importation of sheep and goats is prohibited except under licence. The number allowed to be imported was limited to 3,000 per mensem.

The following table gives the number and value of importations in 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Value. Rs.	Number.	Value. Rs.
Cattle ..	695 ..	47,730 ..	486 ..	32,466
Buffaloes ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Sheep ..	4,029 ..	32,993 ..	2,274 ..	20,378
Goats ..	41,202 ..	551,082 ..	33,555 ..	633,357

Horses.—The number of horses imported decreased from 138 in 1934 to 137 in 1935. Of these, 51 came from the United Kingdom, 66 from British India (chiefly exports re-imported), 2 from Australia, and 18 from the United States of America.

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Tea.—During the year 1935 there was a quantitative decrease of 6,541,854 lb. or 3 per cent. compared with 1934 with a corresponding increase in value by Rs. 700,810 or .48 per cent.

The following table shows the quantities of tea exported during the last ten years in million of pounds and the average prices per lb. on the Ceylon Market for the same period :—

Year.	Million Pounds.	Average Price per lb. Rs. c.	Year.	Million Pounds.	Average Price per lb. Rs. c.
1926	.. 217 ..	0 98	1931	.. 244 ..	0 57 $\frac{10}{2}$
1927	.. 227 ..	0 94	1932	.. 253 ..	0 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1928	.. 237 ..	0 85	1933	.. 216 ..	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
1929	.. 251 ..	0 82	1934	.. 219 ..	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
1930	.. 243 ..	0 75	1935	.. 212 ..	0 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. K. 0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ other countries

The United Kingdom, the largest consumer of Ceylon tea, decreased her purchases by 11,299,998 lb. or 7 per cent. as compared with 1934. She took 68 per cent. of the total exports, *i.e.*, 143,937,464 lb. tea as against 155,237,460 in 1934. Australia, Ceylon's next customer, purchased 13,437,126 lb. or 6 per cent. of the total exports. United States of America purchased 11,666,766 lb. or 5 per cent. of the total exports, while Canada and Newfoundland took 7,574,067 lb. or 3 per cent. of the total exports.

The following statement gives approximate percentages of the total exports taken by the chief buyers of Ceylon tea during the last three years :—

	1933 Per Cent.	1934 Per Cent.	1935 Per Cent.
United Kingdom	.. 69.2	.. 71.0	.. 67.59
United States of America	.. 5.6	.. 4.77	.. 5.50
Australia	.. 5.5	.. 5.46	.. 6.34
Union of South Africa	.. 4.2	.. 3.47	.. 4.62
New Zealand	.. 4.1	.. 3.37	.. 4.51
Canada	.. 3.1	.. 4.03	.. 3.08
Egypt	.. 1.6	.. 1.53	.. 1.27
Other countries	.. 6.9	.. 6.37	.. 6.79

The following table shows the exports of tea to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries and as ships stores during 1935 as compared with the previous year :—

	1934. lb.	1935. lb.	Increase. lb.	Decrease. lb.
United Kingdom	.. 155,237,460	.. 143,937,464	.. —	.. 11,299,996
British Possessions	.. 40,437,250	.. 44,343,309	.. 3,906,059	.. —
Foreign countries	.. 22,965,501	.. 23,803,198	.. 837,697	.. —
Ships stores	.. 54,745	.. 60,131	.. 14,386	.. —

Coconut Products.—The average prices of the various products of the coconut palm show an all round increase as compared with those of the previous year. The export of desiccated coconut increased in quantity and value while the export of coconut oil decreased in quantity and increased in value. A considerable decrease in quantity is noticed in the export of copra. Total exports of coconut products were distributed between the British Empire countries and foreign countries respectively in the ratio of 58:42 as compared with the ratio of 45:55. The total value of all coconut products exported amounted to Rs. 36,045,707 as against Rs. 28,987,184 in 1934, an increase of Rs. 7,058,523.

The following table shows the quantities, values, and the average prices of the three chief products exported during the past five years :—

Year.	Quantity.			Value.			Average Price per Cwt.		
	Desiccated Coconut.	Copra.	Coconut Oil.	Desiccated Coconut.	Copra.	Coconut Oil.	Desiccated Coconut.	Copra.	Coconut Oil.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1931 ..	609,327 ..	1,877,303 ..	969,774 ..	6,111,458 ..	12,715,958 ..	12,130,476 ..	10 31 ..	7 6 ..	12 78 ..
1932 ..	599,266 ..	913,987 ..	1,025,040 ..	7,150,151 ..	8,284,294 ..	14,475,109 ..	12 8 ..	8 49 ..	14 36 ..
1933 ..	789,550 ..	1,286,791 ..	1,061,394 ..	6,746,623 ..	8,828,435 ..	10,800,402 ..	8 73 ..	5 99 ..	10 52 ..
1934 ..	646,710 ..	2,109,379 ..	1,386,865 ..	4,134,745 ..	9,244,405 ..	10,460,714 ..	6 33½ ..	4 33½ ..	7 48 ..
1935 ..	664,354 ..	975,213 ..	1,109,353 ..	7,307,660 ..	7,818,398 ..	13,646,579 ..	10 97 ..	7 99 ..	12 41½ ..

The distribution of the total value of all coconut products between the Empire and the foreign countries was as follows :—

	Value.		Percentage of Total	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
British Empire	12,892,990 ..	20,998,840 ..	44·5 ..	58·25 ..
Foreign countries	16,094,194 ..	15,046,867 ..	55·5 ..	41·75 ..
Total ..	28,987,184	36,045,707		

Desiccated Coconuts.—The quantity exported in 1935 was 664,354 cwt. as against 646,710 cwt. in 1934, an increase of 17,644 cwt. with a corresponding increase in value of Rs. 3,172,815 to Rs. 7,307,560 over the previous year. The United Kingdom took 46 per cent. of the total exports showing an increase of 2 per cent. over the previous year, while Germany increased from 21 per cent. in 1934 to 23 per cent. in 1935.

Copra.—There was a considerable decrease in quantity as well as in value in the exports of copra, though the price of copra increased from Rs. 4·38½ in 1934 to Rs. 7·99 in 1935. The quantity exported in 1934 was 2,109,379 cwt. while it fell to 975,213 in 1935, a decrease of 54 per cent. as compared with the previous year. British India was again the best buyer taking 75 per cent. of the total exports, while Italy and Greece took 13 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. The exports of copra to Italy in 1934 amounted to 509,766 cwt. but fell to 127,391 cwt. in 1935, a decrease of 75 per cent.

Coconut Oil.—The export of coconut oil decreased in quantity from 1,396,865 cwt. in 1934 to 1,109,353 cwt. in 1935. Its value increased from Rs. 10,460,714 in 1934 to Rs. 13,646,579 in 1935. The average ruling price in the market was Rs. 12·41½ in 1935 as against Rs. 7·48 per cwt. in 1934. British India took 23 per cent. of the total exports while Canada, the next best buyer, took 16 per cent. and United Kingdom took 14 per cent. of the total exports.

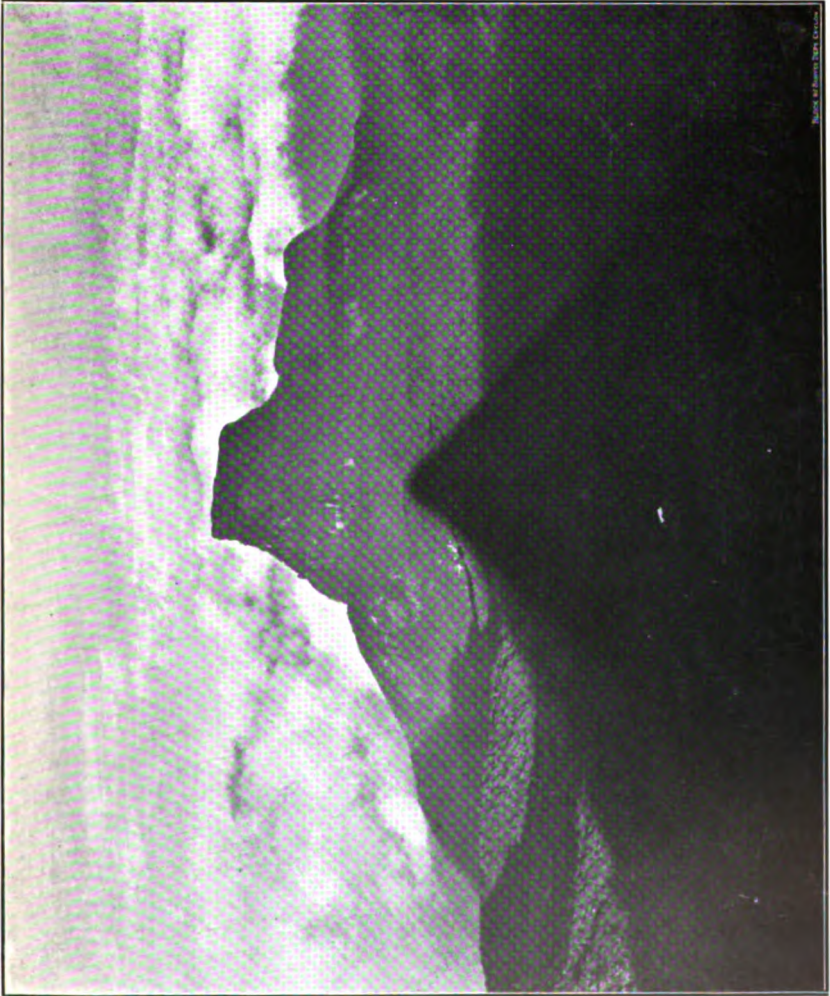
Coconuts, Fresh.—There was a decrease of 10,532,175 coconuts in 1935. The number of nuts exported in 1934, was 31,417,318. The total value rose from Rs. 608,392 to Rs. 1,111,077 in 1935. The average value increased from Rs. 19·44 per 1,000 in 1934 to Rs. 48·42½ per 1,000 in the year under review. British India was the largest purchaser of coconuts, taking 37 per cent. of the total exports; next in order came the United Kingdom and Egypt taking 27 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively.

Coir Yarn.—The export of coir yarn during 1935 was 107,367 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,107,916. This represents an increase of 16 per cent. and 24 per cent. in quantity and value respectively as compared with 1934. Germany was the largest buyer and took 32 per cent. of the total exports. The United Kingdom took 26 per cent. almost exactly the same percentage as in the previous year. The average value for the year was Rs. 10·32½ per cwt. as against Rs. 9·66 in 1934.

Coir Rope.—The quantity exported increased from 7,661 cwt. in 1934 to 8,475 cwt. during the year under review. The largest buyer was the Straits Settlements.

Bristle Fibre.—There was an increase of 8 per cent. (1,664 cwt.) in the quantity exported as compared with 1934, while the value increased by 31 per cent. (Rs. 276,296) to Rs. 1,171,894. The chief consumer was Japan which took 48 per cent. of the total exports in quantity worth Rs. 566,969 as compared with Rs. 391,099 in the previous year. Belgium purchased to the value of Rs. 204,992, France Rs. 122,026, and United Kingdom Rs. 109,679. The average value for the year under review was Rs. 5·24½ while that of the previous year was Rs. 4·35 per cwt.

Mattress Fibre.—The quantity exported during the year 1935 was 478,680 cwt. an increase of 66,153 cwt. or 16 per cent. as compared with the previous year. United Kingdom was the largest buyer taking 197,809 cwt. representing 41 per cent. of the total exports. South Africa



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Pidge, Ltd.

was the next best consumer followed by Australia, America, and Japan. The average price was Rs. 3·83½ in 1935 as compared with Re. 1·51 in 1934.

Coconut Poonac.—The quantity exported fell from 623,470 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,687,872 in 1934 to 467,565 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,600,861. Foreign countries are the chief buyers of this commodity. In 1934 Belgium took 75 per cent. of the total exports while in the year under review her purchases amount to only 66 per cent. of the total quantity. Spain came next with a quantity of 132,588 cwt. being 28 per cent. of the total exports. Italian purchases fell from 54,253 cwt. to 27,016 cwt. The average value for the year rose from Rs. 2·65 per cwt. in 1934 to Rs. 3·48½ per cwt. in 1935.

Coconut Shell Charcoal.—The quantity exported showed an increase of 22 per cent., while the value also showed a corresponding increase of 4 per cent. In 1934, 124,676 cwt. valued at Rs. 350,996 were exported, while the export for the year under review was 153,342 cwt. valued at Rs. 365,608. France, the chief buyer, took 97 per cent. of the total exports, while Germany which took in 4,583 cwt. in 1934 reduced her consumption to 974 cwt. The average price for the year was Rs. 2·37½.

Rubber.—Exports of rubber show a decrease in quantity and value. The total quantity of rubber (domestic) exported during the year under review was 120,478,543 lb. as compared with 178,556,182 lb. in 1934, a decrease of 58,077,639 lb. In addition to this 7,574,580 lb. of rubber imported from British India and Straits Settlements were re-exported during the year as compared with 6,947,420 lb. in 1934, an increase of 627,160 lb. America reduced her purchases by 27,375,817 lb. to 54,351,348 lb. United Kingdom took 32,106,327 lb., a decrease of 13,994,304 lb. The average price of this commodity was 31½ cents as against 32½ in 1934.

Rubber Latex.—There was an increase in the shipment of rubber latex from 6,559 lb. valued at Rs. 2,144 in 1934 to 42,831 lb. valued at Rs. 14,122 in 1935. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer and took in 26,224 lb. or 60 per cent. of the total exports.

The following table shows the exports of Ceylon rubber and the average price per lb. during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity.	Average Price	Year.	Quantity.	Average Price
	lb.	per lb.		lb.	per lb.
		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
1931 ..	138,004,736	0 14	1934 ..	178,556,182	0 32½
1932 ..	111,241,860	0 11½	1935 ..	120,478,543	0 31½
1933 ..	142,317,027	0 15½			

Cacao.—The trade in this commodity has decreased from 9,112,845 lb. valued at Rs. 1,802,382 in 1934 to 7,780,376 lb. valued at Rs. 1,298,993 in 1935 in spite of the removal of the duty of 60 cents per 100 lb. from October, 1934.

The Philippines continue to be the largest buyer taking 3,745,047 lb., an increase of 590,244 lb. as compared with 1934. United Kingdom, the next largest buyer, decreased her purchases by 1,018,774 lb. to 1,055,547 lb. in 1935 or almost 96 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The other chief buyers were Canada, Australia, and Mexico whose purchases also show a decline. Mexican purchases are unlikely to improve, as she proposes to protect her own producers by drastic increases in import duties.

Exports for the last three years were as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1933	.. 7,282,218	.. 1,544,536	1935	.. 7,730,376	.. 1,295,993
1934	.. 9,112,845	.. 1,802,382			

Cinnamon.—There was an improvement in the trade in this commodity during the year under review, 38,888 cwt. of quills and 7,537 cwt. of chips valued at Rs. 435,491 and Rs. 54,525 respectively were exported during 1935 as against 38,165 cwt. quills and 6,081 cwt. of chips valued at Rs. 1,124,884 and Rs. 38,063 respectively in the previous year ; showing an increase in value and quantity. Mexico increased her purchases of quills by 25 per cent. in quantity.

The quantities and value of exports together with the average prices for the last six years are shown below :—

Year.	Quantity.		Value.		Average Price per cwt.	
	Quills. Cwt.	Chips. Cwt.	Quills. Rs.	Chips. Rs.	Quills. Rs. c.	Chips. Rs. c.
1930	.. 35,915	.. 8,234	.. 1,683,713	.. 96,270	.. 49 41	.. 11 15
1931	.. 35,261	.. 6,680	.. 1,115,756	.. 61,628	.. 31 83	.. 7 93
1932	.. 40,166	.. 8,101	.. 948,518	.. 44,380	.. 23 90	.. 5 43
1933	.. 41,224	.. 7,445	.. 954,573	.. 32,710	.. 22 88	.. 4 33
1934	.. 38,165	.. 6,081	.. 1,124,884	.. 38,063	.. 29 15½	.. 6 29½
1935	.. 38,888	.. 7,537	.. 1,435,491	.. 54,525	.. 36 32	.. 6 56

Arecanuts.—Exports increased in quantity by 3,314 cwt. with a corresponding decrease in value of Rs. 104,857 compared with the previous year. British India and Maldiv Islands are the chief buyers. 85 per cent. (79,051 cwt.) was taken by British India and 7 per cent. (7,024 cwt.) by the Maldiv Islands. The average price for the year under review was Rs. 9·83 per cwt. while that of the previous year was Rs. 11·05 per cwt.

The following statement gives details of the exports during the last four years :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1932	.. 99,185	.. 1,399,815	1934	.. 90,069	.. 995,555
1933	.. 104,725	.. 1,285,134	1935	.. 93,383	.. 890,698

Cardamoms.—2,362 cwt. were exported during 1935 as compared with 3,441 cwt. during the previous year, a decrease of 29 per cent. United States of America (312 cwt.), Aden (293 cwt.), Japan (232 cwt.), United Kingdom (191 cwt.), Denmark (108 cwt.) were the chief buyers. Purchase by Germany show a gradual decrease (323 cwt. in 1933, 162 cwt. in 1934, and 87 cwt. in 1935).

Plumbago.—Exports advanced from 231,385 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,654,681 to 278,168 cwt. valued at Rs. 2,064,518. Japan who was the largest buyer in 1934 was replaced by the United States of America during the year under review. United Kingdom comes next (United States of America 88,800 cwt., Japan 82,820 cwt., United Kingdom 51,669 cwt.).

The following table shows the quantity and value of plumbago exports since 1930 :—

Year.	Quantity. cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. cwt.	Value. Rs.
1930	.. 174,478	.. 1,775,317	1933	.. 191,173	.. 1,213,561
1931	.. 134,413	.. 1,225,331	1934	.. 231,385	.. 1,654,681
1932	.. 122,009	.. 1,023,283	1935	.. 278,168	.. 2,064,518

The following table shows the quantities taken by the chief purchasing countries :—

Year.	Japan. Cwt.	United States of America. Cwt.	United Kingdom. Cwt.	Germany. Cwt.
1930 ..	26,341 ..	63,845 ..	28,154 ..	29,737 ..
1931 ..	24,937 ..	53,308 ..	17,345 ..	19,951 ..
1932 ..	32,655 ..	24,233 ..	23,846 ..	13,745 ..
1933 ..	71,614 ..	44,226 ..	29,502 ..	16,822 ..
1934 ..	78,500 ..	67,078 ..	32,567 ..	19,457 ..
1935 ..	82,820 ..	88,800 ..	51,669 ..	20,297 ..

Citronella Oil.—There was a decrease in the exports of this commodity from 1,527,868 lb. valued at Rs. 3,829 to 1,399,764 lb. valued at Rs. 686,418, a decrease of approximately 8 per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent. in value. The chief buyer was United States of America followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia. The average price fell from 55 cents in 1934 to 48½ cents in 1935.

The exports of citronella oil for the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1931 ..	1,203,482 ..	940,298 ..	1934 ..	1,527,868 ..	803,829 ..
1932 ..	1,279,801 ..	1,202,918 ..	1935 ..	1,399,764 ..	686,418 ..
1933 ..	1,459,423 ..	1,273,832 ..			

SHIPPING.

4,032 vessels with a total tonnage of 13,234,788 tons entered the ports of the Island of Ceylon in 1935, as against 4,024 vessels with a tonnage of 13,165,239 in 1934.

The following table shows the classification under the four general heads :—

	1934.		1935.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Merchant vessels, other than sailing and coasting vessels ..	2,956 ..	12,042,276 ..	2,977 ..	12,207,122 ..
Merchant vessels (called to coal, oil, &c.) ..	208 ..	655,285 ..	218 ..	668,301 ..
Sailing vessels, other than coasting vessels ..	755 ..	62,676 ..	764 ..	65,044 ..
Warships and transports* ..	105 ..	405,002 ..	73 ..	294,321 ..
	<u>4,024</u>	<u>13,165,239</u>	<u>4,032</u>	<u>13,234,788</u>

Excluding warships and transports, 3,959 vessels entered the ports in Ceylon with a tonnage of 12,940,467 tons as against 3,919 vessels in 1934 with a tonnage of 12,760,237 tons and 3,670 in 1933 with a tonnage of 12,058,008 tons.

The number of merchant vessels, other than sailing and coasting vessels, entering the ports of the Island increased by 21 and 167 respectively as compared with 1934 and 1933; there was an increase of 10 in the number of vessels calling to take in coal, oil, &c.

The following table shows the number of British and foreign vessels, other than sailing and coasting vessels which have entered Ceylon ports since 1929:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
British ..	2,460 ..	2,206 ..	2,246 ..	2,099 ..	1,983 ..	2,061 ..	2,105 ..
Dutch ..	228 ..	211 ..	167 ..	123 ..	137 ..	143 ..	134 ..
French ..	156 ..	137 ..	122 ..	126 ..	126 ..	123 ..	126 ..
German ..	307 ..	293 ..	256 ..	198 ..	198 ..	217 ..	218 ..
Italian ..	143 ..	131 ..	129 ..	120 ..	132 ..	138 ..	101 ..
Japanese ..	179 ..	171 ..	199 ..	208 ..	175 ..	194 ..	217 ..
Norwegian ..	102 ..	127 ..	106 ..	107 ..	131 ..	148 ..	156 ..
Other foreign countries ..	148 ..	165 ..	153 ..	115 ..	126 ..	140 ..	140 ..
Total foreign ..	<u>1,263</u>	<u>1,235</u>	<u>1,132</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>1,092</u>
Percentage—							
British ..	60 ..	64 ..	67 ..	63 ..	66 ..	65 ..	66 ..
Foreign ..	34 ..	36 ..	33 ..	32 ..	34 ..	35 ..	34 ..

* Warships' displacement tonnage.

It will be noticed that British shipping has increased by 1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Amongst the foreign callers, French, German, Japanese, and Norwegian vessels show an increase; Germany occupied the first place in 1934 and 1935.

Excluding warships and transports coasting vessels and merchant vessels which called only to coal, oil, &c., the distribution according to flags was as follows :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British ..	1,916	7,033,237	1,957	7,197,501
British Colonial ..	755	62,676	764	65,044
Total British vessels ..	2,671	7,095,913	2,721	7,262,545
American ..	48	248,627	49	257,151
Danish ..	46	151,049	39	141,248
Dutch ..	140	882,461	134	833,432
French ..	118	771,531	123	786,225
German ..	203	910,178	200	944,747
Greek ..	..	..	7	18,473
Italian ..	130	678,034	90	498,433
Japanese ..	191	929,565	214	1,051,125
Maldivian ..	..	..	2	180
Norwegian ..	134	325,746	136	340,766
Swedish ..	30	111,848	26	87,841
Total foreign vessels ..	1,040	5,009,039	1,020	5,009,621

The following table shows the distribution of merchant vessels* including vessels which called only to coal, oil, &c. :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British ..	2,061	7,496,339	2,103	7,674,322
British Colonial ..	755	62,676	764	65,044
Total British vessels ..	2,816	7,559,015	2,867	7,739,366
American ..	48	248,627	50	261,671
Chinese ..	..	..	1	1,888
Danish ..	47	152,238	42	147,951
Dutch ..	143	908,093	134	833,432
French ..	123	783,821	126	791,046
Finnish ..	1	2,889	..	..
German ..	217	970,360	218	1,013,940
Greek ..	4	12,249	8	19,908
Hungarian ..	1	2,722	..	..
Italian ..	188	697,529	101	533,388
Japanese ..	194	942,144	217	1,055,525
Maldivian ..	..	..	2	180
Norwegian ..	148	361,477	156	385,197
Panamanian ..	1	2,323	..	..
Portuguese ..	..	..	1	3,657
Swedish ..	31	114,360	29	95,290
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7	2,381	7	8,028
Total foreign vessels ..	1,103	5,201,222	1,092	5,201,101

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

To assist in the development of the industrial and commercial activities of Ceylon a Bureau of Industry and Commerce was formed as a section of the Department of the Registrar-General who is now in charge of these subjects in his capacity as Director of Commercial Intelligence. The functions of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce, when fully developed, will comprise the following :—

- (1) To answer trade inquiries which are directed to the development of markets for Ceylon produce ;

* Excluding coasting vessels.

- (2) To furnish commercial information required by Government departments and individuals ;
- (3) To assist business visitors to Ceylon by means of letters of introduction, help, and advice ;
- (4) To explore the possibilities of new industries and to conduct investigations into neglected industries ;
- (5) To collect an adequate technical and commercial library ;
- (6) To assist organizations and individuals in Ceylon to participate in exhibitions and trade fairs held in Ceylon or abroad ;
- (7) To initiate representations by the Ceylon Government in regard to tariff duties, &c., on Ceylon products in other countries ;
- (8) To foster Ceylon's overseas trade by the appointment of trade representatives and to take such other steps as may be necessary for the development of overseas markets for Ceylon produce.

During 1935 the flow of trade inquiries from Europe and elsewhere was on the increase, being greatly accelerated by the publicity given to Ceylon products and industries by the Ceylon House in London. The Bureau was looked upon as a more and more effective nexus between exporters and importers in this country and importers and exporters abroad. A Directory of dealers and exporters of Ceylon produce has since been prepared. It will be circulated among Government departments and trade associations abroad when sufficient time has elapsed to enable the Department to test the reliability and financial standing of the less known firms and dealers.

The Bureau commenced the publication of a monthly journal entitled " The Ceylon Trade Journal " and the first number was issued in November, 1935. The object of the journal is to bring to the notice of readers abroad the commercial products exported by Ceylon and also make them familiar with the country. The journal contains monthly and quarterly analyses of trade, and reviews periodically the economic conditions of the country. It also contains indices of prices, production and exports as well as statistics relating to the import and the export trade and other matters of general interest affecting trade and industry. The journal enjoys a wide circulation and copies of it are supplied to all trade associations and other commercial bodies and public institutions abroad.

A definite expansion of the activities of the Commercial Intelligence section of the Bureau was made with the opening in July, 1935, of the Ceylon House in London in charge of the Ceylon Trade Commissioner. The primary function of the Trade Commissioner is to foster the export trade of Ceylon by keeping the Bureau informed of openings for business, by bringing to the notice of the business public the products of Ceylon by holding exhibitions of Ceylon products, by taking part in general exhibitions and by undertaking general publicity to advertise the tourist attractions of Ceylon. The Ceylon House has a permanent exhibition of Ceylon products, and persons in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe desiring information on the trade of Ceylon or on other general matters are advised to apply to the Ceylon Trade Commissioner, Australia House Building, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Government approved the proposal to conduct an economic and industrial survey of Ceylon in order to obtain accurate data regarding the economic well-being of the country as a whole, and financial provision has been made for the purpose.

As a result of the experience gained during the last two years the Commercial Intelligence service organized by the Bureau has been improved to meet the requirements of local and overseas inquirers. Arrangements were made with overseas commercial institutions, both official and unofficial, for the exchange and supply of customs and statistical returns, trade publications, financial journals, market reports, and other commercial literature. A considerable number of new books on industry, trade, and commerce has been ordered. The Bureau is now better equipped to deal with the numerous inquiries for foreign information.

The preliminary investigations of the Representative sent to India in 1932 to test the markets there for Ceylon produce were followed up by the visit in 1935 of the Marketing Commissioner who left early in the year to study the methods of agricultural marketing in vogue in India. The report of the tour was published as a Sessional Paper (XX. of 1935).

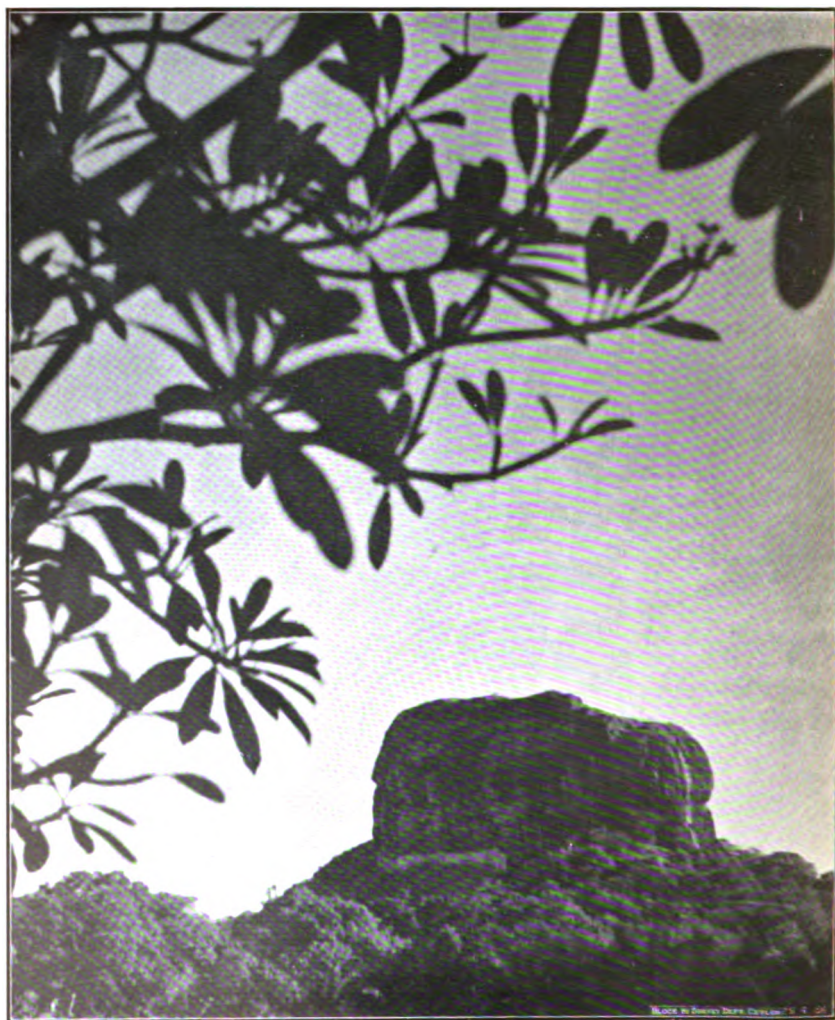
The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the question of starting a Government Tourist Bureau was adopted by the State Council. The consideration of the appointment of a suitable officer for the post of manager was, however, deferred until 1936.

An Industrial Exhibition was organized at Kandy by the Bureau during the August festive season as a trial plan of publicity and propaganda for Ceylon industries. There was a ready response both by the public and the trade, and the exhibition has justified itself as a sound proposition. It is proposed to hold similar exhibitions annually.

A few subjects were referred to the Imperial Institute for expert advice and assistance during the course of the year. Useful reports were furnished by the Institute on the making of gum from rubber latex, the manufacturing of foot-rules, machinery for decorticating cashew nuts, model plants for soap manufacture. The Research Facilities Committee, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, issued its report which was published as Sessional Paper XIII. of 1935. The activities of the proposed Council are to be directed towards co-ordinating the work of the existing Research Institute of the Island, besides giving advice as to the manner in which the facilities of the Imperial Institute for Research may be utilized.

The appointment of the Technical Adviser on Industries has helped the Bureau to solve in some measure the problem of granting technical advice and assistance to industries. It is the recognized policy of most countries to give pioneer industries sufficient protection to foster their growth, in addition to affording financial aid where conditions suggest that an industry has a reasonable prospect of continuance once protection is withdrawn. Although there is a general demand that the Government should initiate industrial development, it is not possible or desirable for the State to take upon itself the whole burden, the major part of which should be shouldered by private enterprise and capital. Although one technical expert has been appointed, it must be borne in mind that the formation of a Department of Industries will naturally demand recruitment of more experts as the potentialities of industrial development in Ceylon become clearer.

Early in the year the Technical Adviser on Industries toured the country to investigate the possibilities of obtaining raw materials for potential industries such as cement, glass, porcelain, textiles, vegetable ghee, tapioca, paper, and tea chests. The Bureau has, through the



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Technical Adviser, endeavoured to give advice and assistance to inquirers whenever possible, but the absence of a laboratory has militated against any research work being undertaken. The Government decided to make provision for erecting a laboratory for the Technical Adviser and a suitable site has been chosen.

Investigations into the question of establishing a cement factory in Ceylon were made towards the close of the year. Various samples of clay and limestones have been analysed with a view to ascertaining the most suitable material for the purpose. Preliminary investigations into the feasibility of manufacturing sugar locally were also made, but it will be some time before definite plans are formulated.

Applications for financial assistance to start pioneer industries were received from various firms and individuals, but although the principle of State aid has been accepted, no specific provision has yet been made to afford monetary assistance to individual undertakings.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wages and the Cost of Living.

LABOUR IN CEYLON.

1.—Agricultural.

ABOUT 850,000 acres are cultivated in paddy. The whole of this area is worked by village labour usually by the owner or lessee of the land, and his relations, but frequently also by hired labour.

The Estates.—The principal crops grown under estate conditions are tea, rubber and coconuts. Tea estates almost entirely, and rubber estates for the most part, are worked by labour imported from South India (Tamil or Telugu). A few Indians are also employed on coconut estates, but these are mostly worked by Ceylonese.

At the end of 1935 the total number of Indians on estates was roughly 675,000 as compared with 688,741 at the end of 1934. The total number of arrivals of estate labourers during the year amounted to 43,018 and the departures to 49,288.

2.—Industrial.

A large number of labourers are employed in various activities connected with the port of Colombo, *e.g.*, as stevedore coolies, or in the coal-yard and marine engineering works.

Wages.—Under Ordinance No. 27 of 1927 a minimum wage is fixed for Indian labourers on tea and rubber estates and the new rates of wages in force from November 16, 1934, are—

	Men. Cents.	Women. Cents.	Children. Cents.	
Up-country	.. 49	.. 39	.. 29	} with rice at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4·80 per bushel
Mid-country	.. 43	.. 35	.. 25	
Low-country	.. 41	.. 33	.. 24	

In 1927 a Commission appointed to inquire into wages earned by the harbour workers in Colombo recommended the following rates which were accepted by the employers :—

				Loading Cargo.	Discharging Cargo.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Day, Full ..	..	..	..	1 75	1 60
Broken Periods, 6 A.M. to 12 noon ..	..	..	..	1 0	0 90
				(i.e.)	(i.e.)
12 noon to 6 P.M. ..	..	..	..	(87 plus 10)	(50 plus 10)
or				0 87	0 80
Every half or part thereof	..	..	..	0 20	0 20
Night—				†	†
Full ..	..	..	..	3 50	3 20
Half ..	..	..	..	1 75	1 60
Broken Periods—				0 30	0 30
For every hour between 6 P.M. and midnight	..	..	..	0 30	0 30

The following table shows the classification adopted by Government for daily and hourly paid labour :—

				Rates per Hour.	
				Minimum.	Maximum.
				Cents.	Cents.
Minor supervising grades ..	..	Class A I.	..	48	51
		A II.	..	31	63
Tradesmen ..	..	Class A III.	..	36	53
		A IV.	..	20	35
Semi-skilled labour ..	..	Class A V.	..	12	20
Unskilled labour ..	..	Class A VI.	..	8	14
Trade apprentices ..	..	Class A VII.	..	10	15
Women and boys ..	..	Class A VIII.	..	3	10

				Rates per Diem.	
				Minimum.	Maximum.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Minor supervising grades ..	..	Class B I.	..	3 84	6 48
		B II.	..	2 48	5 4
Skilled labour ..	..	Class B III.	..	2 88	4 24
		B IV.	..	1 60	2 80
Semi-skilled labour ..	..	Class B V.	..	0 96	1 60
Unskilled labour ..	..	Class B VI.	..	0 64	1 12
Trade apprentices ..	..	Class B VII.	..	0 80	1 44
Women and boys ..	..	Class B VIII.	..	0 24	0 80

Estates employing Indian labour are required by law to pay their labourers monthly. In Colombo wages are often paid every week or fortnight.

OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

On nearly all estates the resident labour force is provided with *free housing accommodation*. In Colombo a few firms make similar provision for their labourers, but in most cases the latter find their own lodgings. Indians employed by the stevedore contractors are generally housed in a "kittangi"—a sort of barrack where the men sleep together in one large room.

Medical Attention and Provision for Old Age.—Estate labourers are entitled to free medical treatment either at the estate hospital (if there is one) or at the nearest Government hospital. Other labourers are entitled to free treatment at Government hospitals if they earn less than Rs. 50 per month in wages.

* Subject to the qualification that wages by the hour for any fraction of a half day or half night shall not exceed the wages payable for the whole of that half day or half night.

† A full night's wages are payable when a labourer works from 6 P.M. to any fraction of the night beyond midnight.

Female labourers on estates are entitled to free lodgings and medical care for one month after confinement.

Indian Labour on Estates.—Sick and indigent labourers are repatriated to India at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

Most estates pay a pension to deserving labourers who are no longer able to work. Free meals are usually given daily to children.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1934, came into operation on August 1, 1935. It provides for compensation to be paid by the employer on the lines of the Indian Act to every workman who is injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and to the dependents of workmen who have died as the result of such accident.

The Trade Unions Ordinance, No. 14 of 1935, came into operation on November 1, 1935. It provides for the compulsory registration of all Trade Unions.

CHAPTER IX.

Education and Welfare Institutions.

Control.—Primary and secondary education in Ceylon is administered by the Department of Education, assisted by a Board of Education and 23 Education District Committees.

Board of Education.—The Board of Education is composed of 20 members nominated by the Governor. The Director of Education is Chairman and the personnel of the Board includes Members of the State Council, Managers of Schools, and teachers. The main duties of the Board are to consider questions of legislation and to advise the Government on any other matters especially referred to it for advice. It is not an administrative or executive body and all regulations which are recommended by the Board require the approval of the Governor, and are thereafter laid before the State Council for approval.

Education District Committees.—An Education District Committee has been constituted in each Municipality and Revenue District. These Committees are appointed by the Governor, and consist partly of officials and partly of unofficials. They are responsible first for putting into effect the rules relating to compulsory education and they frame by-laws and employ attendance officers for this purpose. Secondly, they erect and maintain schools where these are required. They are financed by an annual grant from the Department, which is allocated on the basis of an approved programme of works submitted each year to the Department.

Schools and Attendance.—The system of education in Ceylon provides a course of education leading to University degrees in arts, and science, and diplomas in medicine and law.

The schools of Ceylon are not divided on a basis of race or nationality. All schools which are maintained by Government or assisted by means of grants are compelled by law to admit pupils irrespective of race, nationality, or religion.

Attendance at school between the ages of six and fourteen is compulsory, subject to a few exceptions. Such compulsion, however, applies only when school accommodation is provided within a reasonable distance of the residence of the pupil.

There are three distinct types of school : schools administered directly by Government, schools assisted by Government and under the immediate control of private managers, and schools maintained by Government and managed by private managers.

There are 149 maintained schools. Local managers are appointed for such schools and are responsible for the selection of a suitable staff but the whole cost of staff and maintenance is borne by Government funds.

There are 1,560 Government schools, and the arrangements for the staffing of these are entirely in the hands of the Department. All examinations for the issue of teachers' certificates and of otherwise testing efficiency, and all appointments, transfers, &c., are also dealt with by the Department.

Assisted Schools and the Grant System.—There are in addition 2,708 assisted schools under the immediate control of private managers. These schools receive an annual grant from the Education Department. In the case of vernacular schools the annual grant is calculated as the total amount of the salaries paid to an efficient staff plus an additional amount for maintenance. No fees are charged in vernacular schools. In the case of the English schools, however, fees are charged and from such fees the manager has to provide a fixed sum towards the salary of each teacher he employs. The grant consists of the balance of such salaries.

In addition to Government Assisted and Maintained schools, there is a certain number of private schools which are not assisted in any way by Government funds. Such schools are, however, subject to inspection by the Department.

The type of instruction given in Ceylon schools can be considered under two main headings : (i.) non-vocational instruction ; (ii.) vocational instruction.

Classification of Schools.—Under the heading of non-vocational instruction is included the type of instruction which is general and academic, and by far the larger number of schools come under this class. These schools are classified as follows :—

English.	Bilingual.	Vernacular.
Collegiate	Senior Secondary	Senior Secondary
Senior Secondary	Junior Secondary	Junior Secondary
Junior Secondary	Primary	Primary
Primary		

The Primary schools provide a course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to Standard V. The course usually lasts six years.

The Junior Secondary schools provide a course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to the School-Leaving Certificate. The course usually lasts ten years.

The Senior Secondary schools provide, in addition to the course for the Junior Secondary schools, a further course up to the standard of the London Matriculation Examination. The course usually lasts twelve years.

The Collegiate school is an English school which provides a course of instruction from Form I. or Standard VI. up to the standard of the London Matriculation Examination. The course usually lasts five years.

The vast majority of students complete their education at the Junior Secondary stage.

In addition to the schools that come under the above classification, there is a certain number of temple schools, which are known as Pirivenas. These schools are primarily intended for the Buddhist priesthood, and are not compelled to adopt the syllabus of work used by the ordinary schools.

Vocational Schools.—Under the heading of vocational schools come those schools which give a specialized form of instruction. Apart from one Technical College, these can be divided into part-time schools and full-time schools. Under the heading of part-time instruction is included a variety of home industries which are taught to pupils in certain schools in addition to the ordinary academic course. Under the heading of full-time industrial schools come institutions for the training of teachers, technical schools, agricultural schools and industrial schools. The course in training schools is usually one of two years. In technical schools it varies according to the subject which is studied. In agricultural schools courses are entirely for adults who intend either to teach agricultural science or to become practical agriculturists. There is a variety of full-time industrial schools. All industrial schools are conducted upon a profit-sharing principle, so that the pupils benefit by whatever articles they produce. The course is one of two or three years. The subjects in which instruction is given are:—Carpentry, weaving, basket work, pottery, printing, lacquer work, blacksmith work, and a few other minor industries.

The Medium of Instruction.—The medium of instruction in schools varies according to the type of schools. In vernacular schools the medium of instruction is entirely Sinhalese or Tamil. This group of schools includes 82 per cent. of all the school-going children in Ceylon.

In bilingual schools the vernacular language is the medium of instruction for the first four or five years of school life, after which a course of English is introduced in Standard IV. Every year thereafter the number of periods allotted to English is increased. The vernacular, however, continues to be taught throughout the whole course. There are also vernacular schools where an optional course of English, for one period a day, is given in all classes above Standard III.

In the case of the third group of schools, viz., English schools, two methods are employed in giving instruction in the English language.

In the first method pupils are admitted at the earliest stage of school life, viz., the Kindergarten. Pupils admitted in this way have usually a working knowledge of English, so that their progress in mastering the language is very rapid.

The second method employed is a two-year special course in English for pupils, who go from vernacular schools to English schools. The pupils who enter this course are approximately nine years of age, and have already received instruction in their own mother tongue in the primary standards. This course is an intensive one, in which the direct method of teaching a foreign language is employed. After completing this course pupils are able to enter the ordinary standards of the English school, in which the medium of instruction is English. In the majority of such schools the vernacular languages continue to be taught throughout the upper classes.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the system of instruction prevailing in Ceylon the pupils are given the following alternative courses:—(1) A full course of instruction in the vernacular languages; (2) a full course of

instruction in the vernacular languages plus a working knowledge of English ; and (3) a full course of instruction in English, not merely for pupils whose mother tongue is English, but for those who at the beginning of school life have no knowledge of that language.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

During the year 1935, ten new children were admitted, of whom five were deaf and five were blind.

The total attendance at the school is now 343 made up as follows :—

School.			Workshops.		
Deaf boys	..	89	Deaf boys	..	24
Deaf girls	..	52	Deaf girls	..	15
Blind boys	..	57	Blind boys	..	34
Blind girls	..	60	Blind girls	..	12
Total	..	258	Total	..	85

Health.—There was a serious outbreak of Dysentery in September, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two children. Apart from this the health of the school has on the whole been good.

Buildings.—The Stanley Hostel for the older boys has been extended by the addition of one wing thus giving greater accommodation which was badly needed. The temporary Carpenter's Shed was blown down and a new permanent one is being built.

Industrial Work.—The school continues to pay considerable attention to the training of the older boys and tries to make them self-supporting. It is a problem which requires very careful thought, wide vision and considerable financial resources. A few of the older boys have secured employment outside ; one at a Printing Press, one as a shop labourer, and three in some soap works. Seven others have left the school during the year.

An impetus to the sales of goods made by the children was caused by a display in Colombo where the goods were on view ; and steps have been taken to have the goods regularly displayed for sale at a shop in Colombo. The lack of markets for these goods is one of our most serious difficulties.

A certain number of those who passed through the school are still employed in various capacities in connection with the school itself.

Orphanages.—Educational facilities are provided for orphans or destitute children. A maintenance grant of Rs. 75 is paid to the Manager of an approved Orphanage or Home on account of each orphan or destitute child who is between the ages of $\frac{5}{5}$ and 15 (in an Assisted Vernacular school) at $\frac{5}{5}$ and 17 (in an Assisted English school) at the beginning of the school year and who has been in residence at an Orphanage or Home for a period of not less than 9 months and has regularly attended a registered school during this period. Such grants during 1935 amounted to Rs. 143,400.

Reformatory.—There is only one reformatory school to which juvenile offenders are admitted. Here they are taught different trades such as gardening, carpentry, tailoring, cooking, bookbinding, ironwork, printing, weaving, &c., while undergoing their term of punishment. Ninety-six juvenile offenders were admitted during the year bringing the total to 329.

Prisoners.—There are schools for prisoners at the two jails in the Colombo District. There are 35 pupils at Mahara and 120 pupils at Welikada. Social workers conduct English classes for certain prisoners at the latter jail. The jail school at Kandy has 3 pupils.

Lepers.—There are two schools for lepers : one at Hendala and another at Mantivu which are conducted by the Sisters of the Franciscan Order. The school at Hendala consists of three sections, i.e., English, Tamil, and Sinhalese containing 30, 30, and 22 pupils, respectively. The ages of the pupils range from 12 to 48. The average attendance is 50. The Mantivu Leper School, also consisting of 3 sections, has 11 pupils in the English section, 12 in the Sinhalese, and 9 in the Tamil.

The Langdon Home.—In Badulla District there is one institution which receives assistance from Government for training women in industrial work and household management. After a period of training, these women go into the villages and teach the older girls reading, writing, sewing, embroidery, and lacemaking. They also give instruction in the art of clean and efficient housekeeping and also encourage the practice of thrift.

Pensions, &c.—Government teachers are pensionable and in addition make contributions to a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Teachers in assisted schools are eligible for a pension similar to that of Government teachers, but the pension scheme in assisted schools is on a contributory basis.

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The University College was established in 1921 for the purpose of affording facilities for higher education to students in Ceylon.

Numbers.—The number of students on the roll in July, 1935, the beginning of the academic year, 1935-36, was 539, including 55 women students. The figures for 1921-34 were as follows :—

1921	..	166	1926	..	313	1931	..	355
1922	..	217	1927	..	279	1932	..	377
1923	..	262	1928	..	315	1933	..	417
1924	..	262	1929	..	338	1934	..	449
1925	..	256	1930	..	394			

Courses.—The College offers instruction in Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Pali, English, Sinhalese, Tamil, Logic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Economics, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.

Honours courses are provided in Classics, English, Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit and Pali), History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physics.

The College course is normally one of three years. At the end of the first year students take the (External) Intermediate Arts, Science, and Economics examinations of the University of London conducted in Ceylon. At the end of the third year they take the final examinations for the B.A. (General), B.A. (Honours), B.Sc. (General), B.Sc. (Special), and the B.Sc. (Economics) Degrees of the same University.

Students who intend to join the medical profession are given one year's course of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, and General Biology,

at the end of which they take either the First M.B. Examination of the University of London or the Pre-Registration Examination of the Ceylon Medical College, or both.

Graduates.—On the results of the examinations held in June, 1935, 33 candidates qualified themselves for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the University of London.

The total number of graduates from the University College from the time of its inception in 1921 is 337, of whom 26 obtained Honours in Classics, 12 in English, 25 in History, 40 in Mathematics, 12 in Indo-Aryan, 12 in Chemistry, 5 in Botany, and 3 in Zoology.

Hostels.—Most of the students not living with their parents or relations are residing in four hostels affiliated to the College and subject to the College rules and regulations. These hostels are administered by extra-university bodies and are subsidized by the Government.

University College Council.—This Council, which consists of twenty members nominated by His Excellency the Governor, advises the Principal of the College in matters relating to the administration of the College, and the preparation for its conversion into a University.

THE CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

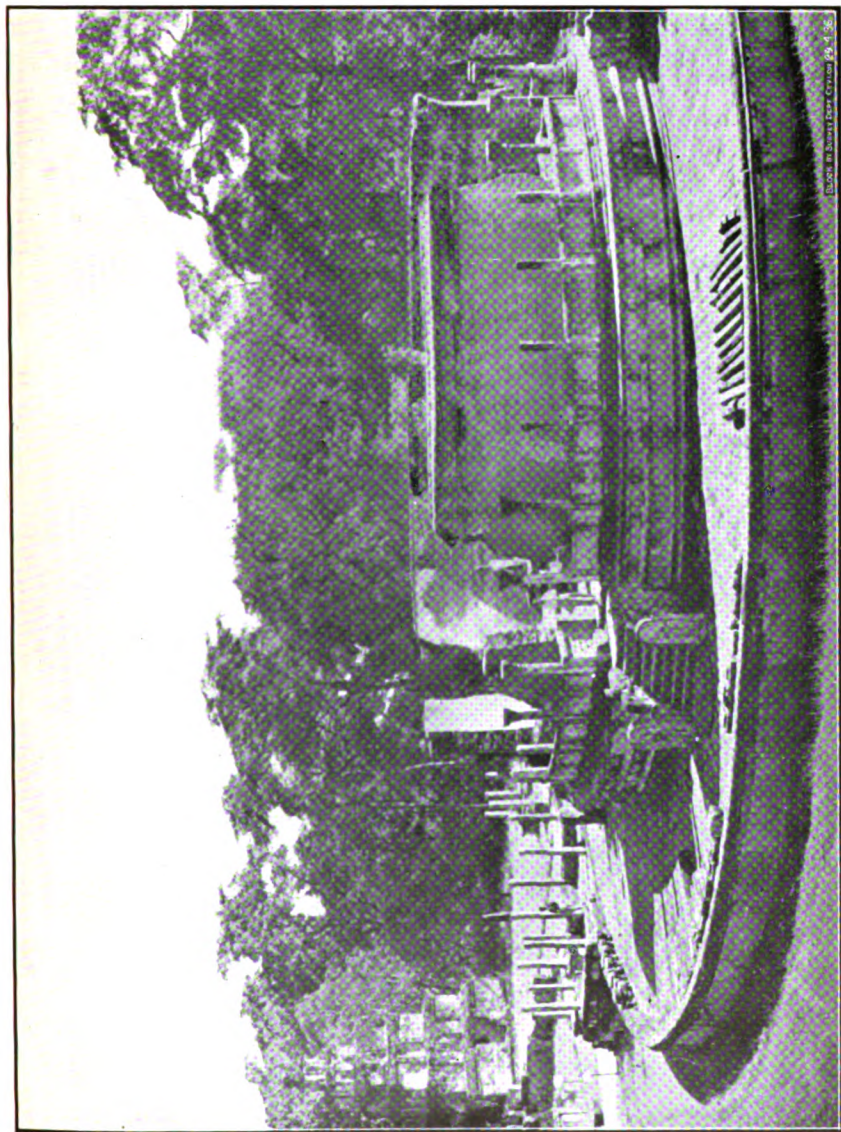
The Ceylon Medical College was established in 1870 in the form of a medical school capable of affording a practical education on the principles of medicine and surgery, and especially midwifery, together with a practical knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the art of dispensing. It had originally a Principal and three lecturers, and the whole course took only three years.

This course was later increased from time to time in order to keep abreast with the progress of medical science. In 1887 recognition was granted by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and the diploma became registrable in Great Britain and all parts of the Empire.

In 1924 the complete extended curriculum of one year's pre-medical study (Chemistry, Physics, Biology) and five years' medical study was adopted.

The College now provides the complete course of instruction required for the practice of modern Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Including the course of preliminary or pre-registration work in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, which is provided by arrangement at the University College, Colombo, the whole course takes six years.

In addition to the complete medical curriculum, the College provides a course of instruction for a minor grade of medical practitioners, known as Apothecaries. These receive a two years' course of instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Dispensing, Elementary Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, both theoretical and clinical, and Surgical Dressing, and in Hygiene and Public Health. They receive free instruction, and on passing the two Apothecaries' Examinations are employed by the Government to take charge of the Government Dispensaries and some small hospitals in the remote rural areas and villages, but are only permitted to practise while so employed in Government Service and are subject to the control of the District Medical Officers. They are eligible to be registered as Pharmacists.



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VATADÂGÉ—FOLONNARUWA.

P. J. C. Durrant.

These Apothecaries to a large extent provide for the medical treatment of the poor villagers in remote districts and where fully qualified medical practitioners are not available.

A department for the training of pupil midwives has been added to the College. This work was formerly carried out by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, but from October 1, 1931, the teaching and examinations of pupils have been vested in the College Council. First and second class certificates of efficiency are conferred on successful candidates, who are then eligible to be registered as midwives. As this arrangement in practice proved difficult of administration it was discontinued from October 1, 1932. The College however continues to conduct the examinations for certificates of efficiency as midwives, the courses of instruction having been restored to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services. The College thereby retains control of the standard of teaching.

The College is staffed by whole-time Professors, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, and a large number of part-time lecturers, mostly drawn from the officers of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Details of staff, fees, courses of study, and rules for students, and the history of the College, are embodied in the annual calendar, copies of which are sent free to Medical Schools in Great Britain, principal Educational Institutions, and Government departments in the Island.

The Government set up in 1928 a Post-licentiate Scholarship (suspended for the time being), which is granted yearly to the best student of the final year who qualifies in the first class within the statutory period, to enable him to obtain British qualifications and also to pursue studies and research in some special subject. The value of the scholarship is £300 per annum.

A small number of students generally discontinue study in the Ceylon Medical College and go to the United Kingdom to complete their studies.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

The Law College which is controlled by the Incorporated Council of Legal Education exists for the supervision and control of the legal education of students desiring to qualify themselves as advocates or proctors of the Supreme Court. The Council consists of the Judges, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and such other persons of standing in the legal profession as the Judges may appoint. The members hold office for three years at a time. The academic qualifications requisite for admission in the case of advocates are (1) a degree in Arts or Science of any University in the British Empire, (2) a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of the University of London, and in the case of proctors (1) a degree in Arts or Science of any University in the British Empire, (2) a pass in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London or the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of any Indian University, or the Senior Local Examination of the University of Cambridge, or the Cambridge Senior School-Leaving Certificate, provided always that the candidate shall adduce proof that he has passed an examination in English and Latin, such examination being either the examination on which he relies for his qualification or some one or other of the aforesaid examinations of any University in the British Empire.

Admissions to the Law College take place twice annually, in the months of January and July, respectively, and the total number of students admitted during the year 1935 is as follows :—

Advocates	..	..	..	..	13
Proctors	..	..	..	..	90

The Board of Lecturers, consisting of six members, are appointed in the month of June and hold office for three years.

The examinations provided under the Rules of the Incorporated Council of Legal Education are held twice a year, also in the months of January and July, the examiners (five in number) being appointed once a year in the month of June by the Council. The under-mentioned table shows the number of students who presented themselves at the various examinations, together with the number of successful candidates in 1935 :—

				Entered.	Passed.
Advocates	..	..	..	87	21
Proctors	..	..	..	360	137

CHAPTER X.

Communications and Transport.

SHIPPING.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Introduction.—The position of Colombo at the junction of the most important trade routes in the East makes it an important port in the commerce of the East, and this natural advantage has been enhanced by the excellent facilities for docking, bunkering, loading and unloading cargo, water supply, &c., afforded by the port to the vast tonnage of shipping navigating Eastern waters. The port of Colombo has contributed largely to the commercial and economic prosperity of the Island, and this fact is borne out by the phenomenal growth of the city of Colombo since the conversion of the open roadstead into a great artificial harbour enclosed by extensive breakwaters. Colombo is a great *entrepot*, and the volume of business passing through its Customs houses is an indication of the state of trade and general prosperity of the Island.

Trade.—The quantity of imports and exports handled in the port of Colombo in 1935 amounted to 1,605,667 tons (1,042,638 tons imports and 563,029 tons exports) as compared with 1,767,734 tons (1,027,983 tons imports and 739,751 tons exports) handled in 1934. There has been a decrease of 162,067 tons as compared with the previous year.

Harbour.—The harbour is enclosed on all sides, being bounded on the south and east by the land and on the north and west by massive breakwaters. The approach to the harbour is free from navigational dangers. Vessels drawing 33 feet can enter by the Western entrance and vessels drawing 27 feet can enter by the Northern entrance. The Western entrance channel is 630 feet wide, with a navigable depth of 36 feet L. W. O. S. T., and the Northern entrance channel 550 feet wide, with a navigable depth of 30 feet L. W. O. S. T. The sheltered area of the harbour amounts to 643 acres at low water, of which 240 acres have been

dredged to 36 feet and over, 134 acres to a depth varying between 36 feet and 33 feet, and 97 acres to between 33 feet and 30 feet ; the remaining 172 acres have a depth of less than 30 feet.

Accommodation for Vessels.—Berthing accommodation, exclusive of the Graving Dock, Guide Pier, and Oil Jetties, is available for 35 vessels in the north-east monsoon and 38 vessels in the south-west monsoon. Berths are available in either monsoon for vessels drawing up to 33 feet of water. One of these berths is for vessels of unlimited length.

Railways.—A broad gauge railway runs through the port premises, and is connected with the main railway system of the Island, thus affording direct communication with all parts of the Island and Southern India. Sidings are provided at different places on the waterside. The length of the railway is 6 miles 19 chains, but the total mileage of railway used, including sidings, &c., is 14½ miles. The port railway is available only for the conveyance of goods, the tonnage of goods handled during 1935 being 247,040 tons as against 261,775 in 1934.

Roads.—Communication by road to the harbour is excellent.

Canals.—The Lake to Harbour canal affords direct water transport between stores and mills situated on the lakeside and the harbour. It is navigable by fully loaded 40-ton harbour barges and to some extent relieves the congestion on roads. This canal, together with the lock basin and locks and the water area of the Beira Lake including the San Sebastian canal locks, is now included in the limits of the port of Colombo.

The total number of lighters, launches, &c., which passed through the Lake to Harbour canal during the year was 7,504 against 10,218 in 1934, and 9,677 in 1933.

The receipts from the lake to Harbour canal dues and lock charges during the financial year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 21,182·46, as against Rs. 31,863·04 in the financial year 1933-34. The dues charged for the use of the Canal connecting the Beira Lake with the Colombo Harbour were abolished with effect from November, 1, 1935.

LAKESIDE FACILITIES.

The development of the Lakeside Barge Yards, comprising the portion of land bordering on the Beira Lake, has opened up for commercial purposes a valuable stretch of land on the water front of the lake, and has relieved the congestion in the harbour by affording facilities for the reception of a number of boats which had hitherto been moored in the harbour. There is every indication, that, when trade improves, there will be an increasing demand for land on the lakeside which by its propinquity to the harbour and easy access thereto, both by land and water, affords a valuable venue for commercial purposes.

The Beira Lake is now an integral part of the port, and its progressive development will eventually lead to the establishment of a Commercial Zone in the vicinity of the port serving as a feeder to the business of the port and fostering its development.

Passenger Jetty.—The baggage office has good accommodation and examination halls. There is a staff always on duty day and night, and baggage landed with passengers is passed without delay. There is also provision for the storage of such baggage as a passenger may wish to

leave in the premises, a small storage rent being payable. Accommodation is also provided at the Custom house at the Passenger Jetty for a Railway Booking Enquiry Office and a Post Office. The Passenger Traffic during the year shows a decrease, the total number being 263,574 against 284,112 in the preceding year.

Landing and Shipping.—Landing and Shipping of cargo is assisted by an efficient crane service. There is a total quaysage of 15,657 lineal feet. The following are the particulars of cranes available at the port :—

Electric cranes	..	14	Hand derrick	..	1
Steam cranes	..	22	Steam derrick	..	1
Hand cranes	..	13	Mobile crane ..	..	1
Elephant hand crane	..	1	Steam jib crane	..	1
Floating cranes	..	2	Steam block loading titan	..	1

operating on the jetties and quays. The largest lift which can be made is 35 tons. The conveyance of cargo from the vessel to the wharf is done by lighters and is carried out by recognized stevedores and landing companies.

Cargo for shipment is brought down to the warehouse by cart, lorry, train, or barge. The Port Commission railway runs direct into the premises alongside three of the export warehouses. With regard to shipment, the same considerations apply as in the case of imports, some firms finding it more convenient to employ a clearing or shipping agency than to maintain their own staff. As in the case of import cargo, goods remain in the Government warehouse at the risk of the exporter. To suit the convenience of shippers who do not carry out their own shipments, landing and shipping companies are prepared to take over cargo at the shipper's stores for removal to the warehouse in the Company's own lorries. Export harbour dues are payable on all goods sent down to the warehouses or wharf. If they lie there for more than three clear days, further dues are payable for each day, and in addition a similar sum by way of warehouse rent. Cargo is taken to the vessel by means of lighters. A good supply of labour is available.

Warehouse Accommodation.—As goods discharged are not always directly transferred to some other means of conveyance, it has been found necessary to provide extensive warehouse accommodation for the increasing volume of goods demanding storage, pending shipment or removal from the premises. There is a total warehouse floor area of 592,476 square feet in the port for dealing with imports, exports, and transshipment cargo. Most of the warehouses have railway facilities and cranes are available where required.

The import warehouses are situated between the root of the South-west Breakwater and the Lake to Harbour canal. Other import warehouses and landing areas are also situated on either side of the canal, and these are largely used for the landing of rough cargo, such as timber and metal. Further north, three recently built warehouses are available at Kochchikade, where facilities are provided for transport by rail.

Five commodious warehouses are allotted for the accommodation of export cargo, in addition to an open shed used for the shipment of drums containing coconut oil and similar commodities, and another shed for rough cargo. The largest warehouse can accommodate 4,000 tons of tea packed in chests of the usual size. The other four warehouses can each accommodate from 2,500 to 3,000 tons.

There are several bonded warehouses within the Customs premises, and certain firms have their own bonded warehouses outside the premises. Goods may be bonded for any period up to two years, after which they must either be removed or rebonded. All goods placed in bond are liable to the same rent and harbour dues as in the case of import cargo up to the time of bonding, after which no further dues are payable and bonded warehouse rent is recovered, the amount payable per week on bonded goods being the same as the charge per day on import cargo. No rent is payable to the Customs in the case of goods which lie in bonded warehouses belonging to private firms, though a charge is made for Customs supervision of deposits and removals.

Several firms have their own warehouses and stores on the lakeside, which have direct access from the harbour through the canal and locks. Special facilities are given by the Customs for import cargo to be removed direct to these stores and, conversely, for the direct shipment of export cargo from these stores to the vessel. Rent and dues are, however, payable as in the case of goods landed in the warehouse, but the advantage of this direct traffic lies in obviating two additional handlings which would be necessary had the goods been landed or shipped from a quay.

Transshipment warehouses are available for the accommodation of cargo pending transmission to the destination. No import duty is payable upon such cargo, and rent and harbour dues are payable at a reduced rate, amounting to 1/5th of the rate payable upon ordinary import cargo. In the case of direct transshipment from vessel to vessel, a small fee is payable for Customs supervision. The volume of transshipment is fairly large, the quantity transhipped during the year being about 49,056 tons, but there is a steady traffic with Tuticorin and other South Indian ports of transshipment of cargo to and from the United Kingdom, America, Australia, the Far East, &c.

Removal of Cargo.—Goods may be cleared either by the importer himself or by any landing company or recognized clearing agency. Firms who import on a large scale find it convenient to keep their own staff of wharf clerks for the clearing of cargo and the passing of the necessary entries through the Customs. On the other hand firms whose business is not so great as to justify the maintenance of such a staff, find it more convenient to clear their goods through a Landing Company, or a Clearing Agency.

Warehouse rent and harbour dues are payable upon all goods landed at the wharf, and three clear days are allowed for the removal of the goods, exclusive of Customs holidays, of which there are five in the year, and Sundays. On goods removed after the expiry of this period further rent and dues are payable in respect of each day inclusive of Sundays and Customs holidays. Special facilities are offered by the Customs for clearing goods prior to the passing of the entry and the payment of the duty, rent, and dues. The usual system is to place a cash deposit with the Customs, against which goods are removed after any examination found necessary, the importer guaranteeing to pass the necessary papers within a reasonable period. Special facilities are also given for the clearing of perishable goods and of consignments, such as rice and sugar, which are landed in large quantities at a time.

Coaling Facilities.—There are about 29 acres of land on the foreshore of the harbour, half of which is leased to different companies for the stacking of coal. The coaling grounds between the Barge Repairing

Basin and the Graving Dock have 17 coaling jetties. Large supplies of coal can be procured, and steamers are bunkered with good despatch at any hour of the day or night.

The types and approximate prices of coal stocked at Colombo for commercial purposes are as follows (December, 1935) :—

	Type.			Price Trimmed	
				(t. l. b.)	
				Per Ton.	
				s.	d.
Welsh coal	::	::	::	39	9
Natal coal	::	::	::	26	0
Indian coal	::	::	::	24	0

The quantities of coal imported and issued for bunkers during the years 1934 and 1935 were as follows :—

			1934.		1935.
			Tons.		Tons.
Imports	::	::	404,959	::	436,948
Bunkers	::	::	233,672	::	238,276

Oil Facilities.—The port is equipped with an up-to-date oil fuel installation which provides for the rapid bunkering of ships using oil fuel. The main Oil Installation Depot, about 92 acres in extent, is situated at Kolonnawa, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the harbour front, and various oil companies have erected their own storage and distribution tanks there. This depot is divided into a non-dangerous and a dangerous oil section and is separated by a safety reservation. Three main pipelines are laid connecting the discharge berth in the harbour with the main oil depot, two for oil fuel and the other for kerosene and petrol. In connection with the bunkering of vessels, a measuring tanks depot, about 19 acres in extent, has been established at Bloemendahl, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the harbour front, and branch pipelines are provided from Kolonnawa to Bloemendahl and from Bloemendahl to the bunkering berths. The oil depot is also connected to the main railway system of the Island. Three reinforced concrete jetties, two for bunkering purposes and one for discharge of oil tankers, have been provided. The outer oil bunkering jetty is capable of accommodating vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught. The inner bunkering jetty is used by barges for bunkering. Vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught can be berthed at the discharge jetty where the latest facilities for discharging oil ships are provided, and vessels of deeper draught up to 29 feet are accommodated at the Graving Dock Guide Pier.

The imports of oil during the last two years were as follows :—

			1934.		1935.
			Tons.		Tons.
Liquid fuel	::	::	314,723	::	317,198
Kerosene oil	::	::	30,605	::	25,833
Petrol and benzine	::	::	34,383	::	32,520
Total	::	::	379,711		375,551

The quantities of liquid fuel issued for bunkers during the last two years were as follows :—

			No. of Ships		Tons.
			Bunkered.		
1934	::	::	512	::	265,985
1935	::	::	520	::	272,721



Copyright Photograph.

THE GREAT RECUMBENT BUDDHA.

Lionel Wendt.

There has been a decrease in the number of oil burning vessels calling at the port while those burning coal have increased.

The Oil Facilities receipts during the year 1935 were Rs. 997,590·25 as compared with Rs. 930,102·57 in 1934.

Graving Dock.—Length of floor, 700 feet ; breadth of entrance-cope level, 85 feet ; depth over sill at low water, 30 feet ; depth over sill at high water, 32 feet. Docking can be carried out by day or night. An Inner Graving Dock, 350 feet long and 54 feet wide with a depth of 20 feet “at sill” is being constructed. This is an extension of the existing Graving Dock.

Patent Slip.—Length 800 feet ; length of cradle, 220 feet ; breadth of cradle, 40 feet ; depth over keel blocks at lower end at low water, 21 feet 6 inches ; depth over keel blocks at upper end at low water, 10 feet 6 inches ; inclination 1 in 20. Capable of slipping a vessel of 1,200 tons dead weight.

Ambulance Facilities.—An ambulance launch is available for the conveyance of sick and injured persons between ship and shore. The Colombo Municipal Council provides an adequate and efficient motor ambulance service for the port.

Quarantine.—On entering the harbour each ship is visited by the Port Surgeon or his Assistant, and no person is allowed to board the ship or leave the ship till pratique is granted. If there are cases of infectious diseases on board, such as plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, or typhus, the ship is held in strict quarantine until all necessary measures, such as removal of the sick person, disinfection of the ship, vaccination, &c., as the case may be, are carried out. Thereafter the ship is allowed to be worked in restricted quarantine, any persons having business on board being allowed on special permits.

Port Commission.—The Colombo Port Commission is composed of the following :—The Principal Collector of Customs (who is Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner) ; the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services ; the General Manager of the Railway ; the Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo ; the Deputy Collector of Customs ; the Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle ; the Harbour Engineer ; six Unofficial Members nominated by the Chamber of Commerce to represent Import, Export, Shipping, Coaling, Oil, and Landing Agencies' Interests ; two Unofficial Members nominated by His Excellency the Governor to represent Ceylonese interests.

RAILWAYS.

All the railways in Ceylon are State-owned and Government-controlled, the management being vested in the Ceylon Government Railway Department.

The total length of line open is 951 miles, of which 834 miles are broad gauge (5½ feet gauge) and 117 miles narrow gauge (2½ feet gauge).

The frontispiece map shows how the different lines radiate from Colombo.

The following table shows the distance from Colombo Fort to the more important stations on the different lines, with the first class return passenger fare and the approximate time of journey :—

Col. Fort.	Distance.	Train Fare (Return).	Approx. Time of Journey.	Col. Fort.	Distance.	Train Fare (Return).	Approx. Time of Journey.
To—	M. C.	Ra. c.	Hours.	To—	M. C.	Ra. c.	Hours.
Peradeniya ..	71 62	8 65	3½*	Polonnaruwa	162 1	19 55	8½*
Kandy ..	75 12	9 10	3½*	Batticaloa ..	217 78	26 15	12
Nanu-oya ..	128 62	17 95	7½*	Trincomalee	184 25	22 20	9½*
Nuwara Eliya	135 27	19 20	10*	Mount Lavinia	7 47	0 95	1*
Bandarawela	161 34	23 90	12*	Galle ..	70 38	8 50	2½*
Anuradhapura	127 31	15 35	5½*	Negombo ..	24 17	3 0	1½*

The main results of the working of the Ceylon Government Railway for the financial years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	1930-31. Rs.	1931-32. Rs.	1932-33. Rs.	1933-34. Rs.	1934-35. Rs.
Total capital outlay ..	223,460,704	225,307,864	226,379,400	227,005,002	227,500,606
Gross earnings ..	25,324,379	22,024,355	19,711,602	20,680,422	18,273,081
Total working expenses†	23,809,578	21,688,864	19,319,240	18,943,156	18,911,336
Net revenue‡	1,514,803	335,491	392,362	2,037,266	Loss 638,245
Percentage of net revenue on total capital outlay	68 p.c.	15 p.c.	17 p.c.	90 p.c.	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts from ordinary passenger and season tickets ..	9,653,763	8,378,370	7,539,419	7,941,378	6,547,579
Gross receipts from parcels, goods, &c. ..	15,670,616	13,645,985	12,172,183	13,039,044	11,725,502
Free traffic (excluding that for Railway Department included in gross receipts) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of passengers conveyed has decreased by 1,259,239, the total conveyed during the year being 10,217,300. Under Season Tickets the number of ticket holders has fallen off by 4,740, the total number of season tickets issued during the year being 167,361.

The number of parcels conveyed during the year was 1,216,921 or a decrease of 106,633.

The tonnage of goods carried was 988,484 or a decrease of 93,918 tons, the noticeable increases and decreases being :—

	Increase. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
Agricultural produce ..	—	23,878
Rice ..	—	15,379
Tea ..	—	5,670
Coconut Produce (other than copra) ..	—	7,334
Copra ..	—	26,185
Manure ..	—	8,780
Rubber ..	—	2,998
Sundry goods ..	—	28,484
Packing for tea, rubber, and desiccated coconuts ..	—	1,503
Salt (country) ..	4,219	—
Special Train Traffic (for Government Departments) ..	21,545	—
Foreign Traffic (Indo-Ceylon route) ..	1,156	—

* By express trains.

† Includes (Rs. 8,089) % Temporary levy on salaries.

‡ Includes provision for renewals.

§ That is, "Gross earnings" less "Total, working expenses."

Passenger Fares.

The standard passenger fares are as follows :—

	Single Journey.			Return Journey.		
	First Class. Cents.	Second Class. Cents.	Third Class. Cents.	First Class. Cents.	Second Class. Cents.	Third Class. Cents.
All lines above Nawalapitiya ..	10½ ..	7 ..	2½ ..	18 ..	12 ..	4
All lines below Nawalapitiya ..	7 ..	4½ ..	2½ ..	12 ..	8 ..	4 .

Week-end tickets are issued between all stations distance 25 miles and over at single fare and a half for the double journey. Reductions are made for children, pioneers, and labourers of any nationality, and for periodical tickets.

Sleeping Cars.

The sleeping cars which run on the Up and Down night mail trains between Colombo, Kandy, and Bandarawela and Colombo-Kankasanturai are provided with sleeping accommodation. Each berth is numbered and provided with bedding and an attendant accompanies each car. The charge for a sleeping berth is Rs. 5 in addition to the ordinary first-class fare to the station to which the journey is made.

In the Indo-Ceylon mail trains sleeping berths without bedding are provided for through first-class passengers without any extra charge, but berths are not guaranteed unless they have been reserved, for which a registration fee of Re. 1 per berth will be charged. If bedding is required Rs. 5 must be paid for each set of bedding at the time of booking, and a berth will be made up as a bed by the Car Attendant. In such cases no registration fee will be charged.

Restaurant Cars.

These are attached to the important trains on the Main and Northern lines.

Restaurant Rooms.

These are provided at Maradana, Polgahawela, and Nanu-oya on the Main line, Colombo Fort and Alutgama on the Coast line, and Anuradhapura on the Northern line. Refreshments at these places are supplied at moderate prices.

Refreshment Baskets.

Refreshment baskets can be supplied for any train from Colombo on giving 20 minutes' notice to the Manager, Restaurant Cars and Rooms, at his office at Colombo Fort Station.

Luggage.

Each adult passenger is allowed, free of charge, the following weight of luggage :—

	lb.		lb.
First class ..	112	Third class ..	56
Second class ..	84		

A free allowance of half these quantities is made for each child travelling with a half-ticket. No luggage will be conveyed free for children under three years of age who travel free.

ROADS.

There are over 16,500 miles of roads and cart tracks in the Island controlled and administered by the following authorities :—

Authority.	Description of Roads.	Approximate Mileage.
(i.) Public Works Department ..	All main thoroughfares in the Island ..	4,805
(ii.) District Road Committees ..	All minor roads within the areas of jurisdiction of each committee ..	3,000
(iii.) Local Governing Authorities, viz., Municipalities, Urban District Councils, Local Boards, Sanitary Boards, &c. ..	All streets within their respective jurisdictions ..	565
(iv.) Village Committees ..	All natural cart tracks within the jurisdiction of each Committee ..	7,800
(v.) Irrigation Department ..	— ..	70
(vi.) Private parties ..	— ..	350

In addition there are approximately 8,200 miles of bridle paths in the charge of the District and Village Committees.

The Public Works Department is the principal road authority in the Island and is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all the "Main roads", by which are meant through arteries connecting the principal centres of populations with one another and with the railways and ports.

The whole cost of construction, improvements, and maintenance of these roads is met from the general revenue of the Island.

The roads vary in standard from narrow country roads to wide modern thoroughfares, the standard depending on the nature of the country traversed and the traffic carried.

The following is the classification of the Public Works Department roads according to the nature of their surfaces :—

	Miles.
Full-metalled	3,921
Track-metalled	372
Gravelled	884
Natural	128
	<hr/> 4,805

The metalled roads are maintained in good order, and, with but few exceptions, may be considered passable to all classes of traffic. Gravelled roads can be considered as dry weather roads only; in dry weather they are generally in fair order, but they cannot be relied upon to the extent of metalled roads. A large mileage of the metalled roads is tarred or otherwise surface-treated. At the end of 1935 the length of roads so treated was 3,767 miles.

The only direct charge on road users is that for the use of ferry boats, but on the main roads with few exceptions the ferries have been replaced by bridges. Indirect charges are made in the form of import duties and taxes on wheeled vehicles.

The distribution of the main roads, distances between the principal centres, &c., can be ascertained on reference to the motor map of Ceylon, obtainable from the Surveyor-General, Colombo.

The distances from Colombo to other chief towns by road (given to the nearest half mile) are shown in the following list :—

Colombo to—	Miles.	Colombo to—	Miles.
Galle	72½	Batticaloa (via Badulla) ..	241
Peradeniya	68	Anuradhapura (via Matale) ..	158½
Kandy	72	Trincomalee (via Kurunegala) ..	169
Nuwara Eliya (via Peradeniya) ..	112	Anuradhapura (via Puttalam) ..	129
Nuwara Eliya (via Ginigathena) ..	106½	Jaffna (via Puttalam) ..	250

MEANS OF TRANSPORT BY ROAD.

The number of motor vehicles in Ceylon on December 31, 1930, was 24,405 ; it decreased during the years of depression to 23,359 on December 31, 1933. Owing to a revival of trade generally throughout the Island, the figure increased to 25,010 on December 31, 1934, and on December 31, 1935, the total was 27,052, an increase of 2,042 over the previous year's figure.

The average cost of running a small private car may be put at about 25 to 40 cents per mile. Hiring cars are available in most parts of the Island and cost 40 cents to Re. 1 per mile.

Drivers and mechanics for privately-owned cars can be obtained without difficulty and all drivers must hold the Government Certificate of Competence, while many are registered with the Automobile Association of Ceylon. Numerous facilities for repairs exist in Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and most of the other towns. Supplies of petrol and oil are available in all towns and in most of the larger villages.

The Automobile Association of Ceylon is affiliated or has reciprocal agreements with most of the Automobile Associations and Clubs in other countries and the Secretary (P. O. Box 338, Colombo) will afford any information which may be desired. The various landing, Customs, and registration formalities can be arranged for visitors by the Association. Facilities afforded by the International Convention relative to motor traffic are now available to Ceylon and a Ceylon TRIPTYQUE for Customs purposes is available through the leading Automobile Institutions. Overseas International Driving Permits, International Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles, and Fiscal Permits are also available.

Motor Omnibuses.—There is a plentiful supply of motor omnibuses, known in England as road service vehicles, carrying passengers for hire and running on nearly every main road in the Island. The number of omnibuses in use during the year was 2,476. Greater control of the routes served, the condition of the omnibuses plying on the roads, and the standard of drivers and conductors is desirable. These matters are already receiving the special attention of the authorities concerned.

The seating accommodation for passengers in motor omnibuses varies from 8 to 37.

Personal luggage of small dimensions and light weight is carried free of charge. Extra luggage is carried only if there is room in the conveyance on payment of a fee.

Goods.—The chief means of transport of goods by road are the local bullock cart and the motor lorry. A double-bullock cart is capable of taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons at a time, and travels at the average rate of about 2 miles an hour. The cost per ton per mile may be put at about 80 cents. There are about 34,000 single and double-bullock carts in Ceylon, the majority of which are used in the transportation of village produce. Motor lorries are slowly but surely replacing bullock carts in the movement of estate goods and in other industries. These vary in load capacity from 5 cwt. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons and travel at a speed of about 15 to 20 miles per hour, 15 miles being the legal speed limit for heavy lorries. They run mostly on petrol, a fair number on steam or kerosene, a few but increasing number on crude oil, and a very few on charcoal. In 1935 there were 3,600 motor lorries and vans in Ceylon. Experience has shown that the running costs can be kept at as low as 50 cents per ton per mile. The

Diesel oil engine has been gaining in popularity. The number of Diesel vehicles in Ceylon on December 31, 1935, was 149 as against 46 on December 31, 1934. As Diesel vehicles are run on crude oil which is imported free of duty, and in view of the growing increase in their number, the question of recouping the resultant loss of revenue by way of import duty on petrol was considered, and the following scale of special tax on transport vehicles using uncustomed oil is being imposed with effect from January 1, 1936 :—

Where the tare of the heavy oil motor vehicle—		Monthly Rate.	
		Rs.	c.
(a)	does not exceed 1 ton	..	55 0
(b)	exceeds 1 ton but does not exceed 1½ tons	..	60 0
(c)	" 1½ tons	..	65 0
(d)	" 2 "	..	70 0
(e)	" 2½ "	..	75 0
(f)	" 3 "	..	80 0
(g)	" 3½ "	..	90 0
(h)	" 4 "	..	100 0
(i)	" 4½ "	..	110 0
(j)	" 5 "	..	120 0

Tramways.—The only street tramways in Ceylon are those in the town of Colombo, the total length of double track being 7 miles. There are two nearly equal routes : one between the Fort and the Kelani river terminus, and one between the Fort and Borella, joined by a cross line between Maradana and Grandpass *via* Skinner's road and Armour street. The total number of passengers carried annually is estimated at about 13 millions.

CANALS.

The only artificial navigable waterways in Ceylon are a series of canals connecting a chain of lakes on the west coast—Bolgoda, Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, Mundel, and Puttalam lakes—as also the estuaries of the Kalu-ganga, Kelani-ganga, Maha-oya, and Deduru-oya ; thus forming a continuous water-way from Kalutara in the south to Puttalam in the north, a distance of approximately 120 miles. These were maintained in good order.

In addition to the foregoing there are about 41 miles of boat channel maintained by dredging the Jaffna lagoon.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(Full information on this subject is to be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide", obtainable from the Postmaster-General, Colombo, price 75 cents.)

On December 31, 1935, 877 offices were opened for business. Details of the facilities afforded are as follows :—

163 Post Offices (excluding the Central Telegraph Office which does only telegraph business) dealt with all classes of postal business, viz., mail and parcel work, registration and insurance of postal articles, money order, postal order, and Savings Bank work, and telegraph and telephone business. Sixty Post Offices dealt with all classes of business except telephone work. One Post Office conducted all classes of business except postal order, valuepayable and cash-on-delivery work and telephone work. Eleven Post Offices dealt with all classes of postal business except telegraph and telephone work.

Forty-five Sub-Post Offices conducted all classes of postal business, except insurance, and also provided telephone-telegraph facilities. 123 Sub-Post Offices also conducted such business except telephone-telegraph work.

438 Village Receiving Offices dealt with mail work only. At 37 Railway Stations facilities for the despatch and receipt of Inland postal telegrams were available. At 12 of these stations, mail work was also conducted.

There are 10,351 miles of telegraph wire (including railway telegraph wires), of which 2,728 are laid underground, and 51,836 miles of telephone wire (including Trunk and Junction lines) for subscribers' circuits, of which 37,233 are laid underground (excluding private estate lines).

MAIL SERVICES.

A regular weekly mail service is maintained between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe and between Ceylon and Australia. Regular and frequent services are also available to the Straits Settlements and the Far East. Mails from Colombo to Mauritius *via* Batavia are despatched fortnightly. Direct mail to Mauritius is also sent at very irregular intervals. There is also a direct service not less than twice a month between Ceylon and South Africa. Mails from Ceylon to East Africa are despatched fortnightly *via* Bombay and direct twice a month. The mail service by train is maintained daily between Ceylon and India *via* Talaimannar.

Air Mails.—There are four despatches a week of air mail articles from Colombo to connect with the bi-weekly despatch from Karachi westwards, two closings in the week are forwarded by rail to Karachi and from thence by air to destination, whilst the other two despatches are forwarded by rail to Madras, and from thence, by the combined Indian Internal and Imperial Airways Services, the countries served by these services being the United Kingdom, Countries in Europe, Egypt and North Africa, South and East Africa, Canada and the United States of America. Correspondence intended for conveyance by the Internal Air Services of certain countries (*viz.*, United States, Dutch East Indies, and Australia) are also despatched weekly. Air mails for Australia are forwarded weekly *via* Singapore to connect there with the air service to Australia.

Indian mails are carried generally by the Ceylon Government Railway and from railway stations by private contract motor mail services, bullock coach, or runner services.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Rates and Rates to India.

	Cents.		Cents.
For letters, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	6	For registered newspapers not weighing more than 2 pounds, for every 8 ounces ..	2
For post cards, each	3		
For printed matter, per 2 ounces or part of that weight up to a maximum of 2 pounds	2		

Rates to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Egypt.

	Cents.		Cents.
For letters, per ounce or part of that weight	9	For printed papers, per 2 ounces or part of that weight .. .. .	..
For post cards, each	6		

Rates to Foreign Countries (excluding Egypt).

	Cents.		Cents.
For letters, for the first ounce ..	20	For post cards, each ..	12
For every additional ounce or part of that weight ..	10	For printed papers, per 2 ounces or part of that weight ..	4

INLAND CASH-ON-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Postal articles can be transmitted by the Inland post on the value-payable system provided that the amount payable is not less than 50 cents or more than Rs. 600. A posting and delivery fee of 5 to 15 cents, according to value, will be levied on every value-payable article.

FOREIGN CASH-ON-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The Cash-on-delivery Service is in operation between Ceylon and the United Kingdom (the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States) and Germany.* Details will be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

AIR MAIL PARCELS.

Air mail parcels addressed to any post office in Great Britain or Northern Ireland for despatch by air from Karachi shall be accepted at all post offices which accept foreign parcels. Details in "Post Office Guide" (Ceylon).

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders can be obtained at any of the Post Offices payable at any of the others and in most foreign countries. The maximum for inland and Indian Money Orders is Rs. 600, for foreign orders £40 except in certain special cases where the maximum is below this amount. The rate of commission for inland Money Orders is 10 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 10 cents for the remainder, and for Indian Money Orders 20 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 20 cents for the remainder. The rate for foreign Money Orders expressed in sterling is 25 cents on sums not exceeding £1, and on sums exceeding £1, 15 cents for each complete sum of £1 and 15 cents for the remainder. Money orders payable in the United Kingdom or countries served through the United Kingdom can be despatched by Air Mail on payment of a fee of 15 cents in addition to the ordinary money order commission. Telegraph Money Orders can be despatched in the inland service. Telegraph Money Order service is also available to India and some other foreign countries, a fixed fee of 10 cents irrespective of the amount of the order is charged for Inland and Indian Telegraph Money Orders. There are fixed minima for Telegraph Money Orders according to the currency in which the order is advised. Details will be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

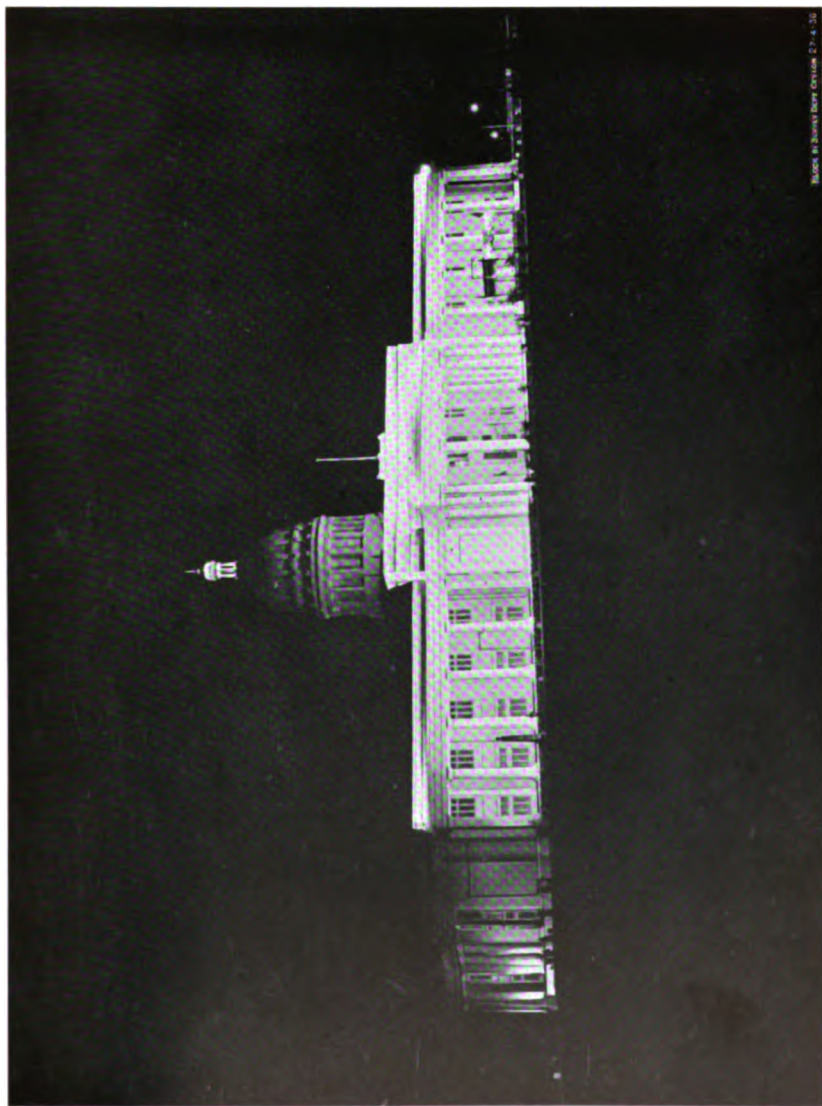
POSTAL ORDERS.

Inland Postal Orders for fixed amounts ranging from 50 cents to Rs. 10 are issued, the rate of commission varying from 3 to 10 cents.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

There are 40 denominations of British Postal Order, ranging from 6d. to 21s., the difference between each up to 19s. being 6d., and 1s. between 19s. and 21s. Commission is charged at the rate of 5 cents on each of the first three denominations, 10 cents on each of the next

* The outward service with Germany is temporarily suspended.



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THE TOWN HALL—FLOODLIT.

Plate, Ltd.

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eighteen, and 15 cents on each of the remaining denominations. A full list of the countries to which British Postal Orders can be sent is given in section IX. of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide". Broken amounts up to 5*d*. (but not including fractions of a penny) may be made by affixing unused Ceylon postage stamps of equivalent value or British penny postage stamps not exceeding three in number in the spaces provided on the order.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The minimum charge for Inland Ordinary telegrams is 50 cents for the first twelve words, including the address, and 5 cents for each additional two words or less. These telegrams can be sent from any one telegraph office to any other in the Island.

The charge for Urgent telegrams is Re. 1 for the first twelve words, including the address, and 10 cents for each additional two words or less.

Greetings and Condolence telegrams can be sent at reduced rates on such occasions as Christmas, New Year, Wesak, Hindu New Year, Id, Birthdays, Birth of a Child, Weddings, and Funerals and Deaths. The text of such a telegram should be a phrase selected from the list of stock phrases appearing at the end of rule 419A of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. The entire text is counted as one word for the purpose of the collection of charges. The charges are 30 cents for each such telegram consisting of not more than six words and 5 cents for each additional word in the name and address of the addressee or of the sender. For fuller details, see the rule already quoted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS.

The rates for telegrams to India (including Burma) are express Rs. 2, and ordinary Re. 1 for the first 12 words or less, and 15 cents and 10 cents respectively for each additional word.

Telegrams to places in other British Possessions and foreign countries can be sent on a minimum charge per word varying from 40 cents to Rs. 5·80 for ordinary, and from 40 cents to Rs. 2·90 for deferred telegrams, according to the distance of the place of destination, the route by which the telegram is to be sent, &c. A full list of places to which foreign and Colonial telegrams can be sent, together with the rates charged, is given in section 11 of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

FOREIGN CHEAP RATE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language are accepted for transmission as "Daily Letter Telegrams" to various places abroad at considerably reduced rates. A list of places to which this service is available, and the scale of charges, will be found in section 11 of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Radio-Telegrams are accepted at any Postal Telegraph Office in Ceylon for transmission to ships equipped with radio-telegraph apparatus through the Coast Station in Colombo.

The charges are as follows :—

	Per Word. Cents.		Per Word. Cents.
British, Indian, or Colonial Government Telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War ..	Free	All other Government or private telegrams On Radio Telegrams sent to—	65
Private telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War ..	40	(a) Spanish and Swedish ships the charge is ..	60
		(b) Finnish ships the charge is ..	50

The normal range of the Colombo Radio Station is 500 miles or about two days steaming from or to the port of Colombo, but this distance is considerably exceeded when conditions are favourable and also according to the equipment on board the ships.

With ships fitted with the Short Wave System, communication is possible for a few thousand miles. Ships not so fitted can be reached through those having the facility.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Telephone communication exists between most of the principal towns and certain rural districts. The towns are generally served by Government exchanges and the rural districts by Government or private licensed exchanges which are connected to the general trunk system by means of Government junction lines.

The charge for the use of a public call box for six minutes or less is 10 cents, and for the use of the trunk and junction lines for three minutes or less on day calls between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and for six minutes or less on night calls between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., the charge is as follows :—

	Cents.		Cents.
For 15 miles or under ..	15	Over 32½ miles and not exceeding 60 miles	50
Over 15 miles and not exceeding 32½ miles	25	Every additional 25 miles or part of a mile	25

The minimum annual rental for a telephone connection to a large town exchange is Rs. 180 for business or professional purposes and Rs. 120 for non-business or residential purposes and for a connection to a small town exchange Rs. 125 and Rs. 90 respectively.

BROADCASTING SERVICE.

The Government maintains a regular broadcasting service on a wavelength of 428.5 meters (700 KC) with a transmitter radiating 1 K.W. situated in Colombo.

Programmes consisting of music, talks and news are broadcast in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil for about two hours at noon, half an hour at tea time, and about four hours in the evening. During these hours the Empire programmes from Daventry are picked up and relayed, whenever they are considered of interest.

The number of listeners in the Island at the end of 1935 was 3,053 which is 0.56 per thousand of population, as against 2,342 listeners at the end of 1934.

School Broadcasting.—There is a regular broadcast to schools conducted by the Department of Education who use the microphone during the afternoons on certain days.

CHAPTER XI.

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.

BANKS.

THE following is a list of banks which have branches in Ceylon :—

Name of Bank ..	..	Imperial Bank of India
Address of Head Office	..	Madras
Branch in Ceylon	..	Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	—
London Office ..	..	25, Old Broad street, London, E.C. 2
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	National Bank of India, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
Branches in Ceylon	..	York street, Fort, Colombo; Ward street, Kandy; and Nuwara Eliya
Agents in Ceylon	..	Clark, Spence & Co., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Address of Head Office	..	38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
Branch in Ceylon	..	Queen street and Baillie street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England; Midland Bank, Ltd.; Westminster Bank, Ltd.; National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.; Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Address of Head Office	..	1, Queen's road, Hong Kong, China
Branch in Ceylon	..	24, Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	E. Coates & Co. (Galle), Ltd., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3
Branches in Ceylon	..	16, Queen street, Fort, Colombo; 97, Queen's Hotel building, Kandy; and Galle
Agents in Ceylon	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England; Midland Bank, Ltd.
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	The Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	2 and 3, Crosby square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 3
Branch in Ceylon	..	75-77, Chatham street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England; Westminster Bank, Ltd.; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The Bank of Scotland; Barclay's Bank, Ltd.; Martin's Bank, Ltd.
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	The P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., (with which is affiliated The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.)
Address of Head Office	..	117-122, Leadenhall street, London, E.C. 3
Branch in Ceylon	..	Victoria Arcade buildings, York street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England; Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; Westminster Bank, Ltd.; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; Royal Bank of Scotland

Name of Bankers	..	Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	Berkeley street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1
Branch in Ceylon	..	Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; Barclay's Bank, Ltd.; Midland Bank, Ltd.
<hr/>		
Name of Bank	..	Indian Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	Indian Bank buildings, North Beach road, Madras
Branches in Ceylon	..	Baillie street, Colombo; Grand Bazaar, Jaffna
Agents in Ceylon	..	None
Bankers in the United Kingdom		None
<hr/>		
Name of Bank	..	The Calicut Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	The Calicut Bank, Ltd., Bank road, Calicut, India
Branch in Ceylon	..	15, Baillie street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	None
Bankers in the United Kingdom		None
<hr/>		
Name of Bank	..	The Bank of Chettinad, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	The Bank of Chettinad, Ltd., Chettinad, South India
Branch in Ceylon	..	The Bank of Chettinad, Ltd., 256, Sea street, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	No Agency (Manager: P. L. M. Chidambaram Chettiar)
Bankers in the United Kingdom		None
<hr/>		
Name of Bank	..	Bank of Uva, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	Badulla
Branch in Ceylon	..	—
Agents in Ceylon	..	Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., Colombo
Bankers in the United Kingdom		—

BANKING AGENCIES.

Name of Bank.		Agents in Ceylon.
Coutts & Co.	..	George Steuart & Co., Colombo
Ulster Bank, Ltd., Belfast	..	do.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	..	do.
Bank of Montreal	..	do.
Charles Hoare & Co.	..	do.
Martin's Bank, Ltd.	..	do.
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.	..	do.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There are two Savings Banks, viz., the Ceylon Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank.

The Ceylon Savings Bank is a Government institution established in 1832. Accounts may be opened with a minimum deposit of 50 cents, and not more than Rs. 2,000 can be deposited in one year irrespective of withdrawals. The maximum sum which a depositor may have to his or her credit is Rs. 6,000. Charitable institutions or societies may deposit Rs. 3,000 per annum up to a maximum of Rs. 9,000. The Bank allows interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on accounts of Rs. 1,000 and under, and 3 per cent. on accounts above Rs. 1,000.

The Post Office Savings Bank is managed by the Post and Telegraph Department. Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any of the Post Offices in the Island. The minimum amount that can be deposited is 25 cents, and the maximum per annum is Rs. 750 irrespective of

withdrawals. The total amount which a depositor may have to his or her credit is Rs. 3,000. The rate of interest allowed is 2·4 per cent.—2 cents per month for each complete sum of Rs. 10.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There were, on April 30, 1935, 1,005 registered Co-operative Societies in Ceylon, of which 3 were Co-operative Central Banks, 854 Village Credit Societies or Banks of Unlimited Liability, 27 societies of Limited Liability, 60 Thrift Societies, 33 Supervising Unions, 17 Supply Societies, 2 Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks, 4 Sale Societies, 2 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, 1 Co-operative Motor Boat Society, 1 Health Society, and 1 Sports Society. These Societies had 35,358 members.

Statistics are compiled only at the end of the co-operative working year on April 30. Since then 3 more Supply Societies, 4 Thrift Societies, 3 Estate Thrift Societies and 3 Credit Societies have been registered.

The Societies were handling on April 30, Rs. 3,043,100.

Loans are still made directly by Government to Societies in the less developed portions of the Island, but this system is being gradually replaced by independent Central Banks as the movement develops.

The percentage of overdue loans for the whole Island was 12·76 for the year ending April 30, 1935.

The whole movement is at present undergoing thorough overhaul; members of credit societies are agreeing to make all profits indivisible for ever in order to create a sound system of finance. In order to overcome any opposition from the larger shareholders, it is being arranged that shares shall be of low amount, twenty to thirty rupees each, and that the holdings shall be equal. The credit-worthiness of societies is being further enhanced by more careful scrutiny of the objects of loans and of the period for their repayment. Attention is being concentrated on the education of the staff and through them of the members in the principles of co-operative organization. New rules under the Ordinance have been prepared and gazetted.

Co-operative Stores are growing in popularity and are generally doing well. Thrift is being encouraged with good results. A serious attempt is being made to bring the benefits of co-operation within the reach of the poorer classes, provided that they qualify for membership by their honesty and industry.

Much good work is being done and with a wider understanding of the principles of association and of banking, it is hoped that the demand for new societies will materialize into organizations of value to the people.

CURRENCY, &c.

The monetary unit in Ceylon is the Indian silver rupee, which is divided into 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are coined :— (1) Silver, 50-cent piece; 25-cent piece; and 10-cent piece; (2) nickel 5-cent piece; (3) copper, 1-cent piece and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent piece.

The chief medium of exchange in Ceylon is the currency notes issued by the Government of Ceylon. They are of the following values :— Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, and Re. 1. The present value of the rupee is about 1s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are the English units. In conjunction with these many local weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

WITH the introduction in July, 1931, of the new Constitution for the Island under the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, the Public Works Department is placed under the immediate control of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

There was an appreciable increase in expenditure in 1935 on that of the previous years. This increase had made it possible to undertake some very urgent works which had been postponed to curtail expenditure. The total expenditure by the Department amounted to Rs. 8,260,407 as against Rs. 6,760,020 during the previous year (1933-34) and Rs. 26,832,348 six years ago (1928-29).

Maintenance.—The roads, bridges, canals, and public buildings in charge of the Department were maintained in satisfactory condition having regard to the restricted funds available.

New Works.—The following are the more important works completed or in progress during the year :—

NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

Bacteriological Institute (two-storey block).
New Nurses' Home, General Hospital, Colombo.
Kitchen, Ragama Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital.
Additions and improvements to Mahara Prison.
Water Supply, Gampaha Hospital.
Additional bedroom to Prison Apothecary's quarters, Negombo Prison.
Additional room to Postmaster's quarters, Kalutara.
Record Presses, Kalutara Land Registry.
Quarters for Nurses' and Pupil Midwives, De Soysa Lying-in Home.
Extension to Colombo Law Library.
Extensions to labour room, De Soysa Lying-in Home.
Additions to Government Dairy.
Additional Class rooms, Government Training College.
Improvements to buildings allocated to the Government Analyst's Department in Torrington square.
Extensions to the Out-patients' Department, General Hospital, Colombo.
Improvements to Government Technical College.
Extensions to Civil Medical Stores.
Improvements to Water Service, &c., Welikada Prison.
Extensions to the University College building.
Extensions of the Central Telegraph building to house the new automatic telephone equipment.
Dairy Farm at Polonnaruwa.
Quarters for the Medical Officer, Dambulla.
Smith's Shop and Extension of existing Carpenters' Shed at Farm School, Peradeniya.
Special repairs to Manager's bungalow, Experiment Station, Peradeniya.
Additions and improvements to Experiment Station, Peradeniya.
Water Supply, Alutnuwara Hospital.

New quarters for the Medical Officer, Kotmale.
 Maternity Ward, Nawalapitiya Hospital.
 Extensions to Operating Theatre, Galle Hospital.
 Accommodation for an X'Ray Apparatus, Galle Hospital.
 Additions to District Court, Galle.
 Water Supply, Tangalla Hospital.
 Extension of the Kachcheri Land Office, Hambantota.
 New Light House at Talaimannar.
 Quarters for two linesmen at Madawachchiya.
 Accommodation for an X'Ray Apparatus, Jaffna Hospital.
 Improvements to Drainage, Mannar Hospital.
 Extension to cable hut at Talaimannar.
 Additional Storey to Religious Sisters' quarters, Mantivu Leper
 Asylum.
 Additions to Court-house, Trincomalee.
 New Police Court, Dandagamuwa.
 Water Supplies to the hospitals at Anamaduwa, Puttalam, and Danda-
 gamuwa.
 Improvements to Bandarawela Dispensary.
 Improvements to Apothecary's quarters, Badulla Hospital.
 Improvements to Ceylon Defence Force Camp buildings, Diyatalawa.
 Additions and improvements to Ambepussa Farm.
 Additions and improvements to Clerks' quarters, Pelmadulla.

BRIDGES.

Reconstruction of bridge No. 5/1, Colombo-Kandy road.
 Hekitta bridge on approach road to Leper Asylum, Hendala.
 Bolgoda bridge on 5th mile, Panadure-Nambapana road.
 Maguruganga bridge consisting of 4 spans of 30 feet with roadway 12
 feet.
 Reconstruction of bridges Nos. 38/9 and 34/9, Kandy-Haragama-
 Kurundu-oya road.
 Footbridge over the Mahaweli-ganga at Lewella.
 Strengthening Malwatu-oya bridge, 74th mile, Kandy-Jaffna road.
 Renewing steelwork and improving bridge No. 35/1, Kandy-Badulla
 road.
 Dikwella bridge.
 Bridge No. 1/7, Hakmana-Tangalla road.
 Improvements to Tudawa bridge No. 2/2, Matara-Hakmana road.
 Improving upper bridge No. 196/2, Kaithady-Jaffna road.
 Repairs to bridge No. 32/2, Karativu-Sammanthurai and Irakkamam
 road.
 Reconstruction of bridge No. 17/5, Kurunegala-Puttalam road.
 Strengthening bridge No. 22/1, Wellawaya-Moneragala road.
 Strengthening bridge No. 21/3, Moneragala-Pottuvil road.
 Improving bridges Nos. 105/25, 106/1, and 109/2, Colombo-Haputala
 road.
 Construction of 95th mile, Pelmadulla-Halpe road.
 Widening and improving bridge No. 29/1, Colombo-Ratnapura road.
 Strengthening bridges Nos. 4/3, 7/6, 15/7, and 16/6, Nambapana road.
 Bridge No. 66/14, Kendangamuwa-Pelmadulla road.
 Improvements to bridge No. 45/8, Kendangamuwa-Pelmadulla road.
 Bridge No. 67/8, Kendangamuwa-Pelmadulla road.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.

Rebuilding culverts 25/2 and 26/2, Colombo-Galle road.
Culvert on approach road to P. W. D. quarry, Kirillapone.
Improvement of miles 5 to 16, Ganewelpola-Galenbindunuwewa
(Eastern Minor road), Maradankadawala district.
Improving miles 2 to 6, Embilimigama-Alagalla, Kandy District.
Improving 15th mile, Hambantota-Tanamalwila-Wellawaya road.
Improving Kandy-Jaffna road.
Improving Trincomalee-Yanoya road, 7-10 miles.
Improvements to Batticaloa-Trincomalee road, 62-74 miles.
Widening of and improvements to Bazaar street and Puttalam road,
Kurunegala.
Widening 10-15½ miles, Alawwa-Polgahawela road.
Construction and extension of culverts on Ratnapura-Nambapana road.
Improvements to Balangoda-Kaltota road.
Improving Warakapola-Ruanwella road.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MINOR ROADS.

Twelve culverts on Biyagama-Mudungoda road.
Four culverts on Urapola-Hanwela road.
Rebuilding wall 2nd mile, Sayakaramulla-Badalgama road.
Rebuilding culvert 2/1 on Negombo-Alutpola road.
Improving 6th mile, Cotta-Padukka road.
Building bridge and reconstructing culverts on Karadeniya-Halpatota
road.
Rebuilding culverts on Labuduwa-Wanduramba road.
Building bridge and improving culverts on Kamburupitiya-Mawarella
road.
Building bridges and reconstructing culverts on Beliatta-Walasmulla
road.
Improvements to bridge and culverts, Chavakachcheri-Thankankillappu
road.
Improvements to Eastern Minor road.
Reconstructing bridges on Kahawatta-Bemmullegedera road.
Constructing bridge on Dambokka-Katupitiya road.
Constructing a causeway culvert on Mahakeliya-Katupota road.
Improvements to Uraliyaagare-Panirandawa road.
Improving Dambokka-Katupitiya road.
Improving Kiriyanakali-Andigama-Anamaduwala road.
Improving Mawatagama-Barandara road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Aerodrome at Ratmalana.
Karaiyur Reclamation Scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS IN AND ABOUT COLOMBO.

Medical Research Institute site.
Buller's road swamp.
Government Dairy, Narahenpitiya.
Approach road to Kirillapone quarry.

WATERWORKS.

Improvements to water supplies at Diyatalawa, Gampola, Kahawatta,
and Mannar.



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IRRIGATION.

Early History.—From the earliest period in the history of the Island the importance of conserving water for irrigation has been recognized. Historical records indicate that the construction of the necessary tanks and channels came to be regarded as a special and solemn duty assigned to the King for promoting the wealth and welfare of his subjects, and that in proportion to the zeal with which different monarchs had exercised this prerogative their names were venerated. The remains of extensive and intricate networks of tanks and canals can be found to-day in every part of the Island. Though it is unlikely that all these various irrigation systems ever existed simultaneously in full working order, it is clear that the ancient engineers realized the principles of conserving on a very large scale the intermittent supplies carried by the main rivers, and with the advantage of an unlimited command of labour and an intimate knowledge of their terrain, though handicapped by the primitive nature of their technique and appliances, they made valiant and often successful efforts to apply them.

Decay and Subsequent Growth.—Indigenous irrigation activity and agricultural prosperity seem to have reached their zenith about the twelfth century A.D. From then onwards to the modern era Ceylon was not infrequently ravaged by internal warfare and pestilence. No large irrigation work was constructed in this period, and, until the advent of the Dutch and subsequently of the British, the works already built were allowed to fall into disuse and disrepair. There is probably no form of civil engineering work that demands more constant and unremitting attention to its maintenance than that connected with the control of water, and it is not difficult to appreciate that without such attention the once great irrigation works very rapidly succumbed to the onset of floods and the ceaseless inroads of the jungle. In modern times many of the old irrigation works have been restored to active usefulness. There are yet others embedded in the jungle which await restoration as and when occasion arises.

Importance of Irrigation.—The importance of irrigation in Ceylon is due to two causes, one dietetic and the other climatic. Rice is the staple food of the people and its cultivation, though not always remunerative, has, through secular and religious encouragement, acquired a definite social status as the national agricultural industry. Rice practically grows in water, and although the rainfall in the Island is generally adequate in total amount, its seasonal incidence is uncertain. Rice cultivation cannot succeed if it depends solely on the vagaries of such rainfall, and the construction and maintenance of artificial means of diverting and conserving water are manifestly essential.

Classification of Irrigation Works.—The total area under paddy in Ceylon to-day is approximately 800,000 acres, which may be divided into four main categories according to the system of irrigation practised in each :—

				Approximate Area Acres.
I.	Major works	..	..	160,000
II.	Minor works : Village tanks	..	..	200,000
III.	Do. Village channels	..	..	170,000
Total under artificial irrigation				530,000
IV.	Direct rainfall	..	..	270,000
Total				800,000

The owners of land under major works are required to contribute, by an assessed annual rate, towards the cost of construction and maintenance of the works. The "construction rate" is generally a very small percentage of the capital cost of the work and the "maintenance rate" not infrequently produces considerably less revenue than the actual expenditure incurred by Government on the maintenance of the work.

Minor works, both tanks and channels, are maintained by the villagers themselves under the general supervision of Government officials and with the tangible and often considerable assistance of Government. The fourth category covers lands which, being situated in localities of evenly distributed rainfall, are able with reasonable chances of success to dispense with artificial irrigation. The trouble on these lands is often the superabundance of water rather than its deficiency, and drainage rather than irrigation their particular need.

Progressive Development of Activities.—When the Irrigation Department was created in 1900 it was assigned the engineering duties of operating and maintaining those major works which had already been restored in whole or part, and of restoring a selection of old abandoned works under which the prospects of development appeared to be favourable. The administrative side of these works and the general responsibility for all minor irrigation works remained the function of the revenue officers, with such advice and assistance as they required from the Irrigation Department. Under this regime steady progress was made with the extension and improvement of irrigation service under major works, and latterly the engineering resources of the department have been applied in a steadily increasing degree to the improvement of minor irrigation tanks and channels on modern scientific lines. Another development of the department's functions, which is rapidly acquiring considerable importance, is the construction of schemes for preventing or abating floods, for improvement of drainage conditions on irrigable lands, and for exclusion of sea-water therefrom. With this development the department has become directly interested in all the four categories of irrigation in Ceylon and the scope of its service has correspondingly widened.

Irrigation Works.—Under the present Constitution the department is under the general control of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, and a progressive policy of active development is being pursued. The principal works of construction on which the department was engaged during 1935, in addition to the maintenance, operation, and improvement of working schemes, are given below :—

Karachchi Scheme, Northern Province.—Extensions of distribution channel and road systems including Paranthan old fields for 13,000 acres.

Akathimurippu Scheme, Northern Province.—Construction of distributary system to village tanks.

Minneriya Scheme, North-Central Province.—Construction of main and branch channels and roads for the first stage of the development scheme (4,570) acres.

Kalawewa Scheme, North-Central Province.—Construction of channel and road systems for 2,000 acres in Kagama.

Nachchaduwa Scheme, North-Central Province.—Extensions of channels and roads for development of 800-acre block.

Tabbowa Scheme, North-Western Province.—Extensions of channels and roads for a total paddy area of 1,000 acres.

Diyaturai Scheme, North-Western Province.—Construction of Right and Left Bank channels.

Kottukachchiya Tank, North-Western Province.—Improvements for which an estimate for Rs. 10,540 was sanctioned.

Udugoda Bandara-ela, Central Province.—Reconstruction of first 4½ miles of the ela.

Gampoolawela Raja-ela, Central Province.—Reconditioning of the first 3 miles of the ela.

Rufuskulam Scheme, Eastern Province.—Construction of channels for 1,500 acres.

Unnichai Left Bank Scheme, Eastern Province.—Extension of channel system.

Rugam Scheme, Eastern Province.—Kumacholai Agricultural road.

Elabendawewa, Eastern Province.—Improvements for which an estimate for Rs. 10,250 was sanctioned.

Walaue Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.—Construction of irrigation and drainage channels.

Kirama-oya Scheme, Southern Province.—Construction of anicuts and channels.

Kirinde-oya Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.—Galamuna-Tissa Bazaar agricultural road.

Dedduwa Scheme, Southern Province.—Construction of outfall works at Kaikawela, culverts under Railway and Public Works road, &c., for the drainage of paddy lands.

Colombo Flood Scheme, Western Province.—Raising and strengthening of protection bund to 4 feet above highest recorded flood level. This work was undertaken as an unemployment relief measure and gave continuous employment throughout most of the year to about 1,000 labourers.

Minor Flood Protection Schemes, Western Province.—Schemes for the exclusion of minor Kelani floods were undertaken for the Henpita, Ranale, and Pahuru-oya tracts; similar schemes on the Kalu-ganga were completed at Nikatu and Thoragala elas.

Colombo South Drainage and Reclamation Scheme, Western Province.—Construction work in stage (i.) of the scheme including remodelling of the Wellawatta canal as main outlet.

Kumbukkan-oya Scheme, Province of Uva.—Kumbukkan-Okkampitiya agricultural track.

Village Works Improvements: General.—The sum of Rs. 181,974.51 was expended on the improvement of 118 village works throughout the Island, by the construction of spills, sluices, anicuts, and similar works. In return the villagers are required, by formal agreement, to complete within a stated period, the complementary earthwork and other improvements that lie within their capacity.

Famine Relief Works.—As a result of the malaria epidemic and the partial or complete failure of two successive monsoons very grave and widespread distress arose in the rural areas. The situation called for the immediate provision of relief work on a very large scale, and it is one of the consoling features of this sombre chapter in Ceylon's history that it was possible to provide such relief work on the necessary scale on irrigation

works of permanent economic benefit to the community. The most important of the numerous irrigation projects carried out in the malaria and drought stricken zones, was the reconstruction of the Ridibendi-ela in the North-Western Province. This channel is intended to convey water from the Deduru-oya to Magallawewa tank, 14 miles away, and the heavy earthwork in the first two miles provided an ideally concentrated job for the steady employment of 1,800 distressed villagers. An up-to-date camp was erected at the site and the labour force was housed, organized, and conducted, on lines reminiscent of the Great War training camps. It may be added that there was literally competition for employment on this scheme, and that the inclusive rates for the work done were only about one-third more than ordinary contract rates would have been.

Scope of Future Activity.—There is very wide scope for much more extensive cultivation under irrigation scheme, and many schemes of restoration and development of ancient works and the construction of new ones can be taken up, as the demand for such extension arises. Apart from the ultimate and possibly far distant object of producing the staple food of the country in sufficient quantity to meet her consumption requirements, the restoration of the paddy industry to its traditional prestige, importance, and attractiveness, and the resettlement in large numbers of a happy and contented peasantry on the land, would be an inestimable benefit to the Island and go far towards solving the unemployment problem in the towns.

CHAPTER XIII.

Justice and Police.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF CEYLON.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. It has appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil cases from all courts except Village Tribunals. It exercises no original jurisdiction in civil cases. Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1891 it is a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in respect of the more serious offences, such as homicide, rape, and the graver types of housebreaking and robbery. In practice it seldom tries cases which do not fall within its exclusive jurisdiction. It usually sits with a jury and tries cases committed for trial by a Police Court. It exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction over all criminal courts except Village Tribunals. The Supreme Court may pass any sentence authorized by law. It has also the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, &c., and also to disenrol Advocates and Proctors who are found guilty of deceits, crimes or malpractices. Special jurisdiction is conferred on the Supreme Court to hear election petitions.

District Courts.—The District Courts, of which there are at present 22 in the Island, have unlimited original civil (including testamentary and matrimonial) jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme

Court. District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Police Courts.* District Courts may pass any of the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 2 years ;
- (b) Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees ;
- (c) Whipping ;
- (d) Any lawful sentence combining any two of the sentences afore-said.

When a person is convicted at one trial of any two or more distinct offences the aggregate punishment it can award is twice the punishment described above.

Under sections 3 and 4 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1891 the Governor has power to appoint a District Court to have a limited Admiralty jurisdiction. The District Court of Colombo alone has been appointed to exercise such jurisdiction.

Police Courts.—There are 43 Police Courts in the Island. The offences which a Police Court may try are specified in the schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. Various Ordinances have also made other offences triable by a Police Court. A Police Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it so to do :—

- (a) Imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months ;
- (b) Fine not exceeding one hundred rupees ;
- (c) Whipping, if the offender is under 16 years of age ;
- (d) Any lawful sentence combining any two of the sentences afore-said.

When a person is convicted at one trial of any two or more distinct offences the aggregate punishment it can award is twice the punishment described above.

Police Courts also hold preliminary inquiries into crimes with a view to committal for trial by a District Court or the Supreme Court. If after inquiry a Police Magistrate is of opinion that an accused should be discharged he makes order to this effect. Where a Magistrate is of opinion that an accused should be committed for trial to a court of competent jurisdiction, the record of the proceedings at the inquiry is forwarded to the Attorney-General, who directs the Police Magistrate to commit the accused or to discharge him.

A special jurisdiction is conferred on Police Courts to make orders for the maintenance of wives and children.

Courts of Requests.—Courts of Requests have original civil jurisdiction (subject to certain exceptions) in all actions in which the debt, damage, or demand or value of the land in dispute does not as a rule exceed Rs. 300.

* Under section 152 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Police Magistrate who is also a District Judge may, in the course of an inquiry into an offence which is triable by a District Court, proceed to try such offence summarily when he is of opinion that it can properly be so tried. In such a case there is no previous committal.

There are 43 Courts of Requests in the Island, of which one (the Colombo Court) is presided over by a separate Commissioner. All the others are presided over by a District Judge or a Police Magistrate who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his own duties as District Judge or Police Magistrate.

Village Tribunals.—Village Tribunals have civil jurisdiction for actions in which the debt, damage, or demand or the value of the land in dispute does not exceed Rs. 20, or, where both parties consent, Rs. 100 and in cases between a Co-operative Society and its members. Village Tribunals have criminal jurisdiction to try breaches of rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision or the Village Committee under section 29 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, and various minor offences enumerated in the schedule to Ordinance No. 9 of 1924. A Village Tribunal may impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 or 14 days' imprisonment in default of payment.

A Village Tribunal is presided over by a paid President appointed by the Governor. He sits with three Councillors chosen by lot. In the case of difference of opinion between the President and the Councillors, the opinion of the President prevails (section 50 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1924).

There are 216 Village Tribunals in the Island, namely, 24 in the Western Province, 33 in the Central, 50 in the Southern, 6 in the Northern, 22 in the Eastern, 21 in the North-Western, 15 in the North-Central, 17 in the Uva, and 28 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Village Committees.—Village Committees in subdivisions where no Village Tribunal has been established, have power to try breaches of rules made by the inhabitants, of the subdivision or the Village Committee under section 29 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, and have the same power of punishment as Village Tribunals.

There are 63 Village Committees exercising this jurisdiction in the Island, namely, 51 in the Northern Province, 9 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 2 in the Eastern Province, and 1 in the North-Western Province.

The following schedule gives detailed information as regards the number of Courts, the number of Judges, Magistrates, &c. :—

Number of Courts, Judges, &c.

Court.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Remarks.
Supreme Court	.. 1 ..	7 ..	1 Chief Justice and 6 Puisne Judges
District Court	.. 23 ..	26 ..	There are 4 judges for the District Court of Colombo and two each for those of Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna. There is one judge for the District Courts of Chilaw and Puttalam, one for those of Nuwara Eliya and Hatton, and one for those of Mullaitivu and Vavuniya. Eleven of these officers are Police Magistrates and Commissioners of Requests in addition to their duties as District Judges.
Police Court	.. 43 ..	31 ..	There are three Magistrates sitting at Colombo. The following groups of Courts have one Magistrate each:—Badulla, Bandarawela; Matale, Panwila, Teldeniya; Nuwara Eliya, Hatton; Jaffna, Kayts, Mallakam; Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri; Batticaloa, Kalmunai; Mullaitivu, Vavuniya
Village Tribunal	.. 216 ..	60 ..	—
Village Committee	.. 63 ..	— ..	—

TABLE 10

CRAB IN CEYLON 1935-36

MOON PHASES OF
CRAB IN CEYLON
1935-36

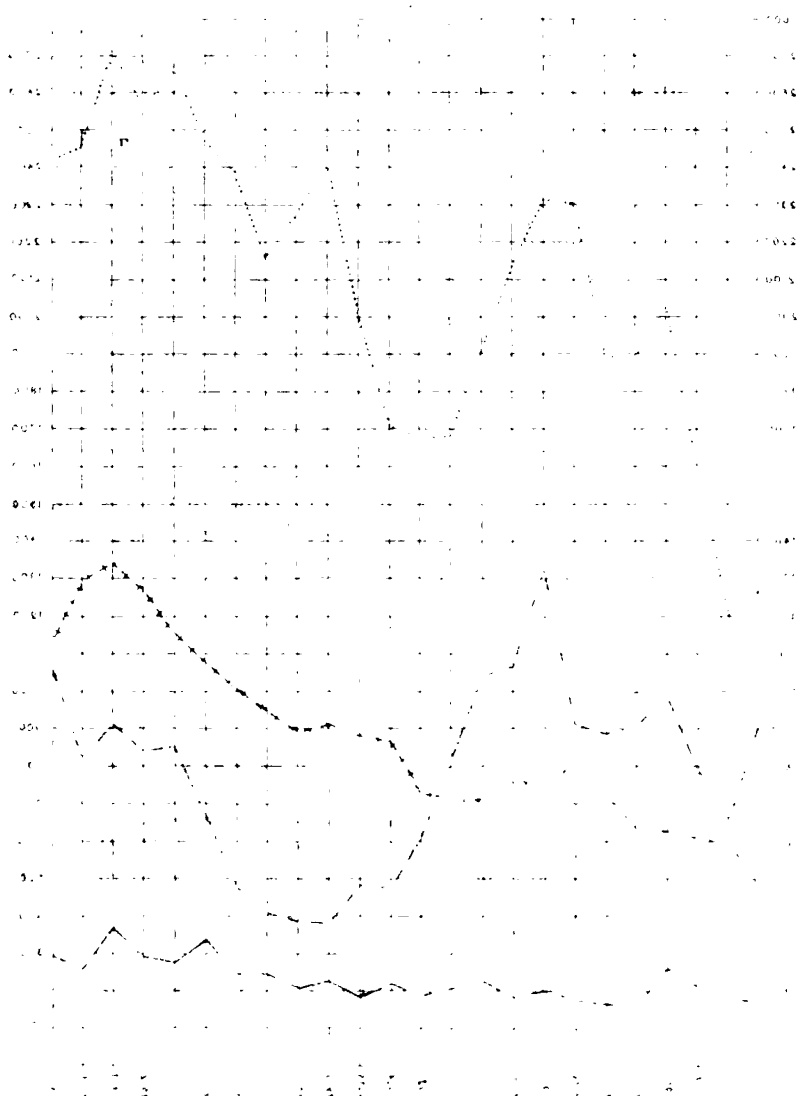
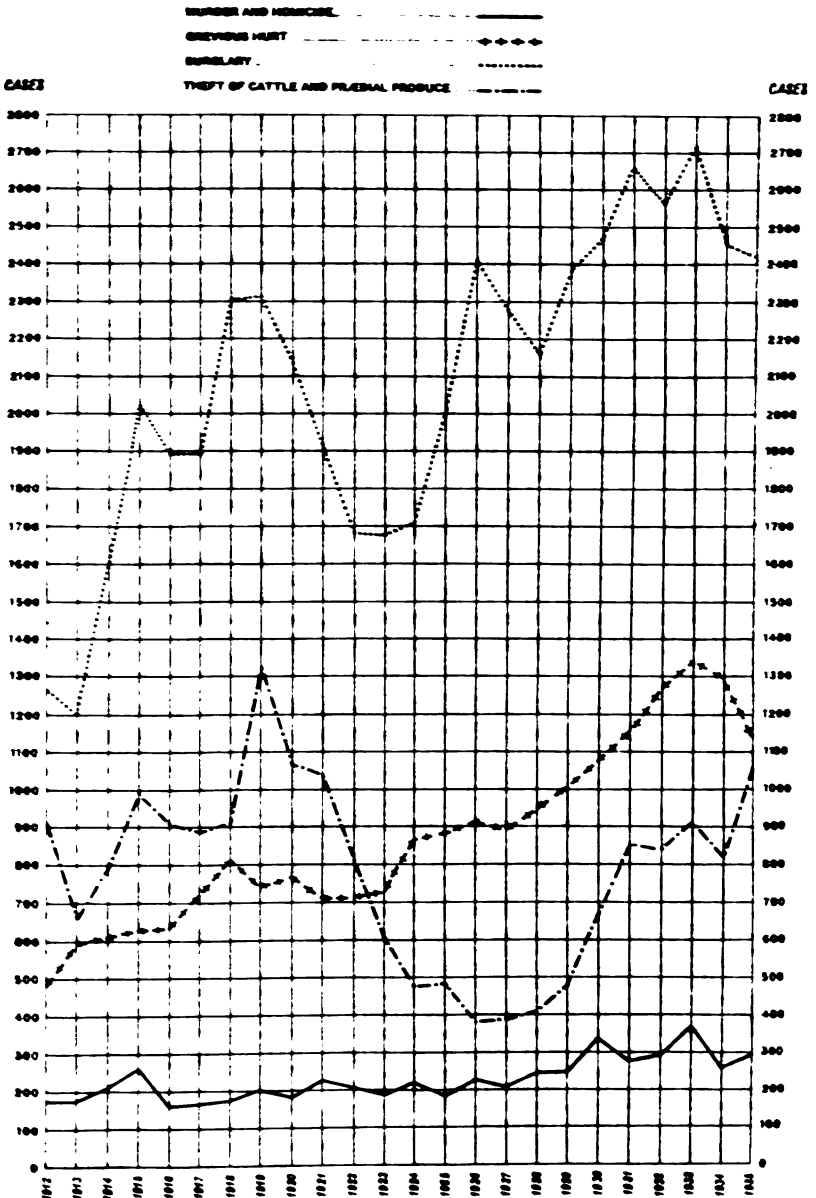


DIAGRAM No. 10

CRIME IN CEYLON 1912-1935.



POLICE.

The regular Police Force of the Island was established and is regulated by the Police Ordinance, No. 16 of 1865, as amended by subsequent Ordinances.

Before the Police Force was constituted the duties of the Police were attended to by the Headmen. Regular Police have been gradually introduced to most parts of the Island since 1865. With changing conditions in the rural areas due to rapid and improved means of communication, the opening up of colonization schemes and other land schemes, the influx of strangers and, more especially, of the travelling criminal, the establishment of additional Police Stations to assist the Headmen is becoming more and more imperative. At present there are 165 Police Stations and 26 Police Offices.

The sanctioned strength of the Force is 1 Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, 40 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationers, 196 Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants-Major, 370 Sergeants, and 2,549 Constables.

General.—The following statement shows the number of cases of grave crime disposed of as “true cases” by the Courts during the past three years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Homicide	367	255	295
Attempted homicide	136	114	125
Grievous hurt	1,341	1,295	1,139
Hurt with dangerous weapons	1,677	1,661	1,507
Burglary	2,715	2,453	2,421
Cattle theft	918	817	1,055
Other offences	3,629	3,698	3,637
	<u>10,783</u>	<u>10,293</u>	<u>10,179</u>

The statistics of crime for the past six years under the three main heads “Offences against the Person” (which are not directly preventible by Police action), “Offences against Property”, and “Offences against the State” (riot, &c.) are as follows :—

Year.	Total Crime.	Offences against the Person (excluding Robbery).	Offences against Property (including Robbery).	Offences against the State.
1930	9,689	3,235	6,389	65
1931	10,141	3,407	6,638	96
1932	10,484	3,564	6,817	108
1933	10,783	3,738	6,952	93
1934	10,293	3,562	6,659	72
1935	10,179	3,252	6,878	56

The figures show an increase in crimes of homicide, attempted homicide and cattle theft : though there is a slight decrease in cases of burglary there was a sharp rise in cattle theft due to food shortage caused by the drought. With the improvement in conditions on estates there has been more employment available for village tappers and workers in carpentry and masonry, but progress is slow.

Control of Motor Traffic.—There were 29,638 prosecutions under the Motor Ordinance. 619 were for reckless or negligent driving, 16 for driving a car when intoxicated and 81 for failing to report an accident in which injury to a person was caused. In addition 47 cases for causing death and 77 for causing injury by a rash and negligent act were instituted under the Penal Code.

218 licences were cancelled or suspended.

2,589 accidents caused by motor vehicles were reported to the Police and 129 persons (of whom 85 were pedestrians) were killed as a result of injuries received in motor accidents.

In the majority of accident cases there is no compensation for the injured party where no offence can be proved or where the offender is acquitted in Court. Compulsory third party insurance is essential, and it is of interest that a Model Motor Ordinance is under preparation by the Colonial Office in which regulations for third party insurance are embodied in a form that can be standardized throughout the Colonies.

20,547 prosecutions were entered against omnibuses, a type of vehicle which was responsible for 562 of the accidents reported.

The following are some relevant figures :—

Year.		Motor Vehicles on the Road.		Number of Prosecutions for exceeding Speed Limit.		Number of Prosecutions for Reckless or Careless Driving.		Fatal Accidents.
1920	..	.. 23,565	..	1,567	..	1,139	..	143
1930	..	.. 24,405	..	1,992	..	763	..	127
1931	..	.. 23,577	..	798	..	509	..	97
1932	..	.. 23,203	..	688	..	400	..	87
1933	..	.. 23,359	..	394	..	343	..	92
1934	..	.. 25,010	..	402	..	449	..	122
1935	..	.. 27,052	..	597	..	619	..	129

From these figures it is apparent that control of motor omnibus traffic is still one of the main problems with which Police have to deal. The inauguration of bus services on roads already well served by bus transport gave rise in many parts of the country to intense rivalry in which many acts of violence were committed. A progressive step was taken when legislation was passed late in the year empowering licensing authorities to cancel or suspend the approval of any route endorsed on a licence if it was feared that the use of that route was likely to lead to a breach of the peace or endanger the safety of the public. The next step is the establishment of a Central Controlling Authority for the Island to regulate omnibus routes, fares, and times of departures and arrivals on such routes.

Control of Bullock Cart and other Traffic.—Eighteen persons were killed in street accidents in which vehicles other than motor vehicles were involved and 11,016 prosecutions were entered against drivers and owners of such vehicles. Action has been taken in Colombo to compel cyclists to keep to the side of the road while in most towns pedestrians are from time to time reminded to use the pavements and where there are no pavements to keep to the right.

In the planting districts the bullock cart has been almost completely ousted by the motor vehicle. Rice for estate labour and rubber and tea from the factories consigned to Colombo is now transported by lorries where formerly carts and the railway were used.

Cinematograph Films.—Films imported into Ceylon have all been previously examined by Censors in England or in India. They are exhibited first in Colombo. If a film is objectionable exhibition is prohibited by the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who is the Censor for Colombo. This system acts as a check on the exhibition of objectionable films throughout Ceylon.

Maintaining Order in the Streets.—During 1935 Colombo was free from disorder in the streets and there was very little trouble with gangs of rowdies, many having been broken up. Special attention was paid to

the patrolling of the streets. The traffic in illicit opium and ganja was less : but a disturbing feature is the employment of boys to act as distributors between gang leaders and their clients. The Police Magistrate, Colombo, started a Juvenile Court in order to deal, among other cases, with boys detected selling opium and ganja.

In the Fort area there is still trouble with touts who molest passengers. The latter have no time to remain in Colombo and give evidence ; but action is being taken to try and have a sworn statement made admissible, thus ensuring the necessary Court proceedings against the offending tout. The establishment of a Tourist Bureau has been proposed.

New regulations for the better control of motor bus and hiring cars stands were brought into force.

Strikes.—A minor strike occurred in Colombo among the employees of a Motor Omnibus Company. It was settled without trouble.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The following Branches are included in this Department :—Harbour and Foreshore Police, Train Police, Photographic Branch, Fingerprint and Footprint Bureau, the Counterfeit Note and Coin Bureau, and the Instructional Branch in Detective work. The Department deals with the investigation of difficult and complicated cases, the registration of aliens, supervision over persons entering or leaving Ceylon, the investigation of cases under the Lotteries Ordinance, the suppression of Bucket Shops, the supervision of the import of firearms and explosives, and the supervision of the magazines and newspapers published in Ceylon. As the criminal becomes more skilful it is necessary to train Police in the most up-to-date and scientific methods of crime investigation and detection. The courses of instruction in detective work arranged by the Criminal Investigation Department insure the training of all ranks in how to look for clues on the scene of crime, how to preserve clues requiring examination by an Expert (such as the Government Analyst) and how to make deductions from them. The knowledge gained from these courses of instruction is being passed on, at classes held in the Provinces, to Headmen on whom falls the responsibility, in the majority of cases of crime reported in rural areas, of being the first peace officer to visit the scene and guard it until the arrival of regular Police.

The Central Bureau established in 1930 to deal with forged notes and counterfeit coins, dealt with 33 cases of forging, uttering or possessing forged currency notes as compared with 37 cases in 1934 and 78 in 1933. There were 56 cases of counterfeiting, uttering or possessing counterfeit coins.

PRISONS.

Number of Admissions.—The total number of admissions on conviction during 1935 was 14,451 (14,062 males and 389 females). Of this number 1,102 were admitted on conviction from the Supreme and District Courts. 220 were convicted of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Number sentenced to death and executed.—The number of male persons sentenced to death during the year was 82, of whom 49 were executed. Of these 49, 5 were executed in January, 1936. No female persons were sentenced to death during the year.

Daily average population.—The daily average population (both convicted and unconvicted prisoners) of the prisons was 4,082·99 (4,013·86 males and 69·13 females).

Reconvicted prisoners.—The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted was 3,814 (26·39 per cent. of the total admissions). Of this number 1,246 were reconvicted criminals within the meaning of Ordinance No. 2 of 1926 as amended by Ordinance No. 27 of 1928.

Preventive detention.—The number of prisoners sentenced to preventive detention by courts during the year was 5. The daily average of prisoners undergoing preventive detention was 73·18.

Number in default of payment of fines.—The number of admissions for non-payment of fines was 9,598. In 8,121 of these cases the offences were either statutory or made punishable by Village Tribunal rules.

No statistics are available as to the number of cases in which time was given for the payment of fines.

Young Offenders.

(a) *Young first offenders.*—The number of admissions of young first offenders of the age of 16–21 was 1,068, of which number 687 were for non-payment of fines and 558 for statutory or Village Tribunal offences.

(b) *Young reconvicted offenders.*—The number of admissions of young reconvicted offenders was 258, of which number 168 were for non-payment of fines and 135 for statutory or Village Tribunal offences.

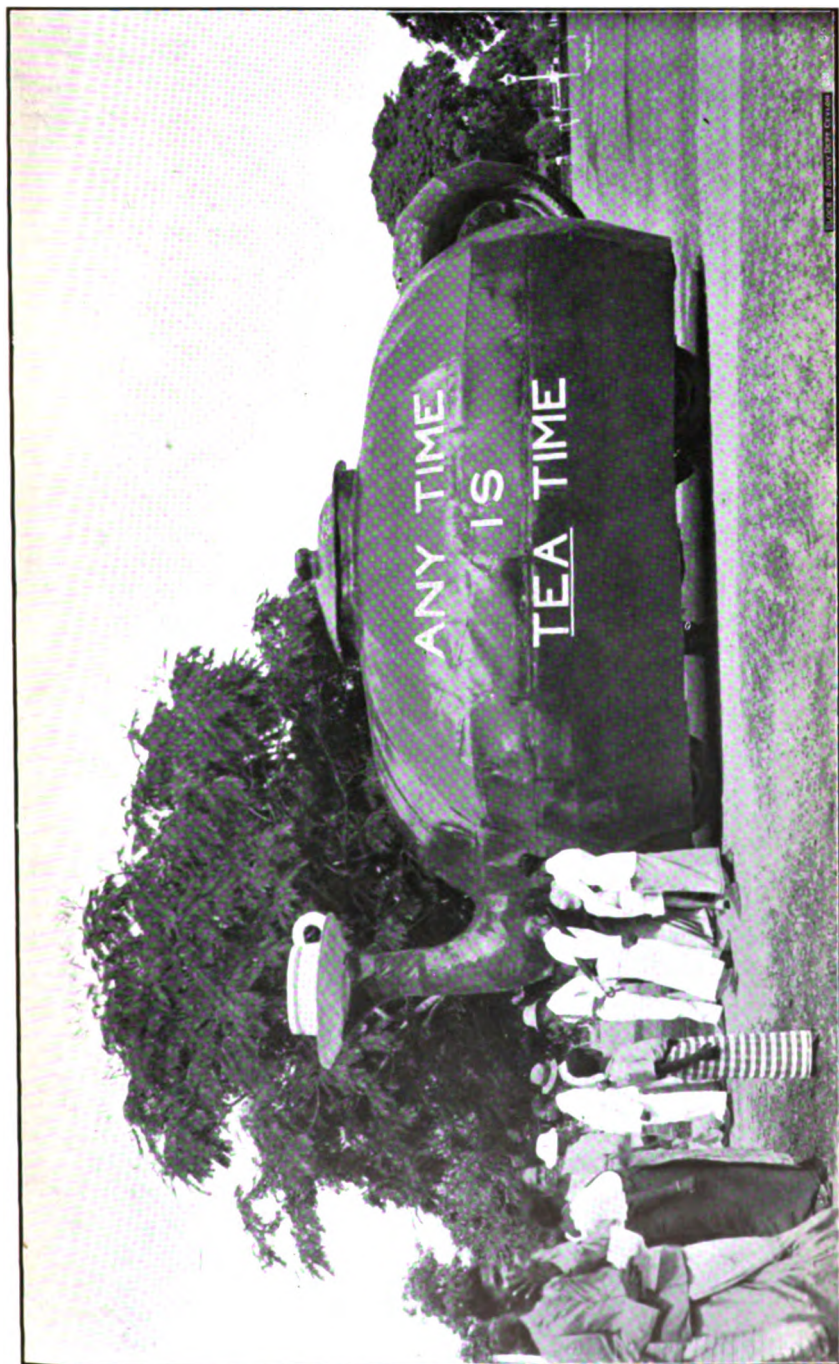
Religion and race.—The following table gives the nationality and religion of all convicted persons received into the prisons during the year 1935 :—

Table showing Nationality and Religion of all convicted persons received into prisons during the year 1935.

Nationality.									Religion.						
Resident Europeans.	Non-Resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.
3	—	68	10,672	2,209	1,211	149	139	14,451	10	1,040	10,113	1,881	1,224	123	14,451

Prison punishments.—The number of punishments inflicted during the year on prisoners for offences against prison discipline was 1,752, as against 1,732 in 1934. No prisoners were sentenced to receive corporal punishment during the year 1935, as against 2 in the previous year. There were no escapes during the year. One prisoner who escaped in 1934 was recaptured in 1935.

The Prisons Ordinance, No. 16 of 1877, placed all the prisons in Ceylon under the control of an Inspector-General of Prisons. Ceylon therefore enjoys the advantages of a unified prison system which renders possible classification by institutions in addition to subclassification in institutions.



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The principle upon which this classification proceeds is the separation of the different types of offenders—especially the separation of the young offender from the adult, the first offender from the “habitual”, the convicted from the unconvicted and males from females. To each type of offender appropriate methods of treatment and training are applied.

The different prisons are utilized as follows :—

Welikada (Colombo), for the detention and training of the following classes :—

- (i.) Adult first offenders with sentences of over two years ;
- (ii.) All “Star” class, i.e., European or educated Ceylonese first offenders ;
- (iii.) Young prisoners of the age of 16–21 irrespective of length of sentence ;
- (iv.) Female prisoners other than those sentenced to short terms in outstations who are detained in the local prisons.

Hulftsdorp (Colombo), for all local convictions from the courts of the Colombo District who are sentenced to short terms of one month and under.

Mahara is set apart for adult reconvicted prisoners with sentences of over two years in one section, and for all adult first offenders with short sentences ranging from over one month up to and including six months in a separate section. Selected prisoners from among the reconvicted prisoners are specially classified as Special Class B in which they serve a probationary period of six months prior to transfer to Kandy prison for industrial and other forms of special training in the Special Class A. Prisoners are also transferred to Mahara prison occasionally from other prisons for misconduct.

Bogambara (Kandy) is set apart for the following :—

- (i.) First offenders convicted by local courts and sentenced to one month’s imprisonment or less ;
- (ii.) All first offenders with sentences of over one year but not exceeding two years ;
- (iii.) Special class “A”, i.e., selected “habituals” from Mahara with sentences of over two years ;
- (iv.) Prisoners undergoing sentences of preventive detention.

Jaffna is set apart for the following :—

- (i.) Persons sentenced by the local courts to imprisonment for one month or under ;
- (ii.) Short term reconvicted offenders with sentences of over one month and up to and including two years ;
- (iii.) Prisoners transferred from other prisons for misconduct under monthly report.

The special gang is also located at Jaffna. The special gang is intended for prisoners guilty of continued bad or violent conduct. These prisoners are kept strictly apart from the other inmates.

Anuradhapura is set apart for the following :—

- (i.) Locally convicted short term prisoners who are sentenced to one month and under.
- (ii.) First offenders with sentences of over six months and up to one year.

Negombo prison serves as a prison for convalescent prisoners in addition to retaining local convictions sentenced to one month and under.

Galle, Badulla, and Batticaloa.—The prisons at Galle, Badulla, and Batticaloa are used for the detention of short term locally convicted prisoners, and prisoners on remand.

Remand prisons.—There are separate prisons for remand prisoners and persons awaiting trial, civil debtors, &c., only in Colombo (adjoining Welikada Prison) and in Kandy. At other stations the ordinary prisons for convicted prisoners are also used for the location of these types in separate blocks or wards.

Methods of Treatment of Different Types of Offenders.

A. *Young first offenders.*—All young offenders of the age of 16–21 inclusive with sentences of over one month are detained at Welikada in separate wards. Rover Scout principles are utilized for their training and regular camps are held. The Welikada Prison Rover Troop is the first officially recognized prison troop in the world. Educational classes, industrial and vocational training, First Aid instruction, Boxing, Gymnastics, Drill, and games form a part of the regular curriculum, in addition to the various Scout activities.

B. *Long term first offenders.*—The progressive stage system—a feature of the English prison system—has been adapted to suit local conditions and is largely used in connection with the training of these offenders. According to this system prisoners fall into different classes. Every prisoner sentenced to imprisonment immediately enters and remains in what is called the penal stage for one month. He then enters and remains in Class IV., when he becomes eligible to earn remission, for eleven months. Conditional upon good conduct and industry he is promoted to Class III. where he remains for one year and then on the same conditions to Class II. At the end of one year if his conduct is satisfactory he is promoted to Class I. Promotion from class to class carries with it a graduated scale of privileges and on entry into Class II., gratuity and good conduct badges can be earned. Prisoners who show special skill and aptitude in the various trades are appointed Instructors (Grades I. and II.) who are accorded enhanced rates of pay and privileges.

Another feature in the training of these long term first offenders is the placing of responsibility on individual prisoners. Long term first offenders in Class I. of exemplary conduct are selected for appointment as Disciplinary Prison Orderlies. Their duties consist in assisting the regular prison officers; they are left in charge of small parties inside the prison and act as escorts within prison walls, &c.

A further experiment is the formation of Leagues on the lines of the Mutual Welfare Leagues in the New York prisons. There are two such Leagues—one for the Disciplinary Prison Orderlies and the other for prisoners who have earned good conduct badges. Inmate responsibility, managing their own affairs within limits and training in the ideals of good citizenship are the salient features of these Leagues.

All long term first offenders are employed and trained in one or more of the many trades and handicrafts taught in Welikada Prison. On reaching certain grades of the stage classification they earn money part of which may be spent in the purchase of books and extras to the diets or sent to their families and part of which is accumulated and paid on discharge.

C. Reconvicted prisoners.—For the training of reconvicted prisoners there are two classes in Mahara prison. Specially selected reconvicted prisoners with sentences of two years and over constitute Class B. These prisoners while at work are kept separate from the others. Evening classes are held for them and they are supplied with books from the prison library. They are also given the privilege of playing games, &c. After probationary training for six months in this class all who prove satisfactory are transferred to Kandy where they form Special Class "A". Prisoners in Special Class "A" are treated like first offenders in all matters relating to pay, industrial training, privileges, &c.

Specially selected reconvicted prisoners with sentences of over six months and under two years form Special Class "C". Their training and treatment approximate to that of Special Class "B".

Labour.—All labour of a purely mechanical and unprofitable nature has been abolished. Prisoners are mostly employed on public works, the domestic services of the prisons, and on industrial undertakings. At Mahara the principal work is the quarrying of stone and stone breaking. In Jaffna the work consists of the reclamation of the lagoon. Welikada and Bogambara Prisons are highly industrialized. The following industries are carried on:—Carpentry, tailoring, brush-making, rattan, fibre, shoemaking, blacksmiths' work, tin smiths' work, spinning and weaving, soap making, and printing. At Welikada there is in addition an up-to-date steam laundry which washes the linen of all the hospitals, asylum, &c. The value of the outturn of prison industries for the year 1934-35 was Rs. 220,327·81, as against Rs. 195,829·18 during the previous year.

Education.—For young offenders, that is, those of 21 and under, vernacular education is compulsory. At Welikada and Bogambara and also at Mahara evening classes, conducted by volunteer social workers, have been organized for the benefit of both young offenders and adult offenders. These classes are held in English and in the vernacular. Commercial classes in typewriting, shorthand, &c., are also held in Welikada prison for the benefit of Star Class prisoners.

Recreation.—Well conducted prisoners, particularly young offenders and first offenders who have reached an advanced stage in their training are allowed to take part in games both indoor and outdoor. Boxing, gymnastics, and volley ball are popular games.

Religious instruction.—There are no prison Chaplains in Ceylon but representatives of all creeds and denominations are allowed to visit the prisons, hold services, and give religious instruction. Services are held every Sunday and all prisoners are encouraged to attend the services of their particular denomination.

Preventive detention.—There is no separate prison for prisoners undergoing preventive detention. These prisoners are located in a portion of Bogambara prison specially set apart for them. But the conditions of an ordinary rigorous imprisonment prison afford little scope for the special course of training contemplated by the system of preventive detention, and the reorganization of the system is under consideration.

After care.—An unofficial organization known as the Ceylon Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association, with sub-committees in some of the principal towns, works in conjunction with the prison authorities and is the agency through which aid is given to discharged prisoners.

Remission and Review of Sentences.—All criminal prisoners sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (except under Chapter 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code) become eligible to earn a remission of sentence, which is conditional on good conduct and industry and which is based on the mark system, on completion of the first month (30 days) of their sentences. The maximum remission of sentence that a prisoner can earn is, in the case of a male prisoner, one-fourth of the period of imprisonment during which he is allowed to earn marks and, in the case of a female prisoner, one-third of such period. Under rule 40 of the statutory rules also the case of every prisoner is reviewed by the Governor on completion of 4, 8, 12, 15, and 20 years respectively of the term of imprisonment.

Health of prisoners.—To the prison at Mahara there is attached a whole-time Resident Medical Officer. There is also a Resident Medical Officer attached to the Welikada Prison Hospital. There is in addition a Medical Officer who has medical charge of Welikada Prison, Hulftsdorp, and the Colombo Remand Prison. Neither at Bogambara nor at Jaffna nor at any of the other local prisons is there a Resident Medical Officer. The Medical Officer attached to these prisons is not a whole-time officer but has other outside duties to perform.

At Welikada there is an up-to-date Prison Hospital intended to serve the 3 Colombo prisons, with accommodation for 120 beds for general cases and 60 beds for infectious diseases.

In the female section of the Welikada Prison there is a ward with 7 beds for general cases.

At Bogambara there is a hospital consisting of 5 wards with accommodation for 35 beds.

In all other prisons a separate ward is utilized as a hospital.

All cases which need operative treatment or special nursing are transferred to the ordinary civil hospitals for treatment.

The total number of deaths of prisoners (both convicted and unconvicted) admitted to prison was 95 in 1935, as against 85 in 1934. These deaths include prisoners who died in the Prisons and Prison Hospitals as well as in Civil Hospitals and other medical institutions, but are exclusive of judicial executions.

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

THE following are the most important of the sixty-one Ordinances passed during the year 1935 :—

The Coconut Products Ordinance, No. 13 of 1935, which has been enacted with the object of giving some relief to the coconut industry of the Island. It establishes a Coconut Board of twelve members whose functions include the investigation of all aspects of the industry in Ceylon and the conduct of propaganda abroad. In order to promote competition which has for many years been lacking in the local market, provision is made for the opening of one or more central Sales Rooms as clearing houses for copra, in the first instance, and later for all coconut

products. If the Sales Rooms are not utilized by producers voluntarily, compulsion can be applied by bringing into operation certain sections which will make it impossible to export any copra or coconut oil that has not been bought at an auction in a Sales Room. In order to provide for the expenses of the Board a small export duty is imposed on copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut, and power is taken to impose a duty on other coconut products also if it becomes necessary.

The Trade Unions Ordinance, No. 14 of 1935, which is an adaptation of the English law relating to trade unions and trade disputes, and to some extent of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1927. Registration is made compulsory, and the immunities and privileges conferred by registration include protection against actions in tort in cases where the tortious act is committed by or on behalf of a trade union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute, and the protection of the members of the trade union against such actions for criminal conspiracy as may be based on the ground that the objects of the union are in restraint of trade. The liability under contracts, however, is not affected. Unregistered trade unions are declared unlawful associations and disqualified from taking part in trade disputes, and although they are debarred from suing in their own name they are made liable to be sued or prosecuted under it. The Ordinance regulates also the constitution of trade unions, their rule-making powers, and the administration of their funds.

The Land Development Ordinance, No. 19 of 1935.—This is a comprehensive enactment of 172 sections providing for the systematic development of land at the disposal of the Crown. The land is to be first mapped out according to the uses to which it may most profitably be put, and alienated, either on grant or provisionally on permits, in lots of suitable extent to such selected applicants of the middle classes and the peasantry as are most likely to improve the land and to benefit themselves. There will be attached to every grant conditions which are to run with the land and bind all successive owners, and are intended to ensure—

- (1) that the land is put to the uses for which it is considered to be best suited ;
- (2) that the cultivation and works of improvement are carried out steadily ; and
- (3) that the land is not alienated, or subdivided for purposes of sale or succession into uneconomic units, and that such alienation and subdivision as are permitted are effected under the supervision of the Government Agents or the Land Commissioner.

The Aliens Registration Ordinance, No. 30 of 1935.—This Ordinance replaces the Supervision of Aliens Ordinance, No. 14 of 1917, which dealt only with aliens engaged in missionary and educational work in Ceylon, and makes provision for the registration of all aliens over fifteen years of age who remain or intend to remain in the Island for any period exceeding one month. Power is also given to the Governor to restrict the movements of any alien or class of aliens within the Island, or to order the deportation of any alien if it is necessary in the public interest.

The Electricity Board Establishment Ordinance, No. 38 of 1935, which establishes in Ceylon an Electricity Board similar to the Central Electricity Board established in England under the Electricity (Supply)

Act, 1926. The Board will supervise and control the Government Electrical Undertakings and administer the Electricity Ordinance, 1906.

The Poisons, Opium, and Dangerous Drugs Amendment Ordinance, No. 43 of 1935.—This amendment adapts the Poisons, Opium, and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1929 to the requirements of the new constitution, brings it into conformity with the recent decision of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, and makes the necessary provision for enforcing future decisions of the Committee without resorting to an amendment of the principal Ordinance in every case.

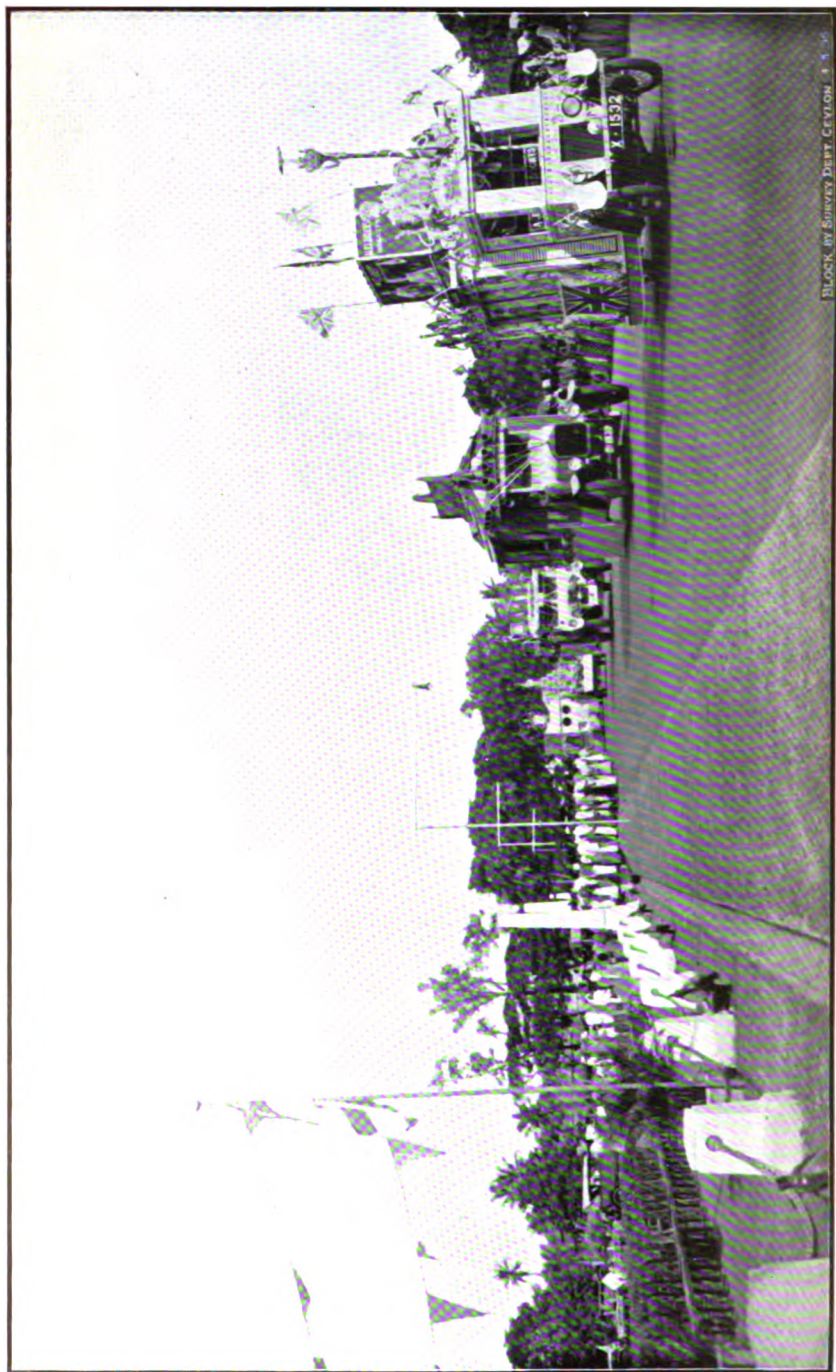
The Statistics Ordinance, No. 44 of 1935, which establishes an official Bureau of Statistics for collecting and preparing statistics relating to a specified trade or other matter to which the Ordinance is applied by the Governor by Proclamation. Adequate provision is made for the safeguarding of technical processes and trade secrets, and for avoiding the disclosure of confidential information in any returns or reports the Bureau may publish.

The Street Collections Regulation Ordinance, No. 47 of 1935, which is modelled on section 5 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, and gives power to make regulations similar to the regulations made in England for the control of Flag-Days in the Metropolitan Police District of London. The regulations to be made under the Ordinance will not affect *bona-fide* trading in the streets, and will be in force only within the municipal or urban areas to which they are applied.

The Heavy Oil Motor Vehicles Taxation Ordinance, No. 56 of 1935.—This Ordinance imposes a tax on motor vehicles which use uncustomed oil as fuel, in order to obtain from them a contribution to the general revenue approximating to the amount they would pay if, like the ordinary motor-vehicles, they used petrol on which an import duty is levied.

The Cheetu Ordinance, No. 61 of 1935.—This is an Ordinance to provide for the registration and control of auction cheetus.

An "auction cheetu" is an arrangement under which a number of subscribers severally undertake to pay to a person, called the manager, a fixed contribution in cash for a series of months or other specified periods equal in number to the number of subscribers, on the condition that each of the subscribers in turn is to be entitled to the benefit of receiving from the manager, subject to a discount, the entirety of the contributions collected for each of those months or periods, the discount being determined by an auction, and the collection being made over to the subscriber who offers the highest discount. It is an institution which has been introduced into Ceylon in recent years by immigrants from South India, and although it has become popular among the poorer classes owing to the resemblance it bears to mutual benefit and thrift societies, the scope it allows for fraud and exploitation has made it necessary to devise some method of controlling its growth in this Island. Provision has accordingly been made by this Ordinance for making the registration of cheetus compulsory and placing them under the supervision of officers of the Registrar-General's Department, for making it obligatory on the manager of a cheetu to give adequate security for the due discharge of his duties and liabilities, and for making this control even closer and more effective over the firms and companies that have begun to promote cheetus as a commercial venture.



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DIAGRAM No. 11

TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE ISLAND
 FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG TO SEPTEMBER 30 SINCE 1921-22.

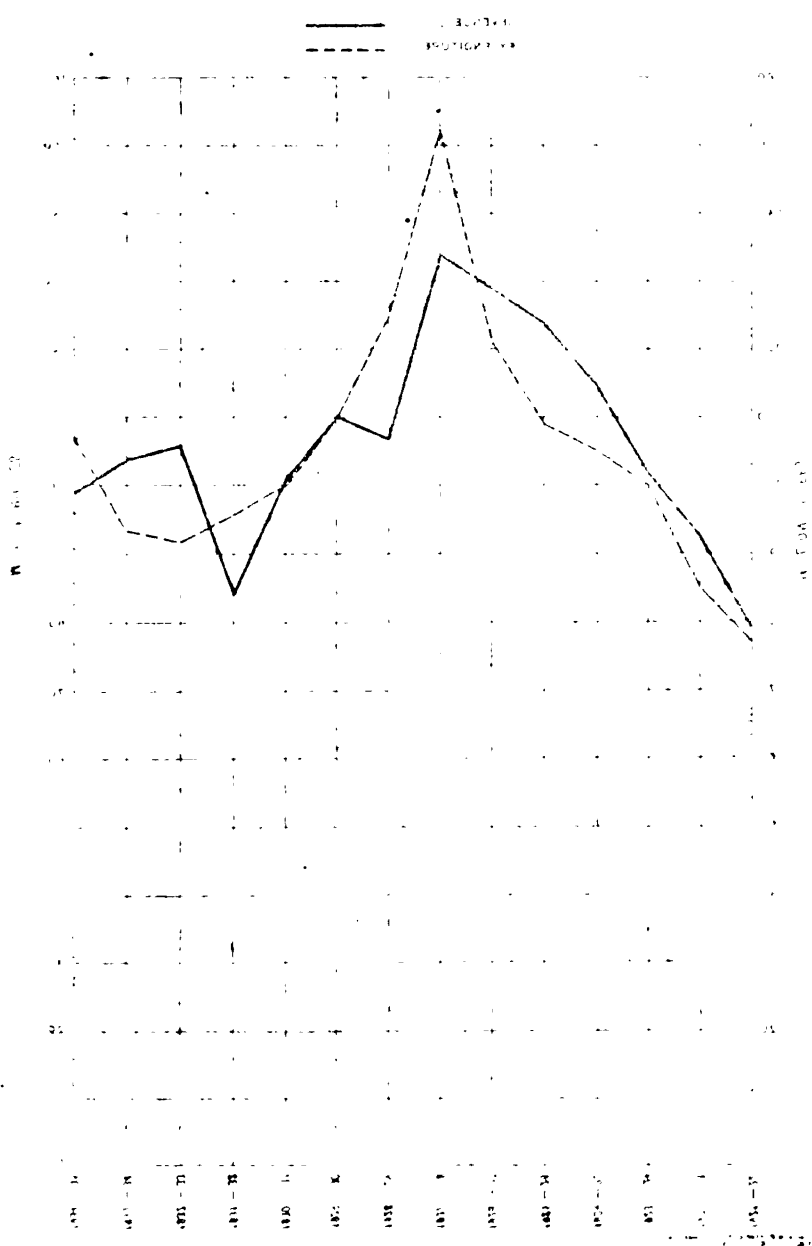


DIAGRAM No. 11.

**TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE ISLAND
FOR EACH FINANCIAL YEAR (OCTOBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30) SINCE 1921-22.**



Reprinted and Printed by Special Debt Office

FACTORY AND LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The Indian Labour Amendment Ordinance, No. 34 of 1935, provides for the compulsory issue of an allowance of rice, at the rate of one-eighth of a bushel each month, to each male Indian labourer actually working, and to each Indian widow with one or more children under ten years of age actually residing, on a plantation or "estate" in Ceylon. As an alternative to this issue of rice, the supply of one or more free meals of rice or other approved articles to all children under ten years who are resident on the plantation, is to be sanctioned in suitable cases by the Controller of Labour, if the meals are of suitable quality and not less in their aggregate cost than the rice that would otherwise have to be issued.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

Apart from the comprehensive sets of regulations made under the Trade Unions Ordinance and the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the subsidiary legislation for the year consisted of the usual amendments to existing rules, regulations and by-laws.

CHAPTER XV.

Public Finance and Taxation.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the Island in the last five completed financial years was :—

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
1930-31	..	101	767 555 00*	1933-34	..	104,100,361	7‡
1931-32	..	84	843,206 60	1934-35	..	98,993,551	55
1932-33	..	106,090,728	48†				

The following is a statement of the expenditure in the same financial years :—

			Expenditure chargeable to General Revenue including accumulated Surplus Balances.		Expenditure chargeable to Revenue pending raising of Loan Funds.	
			Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1930-31	..	..	100,296,064	73	..	280,463 63
1931-32	..	..	96,870,003	43	..	186,075 94
1932-33	..	..	92,698,229	11	..	—
1933-34	..	..	93,444,581	34	..	—
1934-35	..	..	107,286,124	66½	..	—

PUBLIC DEBT.

On September 30, 1935, the sterling debt of the Island stood at £13,956,768 and the rupee debt at Rs. 3,000,000 towards redemption of which were held securities and moneys amounting to £5,581,036 and Rs. 2,925,883.

Setting off the securities against the debts and effecting conversion at 1s. 6d. to the rupee the net total Public Debt of the Island amounts to Rs. 111,750,553 which is about one and one-eighth times the revenue for the year ended September 30, 1935.

A statement of the loan position of the Island as it stood on September 30, 1935, appears on pages (134) and (135).

* Includes Rs. 13,904,014 recovered from loan, being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

† Includes Rs. 2,120,437·21 and Rs. 1,564,511·69 appropriated to general revenue from the Railway Renewals Fund and the Colombo Electricity Supply Depreciation Fund respectively.

‡ Includes Rs. 4,339,061·10 being surplus in the Sinking Fund of the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1934

§ Includes Rs. 2,190,172·45, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

PUBLIC DEBT,

Description of Loan.				Enactments by which Payment of Interest and Repayment of the Loan are Secured.	Rate of Sinking Fund Contribution per Annum.	Latest Date of Repayment.
Amount.	Rate of Interest.	Nature of Security.	When incurred and for what Purpose.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
£ s. d. 450,000 0 0	p. c. 3	Inscribed Stock, 1940	May, 1890 .. Construction of Railway, Nanu-oya to Haputale and Kalutara to Bentota	Ordinance No. 7 of 1888	p. c. 1	May 1, 1940
1,000,000 0 0	3	do.	April and November, 1894 .. For Railway construction .. £388,804 For Harbour Works £597,492 For Waterworks £13,704	Ordinance No. 17 of 1893	1	do.
1,400,000 0 0	3	do.	January to April, 1902 .. For Railway construction .. £528,134 For Harbour Works £767,590 For Irrigation Works £78,668 For Waterworks £25,608	Ordinance No. 14 of 1900	1	do.
2,850,000 0 0 *800,000 0 0	3½	Inscribed Stock, 1959	December, 1909, to April, 1910 For Railway construction .. £750,706 For Duplication of water main .. £58,185 For Irrigation .. £64,334 For Colombo Lake Development .. £3,297 For Karalyur Reclamation .. £1,200 For Colombo Drainage Works .. £34,694 For Harbour Works .. £587,584	Ordinance No. 6 of 1909	1	Dec. 15, 1959
1,000,000 0 0	4	Inscribed Stock, 1939-59	April to July, 1914 .. For Railway construction .. £564,410 For Motor Traction as feeders to Railway .. £3,285 For Harbour Works £139,864 For Irrigation .. £44,008 For Colombo Lake Development .. £190,115 For Karalyur Reclamation .. £6,217 For Colombo Drainage Works £52,101	do.	1	April 15, 1959
6,212,993 8 4	6	Inscribed Stock, 1936-51	June to October, 1921 .. For repayment to the General Balance of the Island of advances to Colombo Municipal Council, construction of railways, and other public works	Ordinance No. 6 of 1921	1½	July 1, 1951
1,250,000 0 0	5	Inscribed Stock, 1960-70	January to March, 1930 .. Construction or acquisition of certain public works	Ordinance No. 26 of 1929	1	Feb. 1, 1970
1,842,775 0 0	4½	Inscribed Stock, 1965	September, 1930 .. Construction or acquisition of certain public works	do.	1½	Nov. 1, 1965
13,956,768 8 4						
Rs. c. 1,000,000 0	4	Inscribed Stock, 1942-44	October, 1892, to March, 1894 .. For Railway construction .. 2,466,556 For Harbour Works 533,444	Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892	1	Oct. 4, 1942
1,000,000 0	4					July 4, 1943
500,000 0	4					Feb. 4, 1944
500,000 0	4					Mar. 4, 1944
3,000,000 0						

* £700,000 of £1,500,000—3½ per cent. loan 1934-59 was redeemed on December 15, 1934, and the

1934-35.

Equivalent of Loan at 1s. 6d. = Re. 1	Investments held on behalf of the Sinking Fund.		Amounts in deposit with Banks and balance in hand pending investment.	Total (of Columns 10 and 11).	Equivalent at 1s. 6d. = Re. 1
	Face Value of Securities.	Market Value on September 30, 1935.			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs. c.
38,000,000 0 10,666,666 67	2,771,920 18 1 3,985 1 1	3,006,258 4 7 3,985 1 1	— —	3,006,258 4 7 3,985 1 1	40,083,448 5 53,134 6
13,333,333 33	324,439 19 4	346,929 12 6	0 13 8	346,930 6 2	4,625,737 44
82,839,912 22	1,922,000 10 3	2,008,722 0 2	137,260 2 3	2,145,982 2 5	28,613,094 94
16,666,666 67	27,136 15 2	32,392 18 6	—	32,392 18 6	431,905 67
24,583,666 66	30,486 8 4	34,928 12 5	—	34,928 12 5	465,714 95
186,090,245 55	5,079,969 12 8	5,443,216 9 3	137,260 15 11	5,570,477 5 2	74,273,030 11
3,000,000 0	{ 79,494 15 10 Rs. 1,572,960 0	{ 93,656 0 5 Rs. 1,658,390 90	{ — Rs. 18,745 27	{ 93,656 0 5 Rs. 1,677,136 17	{ 1,248,746 95 1,677,136 17
189,090,245 55					77,198,913 23

balance £800,000 converted into a new stock.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets and liabilities of the Island on September 30, 1935, were as follows :—

The assets consisted of—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Cash in the hands of the Deputy Financial Secretary, in fixed or current deposit in Banks and with the Crown Agents in London	13,822,734	85
(2) Unissued stores, investments in rupee and sterling gilt edged securities, advances to the General Manager of the Railway, other recoverable advances, security deposits in banks, &c., remittances in transit and suspense account ..	36,631,592	80
	<u>50,454,327</u>	<u>65</u>

The liabilities consisted of—

(1) Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ..	13,149,877	59
(2) Ceylon University Building and Equipment Fund ..	4,689,943	43
(3) Loan Funds	3,058,626	73
(4) General Reserve Fund	10,000,000	0
(5) Special Reserve Fund	8,928,437	75
(6) Court suitors and other depositors in the Treasury and the Kachcheries	9,082,294	65
(7) Other Governments and agencies loans to local bodies (sinking funds) and unpaid drafts	721,707	93
(8) Colombo Electricity Supply (Reserve for depreciation) ..	823,399	57
	<u>50,454,327</u>	<u>65</u>

Taxation and yield thereof—

The main heads of taxation and the yield of each are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Customs	50,761,227	42
Salt	1,998,846	94
Country and foreign liquor	7,358,250	19
Licences—Sundries	609,248	92
Tolls	49,022	2
Stamp duties, including composition duty on Bank cheques and share certificates	2,124,902	16
Estate duties	1,812,528	7
Betting tax	218,954	74
Income tax	7,833,082	11
	<u>72,766,062</u>	<u>57</u>

Excise and Stamp Duties (summarized).—The amount realized from Excise Revenue during the financial year under review was Rs. 7,358,250·19 and that in respect of Stamp Duties Rs. 2,124,902·16. Compared with the revenue of the last financial year, Excise revenue shows an increase of Rs. 447,634·51 and Stamp Duties a decrease of Rs. 364,895·08.

Revision of Taxes.—During the financial year under review the following changes in taxes were made :—

The export (revenue) duty on Cacao was abolished with effect from October 6, 1934.

The import duty on rubber tyres for bullock carts was reduced to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* with effect from December 1, 1934.

A system of Tree Tax on toddy manufactured from Palmyra and Coconut trees in Valikamam North was introduced in December, 1934.

The Income Tax Ordinance, 1932, was amended by Ordinance No. 27 of 1934. The object of the amending Ordinance was to insert in the principal Ordinance numerous provisions which were considered necessary or desirable in the interests of clarity and smooth administration. The following changes in principle were also effected :—

- (1) The value of a holiday warrant, passage or other form of free conveyance granted by an employer to an employee was excluded from the definition of "profits from any employment".
- (2) The limit was increased to Rs. 1,000 of the special exemption of the earned income of non-resident individuals, the exemption to apply to such individuals whether they come to Ceylon or not.
- (3) Under the principal Ordinance money received by way of commutation of pension was added to the income of the individual in the year in which the commutation occurred and the rate for payment of tax was then rendered unduly high. An amendment was made by which a sum received in commutation of pension is chargeable at the rate to which the income of the individual concerned was liable in the year preceding that in which the commutation occurs.
- (4) Where one spouse is resident and the other non-resident the amending Ordinance permits the resident spouse to be assessed separately. In such event the Ceylon income of the non-resident spouse is treated and assessed as the income of the resident spouse, and the latter is entitled to the allowances of an unmarried person.

The Cess for Tea Propaganda was increased from 50 cents per one hundred pounds of tea exported to 75 cents per one hundred pounds with effect from April 1, 1935. The Tea Export Restriction Cess was reduced from 14 cents to 11 cents per 100 lb. with effect from the same date.

The Customs Tariff was amended with effect from February 16, 1935, giving the benefit of the lower duty in respect of Brandy and Whisky only to spirits matured for not less than five years.

In accordance with section 20 of the Income Tax Ordinance the assessable income which was exempt from taxation was reduced from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 2,400 as from April, 1935.

CURRENCY.

On September 30, 1935, the value of the currency notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 44,146,944. The Commissioners of Currency on this date held silver rupees to the extent of Rs. 13,970,013 and British, Indian and Colonial securities amounting to Rs. 36,027,156 (cost price) or Rs. 41,307,075 (market price).

The value of the reserve on September 30, 1935, was thus in excess of the value of the notes in circulation by Rs. 5,850,225 taking the investments at cost price.

During the year silver rupees to the extent of Rs. 64,000 were received from the public and the banks in exchange for currency notes.

Subsidiary coin of various denominations amounting in all to Rs. 11,810,666 was in circulation in the Island on September 30, 1935.

EXCHANGE.

The rates of exchange on London on December 31, 1935, were as follows :—

			s.	d.	
Selling demand	..	..	1	6 3/32	to the rupee
Selling telegraphic transfer	..	..	1	6 3/32	do.
Buying demand	..	..	1	6 3/16	do.

ESTATE DUTIES.

Estates of deceased persons over the value of Rs. 5,000 are chargeable to Estate Duty. During the financial year 1934-35 a sum of Rs. 1,818,742 was collected as Estate Duty as against Rs. 1,366,400 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

LAND.

THE climate varies considerably in different parts of Ceylon, and this fact has an important bearing on the development of land in the Island. There are two main climatic divisions, namely, the wet zone (comprising the centre and south-west of the Island) and the dry zone (comprising the northern and eastern parts).

The wet zone is the part of the Island, roughly a quarter of it, that receives the rain of the south-west monsoon. The rainfall in this zone is both ample and well distributed, with the result that conditions are favourable for agriculture. Tea, rubber, coconuts, and other economic crops can be grown readily, and under normal conditions profitably. In addition, village cultivation flourishes. For many years past the wet zone has steadily developed, and the population has increased considerably. At the present time, this zone contains the greater part of the population of the Island, and there is comparatively little land available for development except in remote or inaccessible districts.

In the dry zone, on the other hand, conditions are far less favourable. In the first place, the rainfall, though not really inadequate, is so unevenly distributed that the country suffers badly from drought each year, except where extensive storage tanks have been constructed. In the second place, a large part of the dry zone is extremely malarial.

For these reasons, the greater part of the dry zone is thinly populated and practically undeveloped. Where the land can be irrigated or the rainfall is favourable paddy is grown; and a certain amount of land, chiefly near the coast, has been planted with coconuts. Most of the villagers, however, are mainly dependent on "chena" cultivation, that is to say, the periodical clearing and cultivation of tracts of jungle, which are abandoned after one or two crops of grain or vegetables have been grown on them. Systematic farming is unknown.

A great obstacle to land development is the fact that land titles are often both complicated and uncertain. This is due to two main causes, the claims of the Crown and the absence of any system of registration of title.

In general, all undeveloped land is presumed by law to be the property of the Crown till the contrary is proved. It is clear, however, that to insist that this presumption shall be strictly applied is likely to lead to

hardship in many cases. Legislation has therefore been passed providing machinery for dealing with the claims of private persons to land to which the presumption in favour of the Crown applies. The law on the subject is contained in the Land Settlement Ordinance, 1931, as amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1932 and Ordinance No. 31 of 1933. A special department—the Land Settlement Department—has been organized for the purpose of systematically dealing with all the undeveloped land in the Island under these Ordinances. This undertaking involves a great deal of work, however, and is not likely to be completed for many years.

The need for a system of registration of titles to land has long been recognized, and in 1933 a Committee was appointed to consider this question. The Committee has submitted a report containing proposals for a system of registration of titles suitable to the conditions prevailing in Ceylon, and it is hoped that the necessary legislation will soon be taken in hand.

Till recently it was the practice not to advertise any Crown land for sale or lease unless some one had applied for that land. When such an application was received, steps were taken to survey the land, and eventually to dispose of the freehold or leasehold by public auction. This system had many disadvantages. Long delays were almost inevitable; the original applicant could not be sure of obtaining the land he wanted, at any rate at a reasonable price; the development of the available land was haphazard rather than systematic; and there was a tendency for the needs of the villagers to be overlooked.

The present policy is for Government to take the initiative in disposing of Crown land. As a necessary preliminary, the Crown land in each village is "mapped-out", that is to say, it is allocated to various definite purposes in the following way. In the first place, land is set aside for the needs of the State and of the permanent village population. The next consideration is to reserve land for alienation to villagers that are unable to get land in their own villages and are prepared to move to localities where land is available. If possible, land is then provided for development by Ceylonese of moderate means. Any land remaining is made available for alienation to other persons, irrespective of their means or race. Once a village has been mapped-out, the Revenue Officer in charge of the district can dispose of the Crown land in that village without fear of overlooking the interests of any part of the community. He is therefore able to take the initiative, and periodically offer land for disposal if he thinks there is likely to be a demand for it. Persons that receive land under this system are put in possession with the least possible delay.

A further change is in the tenure of land alienated by the Crown. Hitherto the only tenures have been freehold and leasehold, but a new tenure was introduced by the Land Development Ordinance, No. 19 of 1935, which came into force on October 15, 1935. The principal features of this tenure are as follows :—

- (a) The owner is obliged to cultivate the land, or utilize in some other way specified in the grant.
- (b) The owner is required to make a small annual payment to the Crown in perpetuity.
- (c) The land cannot be subdivided beyond the limit specified in the grant, or held in undivided shares smaller than the fraction specified.

- (d) The succession to the land is not regulated by the ordinary law of inheritance, but by special rules designed to prevent the land from being subdivided.
- (e) In certain cases, the owner is forbidden to lease or mortgage the land except to the Crown, and may not otherwise dispose of it without the Revenue Officer's consent.

The Ordinance provides adequate machinery for enforcing the conditions of the tenure.

It is the present policy of Government not only to take the initiative in bringing land forward for disposal but also to provide a positive stimulus to landless villagers to leave their homes and either take up land in less congested villages or found new villages in undeveloped districts. Thus "colonization schemes" have been started in various parts of the Island, and those willing to take part in these schemes have been helped with grants of land and money.

The villagers are conservative, and as a rule are very reluctant to leave their homes. On that account, progress with colonization schemes has necessarily been slow, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. Eventually, however, it is hoped that the villagers will become less reluctant to leave their homes, and the congestion caused by the growth of the population will cause an increasing number to migrate each year. In this way it should be possible gradually to reclaim large tracts of the dry zone, which are now almost uninhabited, but which formerly supported a large population.

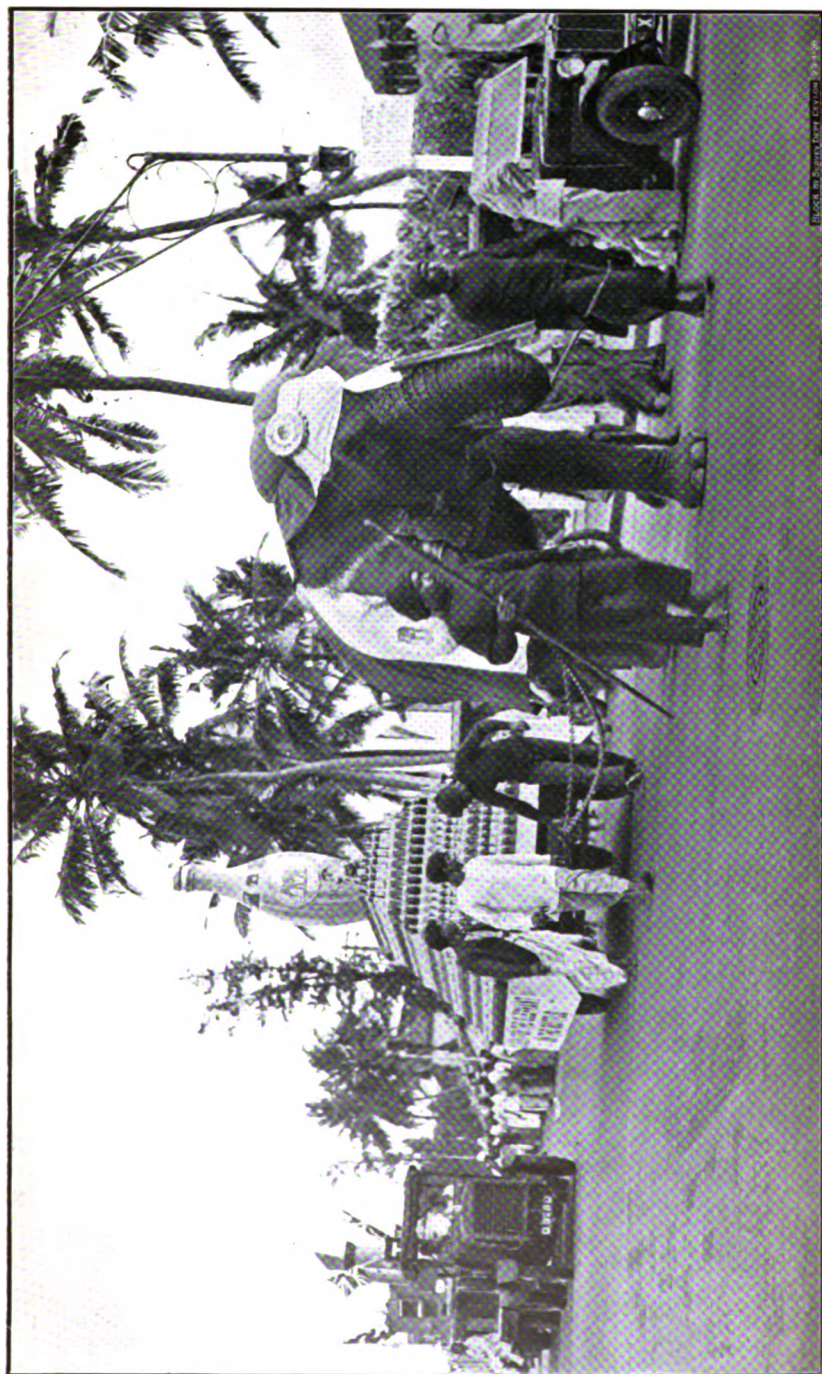
One of the greatest difficulties that the village cultivators have to contend with is that of disposing of their produce at a remunerative price. On this account, a new department has recently been formed, which is responsible for the development of agricultural marketing. Satisfactory progress has already been made, and it is hoped that, as the organization of this department develops, it will become possible for villagers, even in remote parts of the Island, to dispose readily of their surplus produce.

PRODUCTION FORESTS.

A step of fundamental importance, and one which will have a far-reaching effect on the future administration of the Forest Department, was taken when the Forest Policy, contained in the report of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, was approved by the State Council and ratified by His Excellency the Governor in December of the year under review.

This step was the culminating stage in the series of events which started when the services of a Forest Expert—Mr. Champion of the Indian Forest Service—were obtained to assist Government in formulating a forest policy.

Mr. Champion visited the Island at the end of 1934 and completed his tour of inspection by the end of January, 1935. His report was published in April (Sessional Paper VII. of 1935). Subsequent to this the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Lands, after inviting further comments from the acting Conservator of Forests, submitted his views in a memorandum to the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands; and, after the subject had been discussed by that Committee, the report referred to above was placed before the State Council.



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Block B, Singapore Convention 1934-1936

As these decisions were only reached in December, reforestation work during the year was, as in the previous year, very considerably restricted. 502 acres—as compared with 1,046 acres in the previous year—were added to regular plantations bringing the total under management up to 31,505 acres.

Mapping-out proceeded according to standardized procedure in the Northern, North-Central, North-Western, Western, Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Central and Uva Provinces and 20,566 acres were allocated for forest development. 22,510 acres were proclaimed as Reserved Forests and 3,709 acres of forest were proclaimed as ceasing to be reserved.

Modifications of procedure in the examination and stock-mapping of areas mapped out for forest development enabled work under this head to be considerably expedited with consequent reduction in costs. Altogether 46,270 acres were examined by Working Plan field parties, of which 13,463 acres were in forests of the Western Province and 32,807 acres in forest areas of the Southern Province.

In regard to exploitation, 16 coupes covering 174,520 acres were under working during the year and the supply of indigenous sleepers to the Railway Department amounted to 94,263 Broad Gauge and 12,098 Narrow Gauge compared with 118,478 Broad Gauge and 24,679 Narrow Gauge the previous year. The fall in the supply of Narrow Gauge sleepers was due to (a) lack of demand for this size by the Railway Department, (b) the disorganization of work caused by the Malaria Epidemic. In addition to the above, 11,453 cubic yards of firewood and 22,399 cubic feet of timber in the log were delivered to other Government Departments from the same coupes.

There was a slight increase in the cash revenue of the Department which amounted to Rs. 378,886·48 cents compared with Rs. 369,639·84 cents in 1934. Expenditure also showed an increase—amounting to Rs. 589,340·94 cents as against Rs. 586,716·29 cents in the previous year. The nett deficit was thus Rs. 210,454·46 cents compared with Rs. 217,076·45 cents in 1934.

SURVEY.

The Survey Department.—As no land can be alienated or otherwise dealt with by the Crown until it has been surveyed and demarcated, the work of the Survey Department is of great importance. Its chief activities in this connection may be summarized as follows :—

- (a) Application Surveys, i.e., scattered disconnected surveys of small areas of land required for sales, leases, and various other purposes.
- (b) Block Surveys, or continuous surveys of large areas of land according to villages, showing private land *en bloc* and not according to claims.
- (c) Acquisition Surveys, or surveys of land to be acquired by the Crown for public purposes.
- (d) Town and Forest Surveys, and isolated surveys for settlement and miscellaneous purposes.
- (e) Land Development, Peasant Proprietor, and Colonization Surveys.
- (f) Irrigation Surveys, i.e., engineering surveys and the preparation of plans and sections for use in the investigation and development of Irrigation Schemes to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department.

Topographical Surveys.—In addition the Survey Department attends to the Topographical Survey of the Island. Sectional maps for the whole Island on the scale of 1 mile to the inch can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, and numerous small-scale maps are also published. The chief of these are—

- 4-mile and 8-mile to the inch maps of the Island.
- 8-mile to the inch motor maps.
- 6-mile to the inch motor maps, in book form.
- 4-mile and 24-mile to the inch agricultural maps.

Other work of the Survey Department.—The other work of the Survey Department is not directly connected with the subject of this chapter. It includes—

- (1) Precise Levelling.
- (2) Town-planning and Assessment Surveys.
- (3) The Observatory and Meteorological Stations.
- (4) Trigonometrical Surveys.

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* The above list which has been compiled by Messrs. L. E. Blasé, O.B.E., R. S. Enright (Librarian, University College), S. C. Blok (Librarian, Public Library, Colombo), and Director, Colombo Museum, contains the names of some of the principal works dealing with Ceylon, but does not purport to be a complete list. The year of publication is given in each case, and the list has been arranged, as far as possible, in chronological order.

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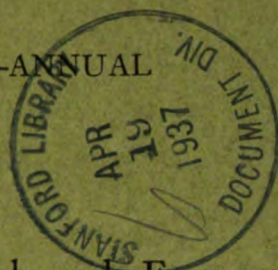
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Report for period 1st January, 1935—
31st December, 1935

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COMPOSITE MAP OF THE GILBERT AND ELLICE GROUPS; including a sketch plan of Tarawa, showing the general configuration of a typical lagoon island of the Equator.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The 25 islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups form a chain of coral atolls in mid-Pacific, lying between latitudes 4° North and 11° South, and longitudes 172° and 180° East.

Beside these two Groups the Colony contains Ocean Island, some 250 miles to westward, and Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, some 1,800 miles to eastward, of the Gilbert Group. The various components of the Colony are so scattered that a rectangle of a million square miles of ocean would not contain them all; and yet their aggregate area amounts to less than 200 square miles of land.

Geologically speaking, Ocean Island stands alone in the Colony, being an island of the " upheaved " type: its highest point is 280 ft. above sea-level. This island, which is the Colony headquarters, is 1,500 acres in extent and possesses large deposits of phosphate of lime. All the other islands belong to the Central Pacific " area of subsidence ", having been formed by the upward growth of coral around the flanks of mountains long since submerged. The average island only rises about 20 ft. above sea-level, and seldom exceeds a width of five furlongs from beach to beach. The atolls are mere ribbons of land from about 5 to 50 miles long, enclosing lagoons in most cases, and topped with a soil so sandy that it will support no useful plant save the coconut, and pandanus palm, and coarse edible tubers of the taro (*calladium*) and babai (*alocasia indica*) families laboriously cultivated by the natives.

The climate is warm but not humid, and is tempered by the trade winds. The nights are cool for equatorial regions. The Colony is free from malaria and fevers of the typhoid group. In normal seasons the annual rainfall ranges from about 40 ins. in the vicinity of the Equator to about 100 ins. in the Northern Gilberts and 120 ins. in the Southern Ellice Islands. In normal seasons the wettest months are December, January and February, while the months with least rainfall are September and October. Ocean Island and the Gilbert Group with the exception of the islands of Little Makin and Butaritari are subject to drought. Fanning Island and the Southern Ellice Islands appear to be outside that area where drought conditions may be expected. Occasional west to north-west gales occur between October and March, but the wind does not reach hurricane force. The Colony lies between the northern and southern equatorial hurricane belts.

The identity of the pre-Gilbertese inhabitants of the Colony is still a matter of mystery. A reconstruction of Gilbertese legendary history, however, indicates that these islands were originally invaded by a Melano-Polynesian folk who came from Indonesia through the Marshall and Caroline Groups. The majority of the host swarmed southwards to Samoa, only a few remaining behind in these islands. After some seven centuries those who had invaded Samoa were ejected and migrated northwards, overrunning and settling in the Gilbert Islands where some of their ancestral descendants were still in occupation. None appear to have settled in the Ellice Islands during this migration from Samoa.

This northward migration must undoubtedly have taken the form of a gradual infiltration from Samoa back to the Gilberts, but four main parties are generally recognized as outstanding. Two of these eventually settled in the Northern Islands, one at Nikunau in the south, and one at Beru and Onotoa. The

social development of the Southern Islands appears to have proceeded along very much more democratic lines than that of the north, which leant towards a monarchical form of society. The two systems shortly came into conflict at Beru, which was invaded and conquered by the King of Butaritari; but the success of the monarchical element was short-lived and the invaders were subsequently expelled with the help of warriors from other Southern Islands. The position was reversed some generations later, when warriors from Beru and Nikunau set out upon a general conquering movement northwards and succeeded in implanting, with varying degrees of success, the social customs of the south among all the Gilbert Islands as far north as Marakei. The kingdoms of the north—Butaritari and Little Makin, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa, Maiana and the central islands of Abemama, Aranuka and Kuria—after passing through vicissitudes and experiencing many changes of fortune, exist to this day, but with very much reduced influence. A dynasty which previously held sway over part of Tabiteuea is now to all intents and purposes extinct.

The history of Ocean Island shows many affinities with that of the Gilbert Islands. It appears that the aboriginal inhabitants, like those of the Gilberts, suffered an invasion in early days from Gilolo and the neighbouring islands of the East Indies, and that the majority of the latter passed on in the fullness of time to Samoa, while a small remnant remained and intermarried with the original inhabitants of the Island. As related above, the Samoa "colony" eventually returned to the Gilbert Islands and, of these, a party from Beru journeyed to Ocean Island about 11 generations ago. They dominated the inhabitants and partitioned the major part of the island amongst themselves, establishing an equilibrium between invaders and invaded in a form which is in most respects unaltered to the present day.

Available information indicates that the history of the Ellice Islands is less complex than that of the Gilberts. All evidence points to the conclusion that they are a people of homogeneous culture, while legends—when read in the light of family genealogies—suggest that the settlement of the Group occurred about the 16th century of our era. The Ellice Islanders are generally regarded as a branch of the Polynesian race, while their traditions show that the earliest settlers came from the islands of eastern Samoa, and there appears to have been an infusion of Tongan blood at a later date owing to the marauding voyages of natives of that Group.

The island of Nui in the Ellice Islands must be regarded as having a history somewhat apart from that of the rest of the Group, for the islanders speak a dialect of Gilbertese, while their physical and mental characteristics also suggest strong

affinities with that race. It is assumed that the original Polynesian inhabitants of the island were at some time overwhelmed by a Gilbertese invasion, probably from the islands of Tabiteuea and Tarawa, and that the invaders killed off the majority of the men, and intermarried with the women.

The Gilbert Group was discovered, piecemeal, by British naval officers between 1765 and 1824; the Ellice Group, between 1781 and 1819. The first known white trader came to the Gilberts in 1837, and was responsible for the introduction of rum and guns to the natives of Tarawa. By 1846, when Commodore Wilkes of the United States Navy visited the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, not a few beachcombers and traders had established themselves in both Groups. This was a period of great violence, when native factions were incited and actually led to battle by fugitives from the prisons of civilization, and the native name for the white man was "The Killer".

In 1856 the first missionary, Hiram Bingham, of the American (Boston) Board of Foreign Missions, preached Christianity in the Gilbert Islands. Between the 'fifties and the early 'nineties of last century, the Ellice Group became the happy hunting ground of the "black birders", who kidnapped thousands of natives for forced labour in the coffee plantations of Central America, and also introduced measles to the race. By these two evils the race was reduced from over 20,000 souls to under 3,000.

In 1892 the two Groups were proclaimed a British Protectorate by Captain H. M. Davis, of H.M.S. *Royalist*. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Protectorate was extended to Ocean Island by a Proclamation of 1900. At the expressed desire of the natives both Groups were annexed to His Majesty's dominions as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony by an Order in Council of the 10th November, 1915.

Ocean Island and Fanning and Washington Islands were included within the boundaries of the Colony by an Order in Council dated the 27th January, 1916. Christmas Island was included by an Order in Council of the 30th July, 1919.

The Union Group (three islands) lying about 250 miles north of Samoa, formerly a part of the Colony, was excluded and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand by Orders in Council dated the 4th November, 1925.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner who resides at Ocean Island, which is the Colony headquarters, and who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji. There is no Executive or Legislative Council. Ordinances are enacted by the High Commissioner under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

The Colony is sub-divided into five administrative districts, each under the charge of a European officer who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. The headquarters of these districts are at Tarawa, Butaritari and Beru in the Gilbert Group, Funafuti in the Ellice Group, and at Fanning Island.

Much of the work of administration is done by the natives themselves. Each Island which has an indigenous population has its own native Government, constituted under the provisions of the Native Laws Ordinance, 1917, and presided over by a native Magistrate whose duties include the administration of the native laws and regulations, and the supervision of the island police, prisoners and prisons. The native Government maintains law and order under the general supervision of the European Administrative Officer of the district of which the island forms part. Each village is in charge of one or more local "Kaubure" (headmen) according to its size and situation. The Magistrate in session with village Kaubure constitutes a monthly Court. On him falls the greater bulk of the executive work and responsibility and, except during the few days in each month when the native Court is in session, it is he who exercises general control, issues instructions, and decides questions on matters affecting the people as a whole. On each island there is a Chief of Kaubure whose duties are to represent the collective opinions of the Kaubure at meetings of the native Court and, while assisting and advising the native Magistrate in matters concerning the administration of the island, to discharge the duties of that official should he be absent through illness or any other unavoidable cause. On each island also is a native Scribe who collects licence fees, fines, and tax copra from the natives, keeps records of Government cash received and disbursed, births, marriages, deaths, rainfall, shipping, and minutes of native Court proceedings, in prescribed books. He is also the local Postmaster.

There are no native Governments in the islands of Fanning, Washington, Christmas or Niulakita, where the native population is not indigenous but represents native labour employed by various commercial concerns for the purpose of producing copra for export.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1935, according to returns received from the various Districts, was 33,809 comprising 32,993 natives, 536 Asiatics, and 280 Europeans.

The population of Ocean Island amounted to 2,688, of whom 2,048 were natives (691 Banabans, 1,194 Gilbertese, 104 Ellice Islanders, one Fijian and one Solomon Islander), 145 were

Europeans, and 495 Asiatics. The Ocean Island figures show a large increase over those for the previous year owing to the extension of operations by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The distribution of the population throughout the Colony is shown in the following table:—

POPULATION.

				Natives.	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.
<i>Ocean Island</i> ... ..	...	...	...	2,048	145	495	2,688
<i>Gilbert Islands:—</i>							
Little Makin ... ..	...	...	...	743	2	1	746
Butaritari ... ..	...	...	...	1,641	12	8	1,661
Marakei ... ..	...	...	...	1,683	4	1	1,688
Abaiang ... ..	...	...	...	2,406	18	—	2,424
Tarawa ... ..	...	...	...	2,619	20	1	2,640
Maiana ... ..	...	...	...	1,409	2	1	1,412
Kuria ... ..	...	...	...	261	1	—	262
Aranuka ... ..	...	...	...	288	1	—	289
Abemama ... ..	...	...	...	828	6	7	841
Nonouti ... ..	...	...	...	2,080	4	—	2,084
Tabiteuea ... ..	...	...	...	3,850	5	1	3,856
Beru ... ..	...	...	...	2,453	14	1	2,468
Nikunau ... ..	...	...	...	1,762	3	—	1,765
Onotoa ... ..	...	...	...	1,605	—	—	1,605
Tamana ... ..	...	...	...	1,110	—	—	1,110
Arorae ... ..	...	...	...	1,507	—	—	1,507
Total ... ..	...	...	...	26,245	92	21	26,358
<i>Ellice Islands:—</i>							
Nanumea ... ..	...	...	...	897	—	—	897
Nanumaga ... ..	...	...	...	543	—	—	543
Niutao ... ..	...	...	...	702	—	—	702
Nui ... ..	...	...	...	426	—	—	426
Vaitupu ... ..	...	...	...	764	—	—	764
Nukufetau ... ..	...	...	...	431	—	—	431
Funafuti ... ..	...	...	...	428	1	—	429
Nukulaelae ... ..	...	...	...	221	—	—	221
Niulakita ... ..	...	...	...	36	—	—	36
Total ... ..	...	...	...	4,448	1	—	4,449
<i>Fanning Island</i> ... ..	...	...	...	252	42	20	314
<i>Washington Island</i> ... ..	...	...	...		Uninhabited.		
<i>Christmas Island</i> ... ..	...	...	...		No figures available.		
Colony Totals ... ..	...	...	...	32,993	280	536	33,809

During the year, 1,139 births were recorded and 997 deaths. On Ocean Island there were 100 deaths as against 19 births, but the figures in respect of that Island must at all times be regarded as abnormal, and this abnormality was aggravated during the year under review by epidemics. The 1934 epidemic of beri-beri (caused by the drought experienced during that year) continued during the earlier part of 1935, while during the

months of August and September there occurred a widespread epidemic of virulent influenza, which accounted for no fewer than 44 deaths out of the total of 100.

Copra planting operations were not carried on at Washington Island during 1935.

The number of marriages celebrated in the Colony during the year was:—Natives 362; Europeans 1; Asiatics Nil.

The rate of infantile mortality was 182 per 1,000 births.

IV.—HEALTH.

Hospitals and Asylums.

The Medical Department is administered from Tarawa Island. the Tarawa Central Hospital, which is a Colony Government hospital being the chief medical institution in the Group. Cases of sickness which cannot be treated by native dressers at island hospitals are sent to Tarawa Central Hospital for operative or other treatment at the hands of the senior staff. The Senior Medical Officer is resident at this hospital.

The following statistics show the medical work of the Tarawa Central Hospital during 1935:—

In-patients treated	...	...	...	...	251
Treatments to out-patients	..	...	...	...	4,111
Operations performed	...	...	...	...	344
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	...	...	414
Deaths in hospital	...	...	...	...	15

The Funafuti Hospital is also a Colony Government hospital. It is the central hospital for the Ellice Group, and to it cases for medical and operative treatment are brought whenever the opportunity offers. During the whole of the year the hospital has been in charge of a senior native medical practitioner assisted by a junior native medical practitioner and a staff of native dressers and nurses. The following figures show the work performed at the Funafuti Hospital during 1935:—

In-patients treated	...	...	...	...	72
Treatments to out-patients	...	...	...	...	3,754
Operations performed	...	...	...	...	179
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	...	...	417
Deaths in hospital	...	...	...	...	1

Central Leper Asylum, Tarawa.—Cases of leprosy occurring in the Group are brought to this Asylum whenever the opportunity offers. The island dressers are quick to recognize cases of leprosy among the people under their care and take steps to isolate them until such time as they can be seen by a medical officer and brought to the asylum. During the year, all known lepers in the group were collected and brought to Tarawa by H.M.C.S. *Nimanoa*. On 7th November all the lepers at the asylum were transferred to the Central Leper Asylum at Makogai, Fiji, by m.s. *Tui Cakau*, a vessel specially chartered

for the purpose. The following are the figures for the asylum for 1935:—

In the asylum at the end of 1934	...	...	...	25
Admitted during 1935	...	...	...	32
Died during 1935	...	...	...	9
Transferred to Makogai Asylum	...	...	...	48

Island hospitals.—These are established at each of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. On two of the Gilbert Islands there are two hospitals. All these hospitals are staffed and supplied with medicines, etc., by the Colony Government from the Tarawa Central Hospital in the Gilberts and from the Funafuti Hospital in the Ellice Islands. Each island dresser travels about his island regularly in addition to attending to his patients at the hospital. At each of the larger islands there are at least two dressers, but at every hospital there is one dresser who is able to perform minor operations such as the extraction of teeth or the treatment of injuries, and also able to give intravenous injections of novarsenobillon for the treatment of yaws. The following figures show the work done by the dressers in the group during the year:—

In-patients treated	...	...	...	3,861
Treatments to out-patients	...	...	...	49,388
Operations performed	...	...	...	2,158
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	...	16,132
Deaths at island hospitals	...	...	...	258

Mental Asylum.—This is near the Tarawa Central Hospital and is under the direct control of the Senior Medical Officer. All patients are well cared for and the majority are given light duties to perform which keeps them fit physically and helps considerably to improve their mental condition. The following are the figures of admissions, discharges, etc.:—

In Asylum at end of 1934	...	...	...	11
Admitted during 1935	...	...	...	7
Discharged during 1935	...	...	...	6
Deaths during 1935	...	...	...	1
Remaining at end of 1935	...	...	...	11

General Health Work.

Yaws.—The incidence of yaws in the group has declined greatly. As has been stated, island dressers are able to give weekly injections for the treatment of this crippling disease, and the beneficial effect of this work is quite evident to anyone travelling through the various villages. The natives have come to put so much faith in these injections that they present themselves at the hospitals on injection days without any persuasion on the part of the dresser. Such is their faith that many persons who feel “a bit run down” or who have slight or imaginary pains also come for injections, which, they state, make them feel strong again. No person who presents himself for treatment is refused.

Tuberculosis still remains the most fatal of all the maladies of the natives, but the incidence of tubercular adenitis, which was so common some years ago, appears to be diminishing. No doubt the operative measures which have been practised in the Colony during recent years, combined with the administration of malt and cod-liver oil, and other vitamin containing substances such as "ostelin", have had a great deal to do with the reduction of tubercular adenitis in children. Other manifestations of tuberculosis, however, continue to appear and seven of the 15 deaths which occurred at the Tarawa Central Hospital during 1935 were directly due to tuberculosis.

Filariasis and elephantiasis occur but rarely in the Gilbert Islands but they are very common in the Ellice Group. Much work has been done in the Ellice Islands for the relief of this condition.

Malaria.—Fortunately this disease does not occur in the Colony.

Venereal disease.—This is very rare. Syphilis is unknown in the Colony but a few cases of gonorrhoea occur, which, however, respond readily to simple treatment.

Chicken-pox is endemic, as is also dysentery, but fatalities from either are rare.

Smallpox has never been introduced into the Colony and strict precautions are taken against its introduction. During 1935 a large percentage of the unvaccinated population was vaccinated. Only three islands remain to be dealt with and the populations of these will be vaccinated as soon as time and circumstances permit.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Except at such places as Mission schools where discipline is, of necessity, strict, no organized child welfare work is, at present, possible in the Gilbert Islands and confinements are usually conducted by old women recognized by custom as midwives. The people have yet to learn the elements of hygiene. European officers of the Medical Department have not had the time or opportunities to give systematic instruction to the Gilbertese in relation to public health. It is hoped, however, that in the near future, native medical practitioners will be able to bring about an improvement in the living conditions of the natives.

In the Ellice Islands, the people are far more intelligent and enterprising than the Gilbertese, and, by much hard work, the Medical Officer previously stationed there and his staff have been able to train young girls as nurses. These nurses are doing good work among their own people in the care and treatment and feeding of infants.

V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading firms in the Colony are provided with separate houses of the bungalow type. The majority are built of European material, but native materials are also used to a certain extent. There is no hotel or other accommodation for tourists or visitors at any of the islands of the Colony.

The Chinese labourers employed on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners are housed in their own location, the construction of which was completed during 1930. The location contains dwellings, mess-rooms and offices, and two spacious recreation rooms. The work is carried out in reinforced concrete and fibrolite, and the roofs are fibrolite tiled.

The Commissioners' indentured native labourers, together with the labourers' wives and families, are also housed under conditions of cleanliness and comfort. The houses of the married quarters are built with a timber frame and floor, while the roofs are fibrolite tiled. The houses are partitioned medially, and kitchens are provided. The whole structure is raised some two feet above the ground on concrete piles. Three new bathrooms have been added and also one combined bathroom and latrine and one double latrine. All these were built of concrete.

The houses of the unmarried quarters vary in character. Some are concrete houses with fibrolite tiled roofs, while others have a timber structure with concrete floors and galvanized iron roofs. The unmarried labourers eat in a communal mess-room.

The buildings in which the Chinese and indentured native labourers are housed are owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners and are maintained in a good state of repair. Adequate sanitary arrangements are provided.

In addition to the hospitals provided for natives and Chinese, the British Phosphate Commissioners own a hospital on Ocean Island for the accommodation of European patients. The building contains three separate wards and an office for the Medical Officer, Ocean Island.

The British Phosphate Commissioners are building three new houses for married staff. Building was begun in 1934, and at the close of 1935 one was completed and the remaining two partly so.

A regular inspection of all buildings occupied by native or Asiatic labour is carried out by the Medical Officer, Ocean Island, the Officer in Charge of Constabulary, Ocean Island, and the Manager of the British Phosphate Commissioners. In

this way defects are noted, complaints received and rectified, and a high standard of housing conditions is maintained.

All houses occupied by Europeans and Chinese and the Chinese and indentured native locations, are lighted by electricity.

The Banabans (natives of Ocean Island) are not indentured, and live in their own villages. Between 80 and 100 Banabans are, however, employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners as day labourers.

At Fanning Island the indentured labourers are Gilbertese and are housed in suitable buildings constructed of European materials. These buildings are inspected by the Administrative Officer and the Medical Officer stationed at the Island.

In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups the native employees of the Government and trading firms are provided with buildings, out-houses, etc., of a type similar to those in the native villages.

King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 provides that no dwelling which, in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner or certain other officers mentioned therein, is unfit for habitation shall be assigned to any labourer. In addition to Sections 33 to 36 inclusive of the Regulation mentioned, the Gilbert and Ellice Public Health Ordinance, No. 8 of 1929, provides for the enforcement of sanitary laws.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are phosphate of lime obtained at Ocean Island, and copra from all the other islands. A small quantity of shark fins is also exported.

Phosphate of lime.—The most important product is the phosphate of lime mined on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The deposits of the mineral on Ocean Island and the neighbouring island of Nauru (also worked by the British Phosphate Commissioners) give a higher phosphoric acid reaction than those of any other known area. All the phosphate mined is exported.

The quantities and values of phosphate exported during the five calendar years 1931-5, are shown in the following table:—

Year.					Tons.	Value. £
1931	...	...	...	...	129,868	159,115
1932	...	...	...	...	196,875	265,781
1933	...	...	...	...	188,150	251,917
1934	...	...	...	...	211,250	279,906
1935	..	...	...	...	228,100	248,936

The Europeans employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners are engaged in the United Kingdom or Australia for limited periods according to the nature of their respective duties. The Chinese are engaged in Hong Kong and sign a three-years' agreement. They are not accompanied by their womenfolk. The Gilbertese labourers are recruited under the provisions of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and amending Ordinances. Their term of service is 12 months, subject to extension by mutual consent, and one-third of their number are accompanied by their wives and a limited number of children.

Copra is the product of all islands in the Colony except Ocean Island. At Fanning Island and (during such times as the copra plantations there are worked) at Washington Island, Gilbertese recruited labourers are employed. Their term of service is three years, but by mutual consent the term may be extended to four years. Tahitian labour is employed at Christmas Island. In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups all the coconut-bearing lands are in the hands of natives. These lands are not cultivated, and the copra represents coconuts in excess of what are required by the natives for domestic consumption.

The quantities and values of copra exported during the five calendar years 1931-5 are shown in the following table:—

Year.					Tons.	Value. £
1931	...	...	...	...	7,397	90,710
1932	...	...	...	...	6,559	66,077
1933	...	...	...	...	6,968	67,978
1934	...	...	...	...	5,259	31,225
1935	...	...	...	...	7,316	69,490

Mat-making.—The mats woven by native women of pandanus leaf are among the finest in the Pacific. The Gilbertese mats depend upon texture and finish for their appeal; those made in the Ellice Islands are less finely plaited, but are decorated with woven designs of striking colour. Hats of a texture and durability equal to the best Panama are also produced in certain of the Southern Gilbert Islands, and can be made to any size or shape, if blocks are supplied. Fans are manufactured of prepared leaf and coloured feathers. Baskets and bags of beautiful design and workmanship can be made to any pattern. There is no limit to the ingenuity of the native women in the manufacture of fine plaited articles. There is, however, only a local market for them.

Pearl shell exists in the lagoon of Christmas Island, but the lessees (Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited), do not pay much attention to the export of this commodity.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Details of the goods imported during the financial year ended the 30th June, 1935, are as follows:—

<i>General Description.</i>							<i>Value.</i>
							£
Alcoholic liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,958
Bicycles	...	...	...	...	...	...	506
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,062
Building material	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,499
Butter, cheese and eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	792
Cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474
Coal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192
Crude oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480
Drapery	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,718
Explosives and fuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,768
Fish...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,495
Fishing materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,843
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,963
Hardware	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,674
Kerosene	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,938
Lubricating oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,446
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,085
Medical goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,408
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,983
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677
Tea and Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,303
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,663
							<u>£117,060</u>

The gross value of imports and the gross value and tonnage of exports for the five years ended 30th of June, 1935, were respectively as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>Imports.</i>			<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
	£			£	
1930-31	194,425	253,344	156,563
1931-32	114,511	259,120	148,915
1932-33	117,920	398,068	233,200
1933-34	94,429	259,843	179,276
1934-35	117,060	340,068	241,559

Most of the imported goods are shipped out of Australian ports and are produced in the United Kingdom and Australia. The balance comes from New Zealand, America, Japan, and China. Most of the goods brought to Ocean Island arrive in British ships, but the goods brought direct to other parts of the Colony arrive mainly in foreign ships.

Nearly all the phosphate of lime is exported to Australia and New Zealand and is carried mainly in British ships. During the period under review, however, one shipment of 6,000 tons was exported direct to Finland from Ocean Island. The balance is shipped to Japan.

Of the copra exported during the period under review 4,811 tons were destined for America, 2,162 for Australia and 343 for Japan. The sliding scale of export duty, introduced during the previous year, continued in operation in 1935.

The price paid to traders and native co-operative societies for copra at the beginning of the year was at the extremely low figure of £2 10s., while individual natives would receive 10s. less per ton. A rise in the market price during 1935 was reflected in an increase of 15s. in both prices, but, even so, there remained very little incentive to natives to produce copra on as large a scale as the available land could provide. There was, nevertheless, a very considerable increase in the export of this commodity as compared with that for the previous year.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans.—Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading concerns are provided with free partly furnished quarters. Unmarried employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners receive free board, lodging, and laundry. All houses on Ocean Island are lighted by electricity which is supplied free to employees of the Commissioners; other Europeans pay for the service. With ordinary economy a married couple at Ocean Island can live on about £28 a month and a bachelor on about £20 a month. These amounts would not, however, include provision for luxuries and normal entertainment expenses. The cost of living in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands on the same style would be approximately 20 per cent. higher than the figures given above.

Chinese.—Chinese mechanics employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners on Ocean Island receive an average wage of £6 10s. a month, and coolie labour from 32s. to 36s. a month, with rations, quarters and lighting in both cases.

Natives.—On Ocean Island native labourers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners under contract receive £1 12s. a month with rations, quarters, and lighting, and a bonus of 8s. a month for satisfactory work. Casual labourers receive 4s. a day without, and slightly less a day with, rations or quarters. In other parts of the Colony the wages vary according to the locality and the nature of the employment. Labour employed under signed contract is paid from £1 a month with quarters and rations to £5 a month without rations. Casual labourers receive from 2s. to 5s. a day, according to whether

free rations are issued or not. Salaries of native employees of the Government range from £12 to over £200 a year. They also receive ration allowances and free quarters.

General.—Where rations are issued they are on a liberal scale. All working tools are provided by the employer. No labourer is required to work for more than nine hours a day with a maximum of 50 hours a week. Only those engaged on necessary services are required to work on Sunday. A capita-tion tax of £10 a year is payable in respect of each non-native employed in the Colony. Although the individual is liable it is the practice for the employer to pay the tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Up to the year 1920 the two Missions, the London Missionary Society and the Sacred Heart Mission, were responsible for all the education in the Colony. In that year a Colonial Education Department was founded, for the purpose of giving general and special education to native boys who were to be employed in Government and commercial circles. The Department extended its activities in 1930 by undertaking the training of mission native teachers for more competent service in village schools, but this scheme has now been suspended. The bulk of education still remains in the hands of the Missions, but with Government inspections of the new schools established under the teachers trained by the Education Department, and with Government oversight of the central training schools of the two Missions.

The Colony's school system is made up of general and vocational education as follows:—The London Missionary Society of the Gilbert Islands maintains two central training schools, where general education is followed by training for the native ministry and for teaching. Through these central schools, teachers have been provided for all the Protestant village schools in the Gilbert Group. The two central schools are supported from Mission funds, but a small Government grant has been given them since 1918. The Sacred Heart Mission of the Gilbert Islands maintains also two central training schools, with a vocational bias for the priesthood and for teaching. These two schools provide teachers for all the Catholic village schools in the Gilbert Group. A Government grant is also given for the assistance of this Mission's academic work. There are a number of intermediate schools of both Missions, principally convents in the case of the Catholic Mission, where the standard is higher than that of the village schools. A number of the village schools are staffed by teachers trained by the Government, and at these a greatly improved education is being given to about 25 per cent. of

the children of the Gilbert Group. The Education Department maintains four schools, the principal one being at Tarawa. At the Tarawa school, special training is given to selected Gilbertese and Ellice youths, who in turn pass to Government Departments or to commercial concerns. A central school in the Ellice Group, once on an equal footing with the Tarawa school, has been converted into a preparatory school. At Ocean Island, the industrial area of the Colony, two schools are maintained by the Government, one for native boys, who are destined for industrial employment, and one for European children.

Teachers for the Ellice Group are not trained in the Colony. A Mission preparatory school forms a centre from which suitable candidates are drafted to Samoa to attend the London Missionary Society's establishment at Malua. On their return, they are posted to villages as teachers and pastors. The Government makes a small grant to education in the Ellice Islands, and periodical visits to all schools are made by an inspecting officer. There is only one denomination in the Ellice Group, the London Missionary Society. The ship of this society, the *John Williams*, enables mission officials to inspect all the Protestant schools of the two Groups once or twice a year.

The Education Department consists of a Superintendent of Education, two Headmasters, and five native masters. The first-named officer is stationed at Tarawa, and is responsible for carrying out the educational policy of the Government, and for the inspections of all schools, both Government and Mission. The two Headmasters are in charge of schools at Tarawa and Ocean Island respectively. The native masters are distributed among the three native Government schools. The London Missionary Society has eight European missionaries at work in its schools in the Gilbert Islands, but has no European missionary stationed in the Ellice Islands. The Sacred Heart Mission has 28 of its European personnel engaged in teaching duty. There are nearly 250 native Mission teachers employed in the two Groups, including Ocean Island. At Fanning and Washington Islands no schools are maintained.

Academic instruction in the Colony is limited to the primary standard. Secondary education is not attempted by either Government or Mission. Central Mission schools and the Government schools work through an ordinary elementary syllabus. Village schools work to a simple course which advances little further, except in handwork and social sanitation, than half-way through this syllabus. Agriculture, handicrafts and domestic science form a bias at most schools, but with no pretence to advanced instruction. The medium of instruction in all native schools is the vernacular, except that English replaces the native tongue at two senior schools in the higher classes, and Samoan replaces the local dialect, with

which it has close affinity, in the Ellice Islands. Considerable attention has been given to the matter of vernacular text-books; and education is prevented from becoming remote from native life, by moulding it carefully to the needs of the community.

The number of village schools in the Gilbert Group is comparatively high. Each Mission, except at two islands, has its own school at each village whatever its size. Then again the atoll formation of most islands makes for scattered populations and a greater number of schools. The result is that there are over 200 village schools in the Gilbert Group, where the population is only 27,000. A closer grouping of the people would make education much easier than it is, and would facilitate plans for improved schools. In the Ellice Group, with its concentrated populations and but one Mission, only nine village schools are provided for the 4,000 natives.

The appropriation for education during last financial year was lower than that for some time. The various sums voted totalled £4,400 as against £4,990 for the previous year. There was a decrease in salaries to white personnel, but an increase in expenditure on improved village education. The smaller items of expenditure remained much as before. The detail of figures is as follows: improved village education, £565; mission central schools, £500; administration, £815; European School, Ocean Island, £380; King George V. School, Tarawa, £1,470; Ellice Islands School, Vaitupu, £500; Banaban School, Ocean Island, £170.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The following is a summary of the vessels which called at Ocean Island and Tarawa (Gilbert Islands) during the year 1935:—

	<i>From</i>	<i>Ocean Island.</i>	<i>Tarawa.</i>
Australia	19	—
Japan	16	—
Gilbert Islands	10	44
Nauru	16	1
New Zealand	8	—
Marshall Islands	—	3
Fanning Island	—	—
Ellice Islands	1	4
Ocean Island	—	8
Honolulu	—	—
British Solomon Islands	Protectorate	—	2
Philippines	1	—
Fiji	1	3
New Guinea	—	2
		72	67

Some of the vessels which visit Ocean Island discharge mails and stores and then proceed to the neighbouring island of Nauru to load a cargo of phosphate. The remainder carry phosphate from Ocean Island to various ports in Australia and New Zealand, and occasionally to China, Japan and Europe.

Tarawa, which is the distributing centre for mails in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, is connected direct with Australia by the irregular visits of vessels chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, and Messrs. On, Chong and Company, Limited, of Butaritari, for the purpose of exporting copra. Messrs. Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha, of Butaritari, export copra in their own auxiliary schooners, which visit the Colony from the Marshall Islands approximately four times a year.

Communication between Ocean Island and the Gilbert and Ellice Groups is maintained by the Government ketch *Nimanoa*, which makes visits to the islands as and when circumstances require or permit. During the year under review the Gilbert Group was also visited from Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners' vessel *Triaster* (which was engaged in repatriating and recruiting labour), while the London Missionary Society's vessel *John Williams V.* also provided a connexion between Headquarters and the Group on one occasion.

In addition to the *Nimanoa* and the *John Williams V.*, communication within and between the two Groups is carried on by two small vessels engaged in the copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, and Messrs. On, Chong and Company, Limited. Under previous conditions the Gilbert Islands were also generally visited once a year by a vessel chartered by the copra producing concern at Fanning Island, but cessation of activities by the latter firm has resulted in no such visit having been paid during 1935. Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Groups and Fiji is maintained by the *Nimanoa* (which visits Suva for over-haul approximately once a year) and by the *John Williams V.*, which pays two or three visits to the Colony annually. One of His Majesty's ships of war also visits the Colony each year.

Roads.

Roads in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were first made at the instigation of the early missionaries from Hawaii and Samoa. Though they are not of elaborate construction, they suffice for the needs of the islands and the surface of reef mud is adequate to support motor-bicycle traffic. While the roads on Abaiang Island run continuously for some 25 miles, yet on the majority of the islands bicycling is rendered difficult by the frequent breaks in the land, where the ocean connects with the lagoon. The aggregate length of the island roads is estimated at 300 miles.

Wireless Communication.

No inland telegraph service exists at present on any island in the Colony, but a telephone system comprising some 40 subscribers has been in operation at Ocean Island for some time. This system, mainly the property of the British Phosphate

Commissioners, is operated through a small exchange situated at their power house.

A radiotelephone service, owned and operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners, is in operation between Ocean Island and Nauru. This service is extended to the Commissioners' steamers *Triaster* and *Triona* when those vessels are in range.

A radiotelegraph station is maintained at Ocean Island by the Government. This station conducts a government, public, and maritime service and is the clearing point for all traffic "into" and "out of" the Colony, from and to all parts of the world. During the year under review the old spark transmitter at this station which was supplemented by a "home-made" short-wave low-power set, was replaced by a modern short and medium wave 500 watt transmitter.

An amateur low-powered short-wave transmitter has been operated for some years by the Administrative Officer in the Ellice Islands. During the year 1935 this station was in receipt of a subsidy from Government funds, and was, in consequence, opened for public traffic. The station at present maintains commercial schedules with Ocean Island and with Suva Radio. It transmits daily weather reports to the latter. By far the greater portion of traffic handled by Funafuti Radio consists of official messages on Government business. On account of the remoteness of Funafuti from headquarters, this service is naturally of great value to the Administration.

Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, maintain a small radiotelegraph station at Tarawa Island in the Central Gilberts for communication with certain shipping, the island of Beru in the Southern Gilberts, Butaritari, and, through Ocean Island Radio, to all parts of the world.

The London Missionary Society maintains a low-power radiotelegraph station at the Society's headquarters at Rongorongo, Beru. This station communicates with Tarawa Island and gives a limited public service. Communication with the outside world is effected via Ocean Island Radio. A low-powered radiotelephone transmitter also forms part of the installation, but is not used for commercial purposes.

During previous years wireless communication with the Northern Gilbert Islands District was only obtainable while Messrs. On, Chong and Company's vessel, s.s. *Macquarie*, was in port at Butaritari. During 1935, however, a modern radiotelegraph station was established by that Company at their Butaritari premises, and regular schedules are now kept with Ocean Island, Beru and Tarawa. At the same time, the installation on board s.s. *Macquarie* was withdrawn.

At Fanning Island a low-powered telegraphy transmitter is in operation by the local Manager of Cable and Wireless, Limited. This is purely a private station and is used for communication with vessels in the vicinity.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

An agency of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) is established on Ocean Island. The rate of interest during the period under review was 2 per cent. per annum on the first £500 at credit of each account and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the excess of balance of £500 to £1,000. There are no banks in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, where the traders generally have a current account with the principal firms who act as their agents and bankers. Natives may deposit their cash with the Government for safe keeping and may withdraw whatever amounts they may require from any financial officer in any part of the Colony upon personal application and the production of the pass-book. A few natives of the Ellice Islands have opened accounts with the Government Savings Bank in Fiji.

Currency.

All taxes, duties, fees, fines, and wages are payable in British coin, but the currency commonly used in the Colony is Australian. A system of international money orders is established. Postal orders of values from 6d. to £1 are issued from Ocean Island only, but are cashed throughout the Colony.

Weights.

The local use of standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom is validated by Ordinance No. 10 of 1916.

The Officer in Charge of Armed Constabulary was appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures during the period under review.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department staff consists of a European Superintendent, a European Foreman, one Chinese carpenter, four native and half-caste carpenters and three temporary native mechanics. This staff is assisted, whenever practicable, by prison labour. In the absence of the Superintendent of Works, European Officers of the District Administration and the Medical and Education Departments supervise the public works being carried out at their respective stations. The Native Governments supervise the communal works carried out on respective islands. The Superintendent of Works periodically inspects and reports on the condition of all buildings maintainable under the upkeep of stations vote at the District Stations in the Colony.

Ocean Island.

The removal of Government Headquarters to another site was begun in November, 1935. The foundations of new quarters for the Accountant were laid, and the brick walls were partly

built by the end of December. A new road was made from Buakonikai village to the site of the new station; the main road to Ooma was widened and re-made where necessary to enable the Government motor lorry to deal safely with the materials to be transported.

New quarters.—Quarters were constructed during the year for the following:—the Foreman of Works, the Secretary to the Government, the Clerk and Customs Officer, the Chinese carpenter and Chinese mechanics.

Police lines.—New electric light poles and transmission lines were installed in March, and new wiring and fittings put in for lighting the police barracks, mess room, orderly room, gaols and parade ground. Four new kitchens were built, and two separate bathrooms were constructed. One new building of European materials, for the accommodation of two families, was completed, and a second building was partly finished by the end of December.

Incinerators.—One concrete incinerator was constructed in the police lines, and one was finished in Buakonikai village. Each has a grate area of $13\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft., and a burning capacity of 470 cu. ft.

Sewerage.—Four 120 gallon, and eleven 60 gallon size Kaustine sewerage systems were installed on the Government Station at Ocean Island, to replace the dry pan systems in use. Three native village latrine huts were constructed of asbestos cement and corrugated iron.

Banaban Hospital.—Three hundred and fifty feet of wire fencing 10 ft. high was erected around two isolation wards in May.

Senior Wireless Officer's Quarters.—Structural alterations were carried out, and a new hardwood floor was laid. The quarters were re-painted.

The disused Government offices were partly demolished, and the building re-conditioned for use as a store for Public Works Department materials.

Gilbert Islands.

Central District.—The Government wharf at Tarawa Station was repaired, and an extension, with new concrete steps, was built.

The shore beacon at Betio collapsed during a gale in October. A new temporary beacon was erected on an iron framework. The beacon at Bikeman Islet collapsed during a gale; the foundations were renewed, the iron frame and parts of the beacon were repaired, and the guys and rigging replaced. Work on the beacons was completed in December. Repairs to the sea wall were put in hand.

The quarters of the Engineer of H.M.C.S. *Nimanoa* were repaired; an extension to the cement floor was made and the roof was re-thatched.

Northern District.—Reconstruction of the Administrative Officer's quarters at Butaritari was commenced in May, and almost completed at the end of December.

Southern District.—A double storied house was completed in September, on the Government Station at Beru, for the use of native members of the Lands Commission.

Ellice Islands.

Demolition of the old male gaol at Funafuti was completed on the 5th of January, and a new concrete gaol building was erected on the site.

Fanning Island.

No public works were carried out in this District during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in the Colony by Deputy Commissioners sitting in Courts constituted under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. In civil matters appeals may be made from these Courts to the Supreme Court of Fiji (vide Article 88 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893). As regards criminal jurisdiction, all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fines exceeding £100, imposed by the Court held otherwise than before the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, are submitted automatically for review by the Supreme Court of Fiji, sitting as a Court of Appeal (vide Articles 80 and 81). If, in criminal proceedings, the accused be charged with an offence punishable with death or penal servitude for seven years or more, the Deputy Commissioner's Court has no power to try the case, but, if satisfied that there is reasonable ground to put accused upon his trial, must commit him for trial before a Judicial Commissioner.

There is practically no Police Court work in the Colony except at Ocean Island, where, in the absence of a resident judicial officer, the Resident Commissioner or the Administrative Officer carries out the necessary magisterial duties.

The business of the Ocean Island Court is chiefly connected with the application of the rules made under King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1929 for the governance of the native and Chinese labourers locally employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Statistics of the Court's work for the year 1935 are set forth in the following table. It will be noticed that the number of charges has decreased steadily from 1,007 in 1930 to 55 during

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED IN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S COURT FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC
FOR THE YEAR 1935. OCEAN ISLAND.

Offences.	Tried Summarily.	Nationality.		Fines.	Dismissed.		Imprisoned.	
		Native.	Chinese.		Native.	Chinese.	Native.	Chinese.
Breach of Regulations	34	23	11	£ s. d. 6 15 3	—	—	—	2
Larceny	14	4	10	8 15 0	1	—	3	1
Unlawful Possession	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Breaking and Entering	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Assault	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Aiding and Abetting	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Threatening and Insulting Behaviour	1	1	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
Obstructing Police	1	—	1	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
Total	55	31	24	18 10 3	1	—	6	5

Total Charges - 55.

the period under review. The majority of persons tried before the Court are charged with breaches of the labour regulations and it is chiefly due to the decrease in the charges of this nature that the total statistics have fallen so steadily. This, in turn, may be attributed to improved labour conditions and a closer supervision of the labourers themselves.

There are no practising barristers or solicitors in the Colony.

A code of Native Laws is administered in the Native Courts (consisting of Native Magistrates and village Kaubure) under the supervision of Administrative Officers. European officers, when possible, attend either during or after the sessions of the Courts and are empowered to review, alter and amend the sentences imposed by the Native Courts. Though the Native Magistrates are, on the whole, surprisingly efficient considering their education, their chief weakness is an imperfect realization of the relative gravity of offences within the same class.

Island Regulations for the good order and cleanliness of the islands are enacted by the Native Government under authority of the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917, such Regulations being subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer, on behalf of the Resident Commissioner. These Regulations have been published in book form in the English, Gilbertese, and Samoan languages.

Armed Constabulary.

The Police of the Colony consist of an Armed Constabulary constituted under Ordinance No. 9 of 1916, and an Island Police Force appointed under the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917. The Armed Constabulary is under the command of the Resident Commissioner. A European Officer of Constabulary is in charge of the police establishment at Ocean Island. The non-commissioned officers and men are natives, the authorized strength being 61. The native Magistrate of each island is responsible for the supervision of the Island Police Force, whose total numerical strength in the Colony stands at 266.

Of the 61 non-commissioned officers and men in the Armed Constabulary, 45 are stationed at Ocean Island where regular beat, night patrol, and guard duties are carried out, and special constables are supplied as required to maintain discipline and order. The majority of the police stationed at Ocean Island are Ellice Islanders who have proved themselves to be patient, good natured, and intelligent in handling the mixed races of the community.

A severe outbreak of virulent influenza occurred on Ocean Island during the period under review and 90 per cent. of the Force and their dependants were affected. In several cases pneumonia supervened but fortunately there were no fatalities.

Recreation in the form of cricket and football is encouraged, and these together with physical training and bayonet drill, ensure fitness among the members of the Force.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

No legislative acts of major importance were passed during the period under review. Only one Ordinance, dealing with the work of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Native Lands Commissions, was enacted.

There is no specific factory legislation in the Colony, but the provisions of Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 provide for the enforcement of certain Conventions relating to the employment of women and young children in industrial undertakings. There is no legislative provision for old age, nor legislation dealing with compensation for accidents. It is, however, the practice of commercial firms in the Colony to grant monetary or some other form of compensation to any of their workmen who sustain injuries during the course of their employment. In the event of the workman's decease, monetary compensation is awarded to the dependants.

Section 40 of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and paragraphs 13 to 15 of the Schedule to the Employees Control Ordinance No. 9 of 1929 make provision for the treatment of sickness amongst labourers free of charge.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The totals of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the last seven years were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1928-29	73,712	1	3	60,595	0	9
1929-30	67,105	11	7	59,324	3	5
1930-31	63,704	16	10	61,453	14	2
1931-32	49,110	10	9	53,946	11	10
1932-33	59,399	17	3	46,753	9	4
1933-34	45,358	16	6	53,299	1	4
1934-35	52,922	19	4	53,983	5	5

Revenue.

The following are the details of revenue for the last three years:—

	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs Duties	22,985	2	11	18,253	15	1	13,978	11	6
Native Taxes, etc.	6,205	8	11	3,307	1	4	2,965	11	6
Licences, etc.	11,046	3	3	8,522	10	6	3,068	1	2
Fees, Reimbursements, etc.	4,391	1	10	4,499	16	3	3,577	19	8
Post Office	463	14	11	394	10	6	1,250	12	2
Telegraphs	135	5	6	105	13	6	321	1	10
Royalties	5,700	15	0	4,880	2	0	5,273	15	0
Interest	4,372	4	9	3,583	17	10	3,686	14	6
Miscellaneous	3,350	0	2	873	19	6	708	10	0
Imperial Grant	750	0	0	937	10	0	750	0	0
Contribution by B.P.C. ...	—			—			17,342	2	0
	<hr/> £59,399 17 3			£45,358 16 6			£52,922 19 4		

Under Ordinance No. 3 of 1934 the British Phosphate Commissioners pay, in lieu of customs duties (at minimum preferential rates), capitation taxes and other taxes levied under Ordinance No. 15 of 1917, a sum equal to the difference between other annual revenue and the total annual expenditure (other than expenditure from surplus balances). The sum thus paid is credited to the Head "Consolidated Contribution to Revenue by the British Phosphate Commissioners" and receipts from taxes, etc., thus commuted show a corresponding decrease. The system of commuted taxation between the Government and Cable and Wireless, Limited, and Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited, Fanning Island, was terminated during the period under review.

Only a small increase was shown in the amount received from native taxes, owing to the continuance of the low price of copra. Export duty on copra, at the *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent., based on the London price of this commodity at the end of each month, showed an increase, due to the export of a larger quantity than in the preceding financial year.

The large increase in postal revenue was due to the sale of Silver Jubilee postage stamps between 6th May and the close of the financial year. Postal revenue from money orders decreased, however, owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange in Hong Kong.

An increase in the amount of phosphate shipped from Ocean Island during the period under review resulted in a corresponding increase in revenue received under "Royalties".

The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was due to a further depreciation of the value of the stocks in which Colony funds are invested.

Expenditure.

The following are the details of expenditure for the last three years:—

	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pensions and Gratuities...	1,934	13	6	1,503	6	4	3,430	6	7
High Commissioner's Dept.	2,356	17	5	2,497	19	2	2,416	3	2
Resident Commissioner's Dept.	2,895	9	11	2,666	14	2	3,163	1	1
Treasury and Customs ...	1,842	15	6	1,853	18	7	1,960	3	10
District Administration	3,269	4	11	3,334	14	7	4,000	19	10
Police and Prisons ...	6,535	16	11	5,956	19	7	5,079	11	2
Defence Forces ...	18	8	4	55	17	0	62	14	1
Medical Dept. ...	9,686	10	5	9,826	13	2	9,573	15	8
Transport (Govt. Vessel)	4,710	7	2	7,884	16	7	5,528	17	10
Post Office ...	510	13	9	505	2	2	719	6	3
Telegraphs ...	1,184	1	6	1,240	5	4	999	14	0
Audit Department ...	407	15	8	300	3	2	408	0	10
Miscellaneous ...	2,113	4	3	3,218	14	4	4,936	8	0
Education Dept. ...	4,655	0	0	4,383	13	10	3,960	3	7
Public Works Dept. ...	924	16	6	931	1	5	1,064	13	5
Public Works (Ann. Recurrent)	953	13	7	1,337	0	1	1,072	6	5
Public Works (Extraordinary)	300	2	11	1,974	0	7	1,610	19	10
Island Administration ...	2,453	17	1	3,828	1	3	3,402	5	8
Lands Commission :—									
Gilbert Islands ...	—			—			543	9	0
Ellice Islands ...	—			—			50	5	2
	£46,753	9	4	£53,299	1	4	£53,983	5	5

Expenditure on pensions, etc., showed a considerable increase in 1934-5 due to the payment of retiring gratuities to four European officers in addition to certain gratuities to native officials and members of the Armed Constabulary.

The decreased expenditure on Police and Prisons was partly due to the fact that the post of Officer in Charge of Armed Constabulary was vacant during the last six months of the year, and partly due to decreased expenditure on rations, due to the large stocks in hand from the previous financial year.

Expenditure on the Government vessel (under the head of "Transport") showed a decrease, fewer repairs being necessary in view of the extensive overhaul of the vessel in the previous year. Expenditure on salaries, however, showed an increase due to the employment of a substitute during the Master's absence on leave.

Miscellaneous expenditure showed a further increase during the period under review due mainly to the refund to the British Phosphate Commissioners of taxes, etc., paid during 1933-4, in respect of the first half of the financial year 1934-5, but later commuted under Ordinance No. 3 of 1934. Extra expenditure was also incurred on account of the drought prevailing at Ocean Island which necessitated the issue of drought relief rations to the native community. This expenditure was, however, recovered under the fourth head of revenue.

Expenditure on Education was reduced, due to the appointment of the Headmaster, Ellice Islands, as an Administrative Officer.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets and liabilities of the Colony as on the 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—

	Assets.			Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash :—						
In Colony	1,649	5	7			
In Bank	13,682	4	6			
With Agents, etc.	4,127	16	6			
				19,459	6	7
Fixed Deposits				98,500	0	0
Remittances				851	14	0
Deposits :—						
Banaban Royalty Fund,						
invested	41,239	10	0			
Banaban Provident Fund,						
invested	31,933	9	10			
Banaban Landowners' Fund,						
invested	22,500	0	0			
Estate of M. Shea, invested	450	0	0			
Estates Trust	1,388	18	5			
Deposits on trust	2,265	15	8			
Banaban Royalty Fund ...	4,812	13	7			
Banaban Interest accounts	3,326	16	9			
Other accounts	9,664	10	4			
						117,581 14 7
Advances				372	2	2
Joint Colonial Fund						9,000 0 0
Unallocated Stores				840	9	9
Imprests				3,716	11	8
Investments :—						
Colony Cash (stocks)				21,728	11	4
Banaban Royalty Fund :—						
Stocks	29,174	16	1			
Fixed Deposits	12,064	13	11			
				41,239	10	0
Banaban Provident Fund :—						
Stocks	11,937	19	10			
Fixed Deposits	19,995	10	0			
				31,933	9	10
Banaban Landowners (Fixed Deposit) ...				22,500	0	0
Estate of M. Shea (Savings Bank) ...				450	0	0
Excess of Assets over Liabilities						115,010 0 9
				£241,591 15 4	£241,591 15 4	

Taxation.

Taxes, with the receipts therefrom in 1934-5, were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Import duties	11,404	11	11
(b) Export duty on copra at 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	2,573	19	7
(c) Native Land Tax (assessed annually according to the productivity of each island, and paid in copra)	2,461	9	0
(d) Licences (principally store licences—£961, ship licences—£891)	2,466	18	5
(e) Capitation Tax, at £10 a head on non-natives of the Pacific Islands (other than public officers, ministers of religion and certain others) ...	324	0	0
(f) Payments by Fanning Island, Ltd., Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd. (at Christmas Island) and Cable and Wireless, Ltd. in commutation of taxation	256	13	4
(g) Contribution to revenue by British Phosphate Commissioners in commutation of taxation. ...	17,342	2	0
(h) Royalty paid by Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd. on account of occupation of Christmas Island	100	0	0
(i) Royalty on phosphate exported from Ocean Island at 6d. per ton	5,173	15	0
	<u>£42,103</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

Of the above taxes (g) and (i) are furnished by the phosphate industry of Ocean Island, and (b), (c) and the bulk of (d) and (e) by the native copra-growing industry of the Gilbert and Ellice groups of islands.

Customs Tariff.

A preferential customs tariff in favour of British goods was established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1934 as from the 15th March, 1934. On most classes of imports the preferential duty is the same as the duty levied under the superseded tariff, while the general duty is, in most cases, double this rate.

Specific duties are as follows:—

		<i>Preferential.</i>	<i>General.</i>
Malt liquors	per gal.	3s.	6s.
Anchors and chains	per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.
Cards, playing	per pack	1s.	2s.
Cement	per cwt.	8d.	1s. 4d.
Cigarettes	per lb.	6s.	9s.
Cigars	per lb.	7s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Dynamite, etc.	per lb.	6d.	1s.
Iron, black	per lb.	30s.	60s.
Iron, galvanised, and wire rope	per ton	60s.	120s.
Iron, pig or scrap	per ton	20s.	40s.
Petrol, etc., crude and Diesel			
oils	per gallon	4d.	4d.
Kerosene (by closed flash test)	per gallon	3d. - 6d.	3d. - 6d.
Mineral oils, other, in bulk ...	per gallon	6d.	6d.

				Preferential.	General.
Oils, non-mineral, in bulk	...	...	per gallon	6d.	1s.
Paints and colours	...	...	per cwt.	4s.	8s.
Putty	...	...	per cwt.	3s.	6s.
Spirits, methylated	...	...	per gallon	2s.	4s.
Spirits, other	...	...	per gal. (or proof gal. if applicable).	26s.	39s.
Tanks, iron	...	...	each	10s.	20s.
Timber, dressed	...	...	per 100 ft. super.	2s.	4s.
Timber, undressed	...	...	per 100 ft. super.	1s. 6d.	3s.
Tobacco, manufactured, in packets or plugs.	in	...	per lb.	3s.	4s. 6d.
Tobacco, manufactured, in tins.	in	...	per lb.	5s.	7s. 6d.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	per lb.	2s.	2s.
Wines, sparkling	...	...	per gal.	10s.	15s.
Wines, still	...	...	per gal.	4s.	6s.

Duties *ad valorem* are in most cases $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general. Watches are at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. whatever the country of origin. Bicycles and motor cycles (and parts thereof), musical instruments and appliances, and perfumery, are at 15 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. Jewellery is at 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively. The preferential duty on machinery and parts thereof, and railway material, is 10 per cent., and the general 20 per cent.

The following goods, while exempt from duty if of British origin, are charged at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if foreign:—Copra sacks; Church materials and furnishings; medical goods for free distribution by missions; cinema films; flour; infants' foods; fruits and vegetables; apparatus for printing religious and educational books; manures; milk; mosquito netting; Rifle club prizes and rifles; rice; sailcloth for canoes; school materials, furnishings and prizes; soap (plain); sugar; surgical instruments; uniforms for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

The following goods are unconditionally exempt from duty:—Animals and birds; articles by parcel post on which the duty would not exceed 6d.; ships' ballast; coal and coke; coconuts; coin of the realm and currency notes; copra; cylinders for gas or ammonia; flags; guano; Government medals, etc.; oysters, living; pictures and photographs, unframed; printed matter; seeds; samples; postage stamps; official uniforms; vaccine lymph and other antitoxins; passengers' baggage—personal effects, used tools of trade, and household effects not exceeding £100 value which have been in use for not less than one year.

The cost of packages is included in the dutiable value of goods.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

There are no excise duties. The only stamp duty is that charged under the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1917, viz.: 2d. on every receipt (other than a receipt issued by or to the Government) for a sum exceeding forty shillings.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax. A capitation tax of £10 *per caput* per annum is levied upon non-natives of the Pacific Islands (with certain exceptions), and an annual tax, payable in copra, is levied upon landowners.

XVI.—MISSIONS.

There are two Missions established in the Colony, the London Missionary Society (Congregationalist) and the Sacred Heart Mission (Roman Catholic).

The headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Gilbert Islands are at Rongorongo, Beru, where a central training school for native pastors and a printing press are established. A European staff of three ministers and one lay helper assisted by their wives and one other lady carry on the work of the Group. The living and housing conditions maintained at Rongorongo, both for natives and Europeans, reach a high standard of comfort when compared with the average mission station in other parts of the Pacific.

The Ellice Islands come within the sphere of operations of the Samoan Branch of the London Missionary Society. There is no Roman Catholic Mission in the Ellice Group.

The centre of the activities of the Sacred Heart Mission is at the Island of Abaiang, where a printing press and a central training school are established. A staff of over 50 priests, sisters, and lay brothers is distributed over the Gilbert Group.

Approximately 43 per cent. of the natives of the Gilbert Group are adherents of the London Missionary Society and 35 per cent. are adherents of the Sacred Heart Mission, the remaining 22 per cent. still retaining their ancient faiths. All the natives of the Ellice Group are adherents to the London Missionary Society.

Ocean Island, where most of the European population of the Colony is concentrated, is usually visited once a year by either the Bishop of Polynesia or a Church of England minister from Australia, who remains in residence for about a month. The European missionary of the London Missionary Society who resides at Nauru also visits Ocean Island once a year and conducts services for Europeans during his stay on the island.

No appointment has yet been made to the Roman Catholic post of Bishop of the Gilbert Islands, which became vacant on

the retirement of Monseigneur J. M. Bach, D.D. (Sacred Heart Mission) in the month of April, 1934.

Two Mission Jubilees were observed during the period under review, the 50th anniversary of the landing of the first missionaries of the Boston Mission being celebrated on the 1st December, and the 25th anniversary of the coming of the Sacred Heart Mission to Ocean Island occurring on the 22nd December.

XVII.—LANDS.

The native method of land tenure may be described as a compromise between the communal and individual systems. In theory a landowner has only a life interest in the property, but in practice he is allowed by custom to exercise a reasonable initiative in the alienation of portions of his lands to relatives outside the immediate circle of his next-of-kin.

Most of the land in the Gilbert Group is needed for the support of the native population, but there is much spare coconut-producing land in the Ellice Islands, where many tons of copra are annually wasted. A real benefit would be conferred upon the native if these spare lands could be worked on behalf of the owners upon a profit-sharing basis.

Under existing legislation—Native Lands Ordinance No. 16 of 1917, and Ordinance No. 1 of 1928 containing amendments thereto—no sale of native lands to non-natives is permitted, and no lease may be granted for a longer period than 99 years, nor for any one parcel of land in any one island of greater extent than five acres, without the approval of the High Commissioner.

A Native Lands Commission was constituted by Ordinance No. 8 of 1922 to determine questions of ownership and to establish new land registers. The Commission adjudicated in disputed rights and questions of ownership, and established new land registers during its sessions on the islands of Banaba, Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abaiang. Some work was also carried out on the southern part of Tarawa, but the lands settlement of the northern part of the Island was not completed. The activities of the Commission were necessarily restricted after the year 1926, as the Lands Commissioner was also Resident Commissioner of the Colony.

Provision was made in the 1934-5 Estimates for the re-suscitation of the Lands Commission Department, and in view of the great divergence of lands customs obtaining in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, it was decided that two separate Commissions should be constituted. In the Gilbert Islands, an officer was seconded from the District Administration to assume the new duties, while the officer administering the Ellice

Islands District was appointed to hear lands cases conjointly with his administrative functions.

By the terms of Ordinance No. 1 of 1935, provision is made for the making of Regulations to govern the Commission's procedure, while the same enactment vests appellate jurisdiction in the Resident Commissioner with final appeal, under certain circumstances, to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Titles to slightly less than half the lands on the Island of Beru formed the subject of hearing before the Gilbert Islands section of the Lands Commission during the first four months of 1935, but sessions were largely interrupted by the illness of the Lands Commissioner and were discontinued on that officer's proceeding on leave at the beginning of May. Thereafter the native members of the staff visited other of the Southern Islands receiving notice of claims and disputes preliminary to a resumption of sittings of the Commission proper.

Lands cases in the Ellice Islands were heard at Funafuti, while preliminary work was carried out also at the island of Nukufetau. Over 100 cases were heard and settled at the former island.

Freehold sale of land between natives is of extreme rarity, while sales to non-natives are now forbidden by law. A European wishing to lease land and to enjoy the produce of its trees would pay an annual rent in the neighbourhood of £2-£3 per acre, though this price varies greatly from island to island and should not be regarded as by any means a ruling estimate of value. Special rates obtain on Ocean Island, where the value of phosphate deposits must be taken into account.

The lands on Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands are in the hands of companies and are not available for purchase or lease in sub-divided areas.

XVIII.—NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

While native co-operative societies have been formed in virtually every island in both the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, it is still too early to state whether or not the movement will prove an ultimate success, and along what lines it will develop in the future. These societies have recently passed through a very anxious and trying period due to the very low price of copra, the impossibility of selling their copra or buying any goods except from one of the two European trading firms, both of which maintain the same level of prices, and the lack of legislation for their guidance and control under government supervision. It is probable, however, that these recent times of economic stress are not without a valuable effect on the movement generally, for the inefficient and weaker societies have been wound up, and the better organized societies have gained

much valuable experience of adverse economic conditions. The recent improvement in the price of copra during the last twelve months should, if maintained, do much to encourage the co-operative societies to increase their output and improve their organizations generally.

The lack of guiding legislation is probably the greatest handicap which the societies and those officers interested in supporting the movement have had to face. Draft legislation on the subject is under consideration.

XIX.—WEATHER REPORTS AND RAINFALL STATISTICS.

Modern meteorological instruments are installed at Ocean Island and supervised by an officer of the British Phosphate Commissioners, who specializes in this work and transmits daily weather reports to Suva. The meteorological station at the Ellice Islands school, Vaitupu, is now closed and the instruments have been transferred to District headquarters at Funafuti. Recordings are forwarded daily by wireless to Fiji while monthly meteorological reports are transmitted to the Air Ministry in London and to the harbour-master at Suva.

The annual rainfall statistics in inches for the islands of the Colony during the year 1935 were as follows:—

Ocean Island ... 58·08

Gilbert Islands :—

Butaritari ...	95·67	Abemama ...	37·36
Little Makin ...	90·28	Nonouti ...	31·45
Marakei ...	69·54	Tabiteuea ...	37·44
Abaiang ...	59·01	Beru ...	38·89
Tarawa ...	44·88	Nikunau ...	26·24
Maiana ...	49·28	Onotoa ...	45·86
Kuria ...	30·02	Tamana ...	50·21
Aranuka ...	42·20	Arorae ...	51·43

Figures for the Ellice Group are not available.

The above figures show encouraging signs of a break in the drought to which attention was drawn in the Report for 1934, but it was not until the third quarter of the year under review that rain fell in quantities sufficient to relieve the harm done to vegetation by the preceding 18 months' dry spell. Westerly gales broke during the month of December, and the prospect of heavy rains gave rise to hopes that the year 1936 would see a return to more favourable meteorological conditions.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 6th May, celebrations of His late Majesty King George V's Silver Jubilee were held at Ocean Island, including Church services by both missions and a firework display in the evening. Celebrations on a smaller scale were held at the District headquarters stations of the Colony. An address of

loyalty and congratulation from the people of the Colony was sent to the Secretary of State for presentation to His late Majesty.

The Resident Commissioner proceeded on leave on medical grounds on the 6th April, 1935, and, until his return on the 31st October, Mr. S. G. Clarke, Treasurer, acted as Resident Commissioner.

Mr. A. F. Ellis, C.M.G., and Mr. A. S. Gaye, C.B., O.B.E., the British Phosphate Commissioners for New Zealand and the United Kingdom respectively, paid visits to Ocean Island during the course of the year.

The Resident Commissioner left Ocean Island on the 8th February, 1935, on a special visit to Suva, accompanied by Mr. A. S. Gaye, with the object of discussing with the High Commissioner certain matters of public policy, including the recent Commutation of Taxation Agreement, with the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Mr. W. C. B. Baverstock, Administrative Officer, retired after nearly 15 years' service in the Colony Government and left Ocean Island for Australia on the 27th September en route for the United Kingdom.

Dr. D. C. M. Macpherson, Medical Officer, Ellice Islands, was transferred to the Colony of Fiji during the period under review, the date of the transfer being the 19th February, 1935.

H.M.S. *Wellington* visited the Colony during the month of August, calling at the islands of Tarawa and Funafuti. Her visit to Ocean Island had unfortunately to be cancelled owing to a severe outbreak of virulent influenza there.

During the period under review the island of Nonouti was transferred from the Central to the Southern Gilbert Islands District.

APPENDIX.

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* Copies of these publications may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

† Some of these books may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

MAP OF GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

Headquarters - Ocean Island.

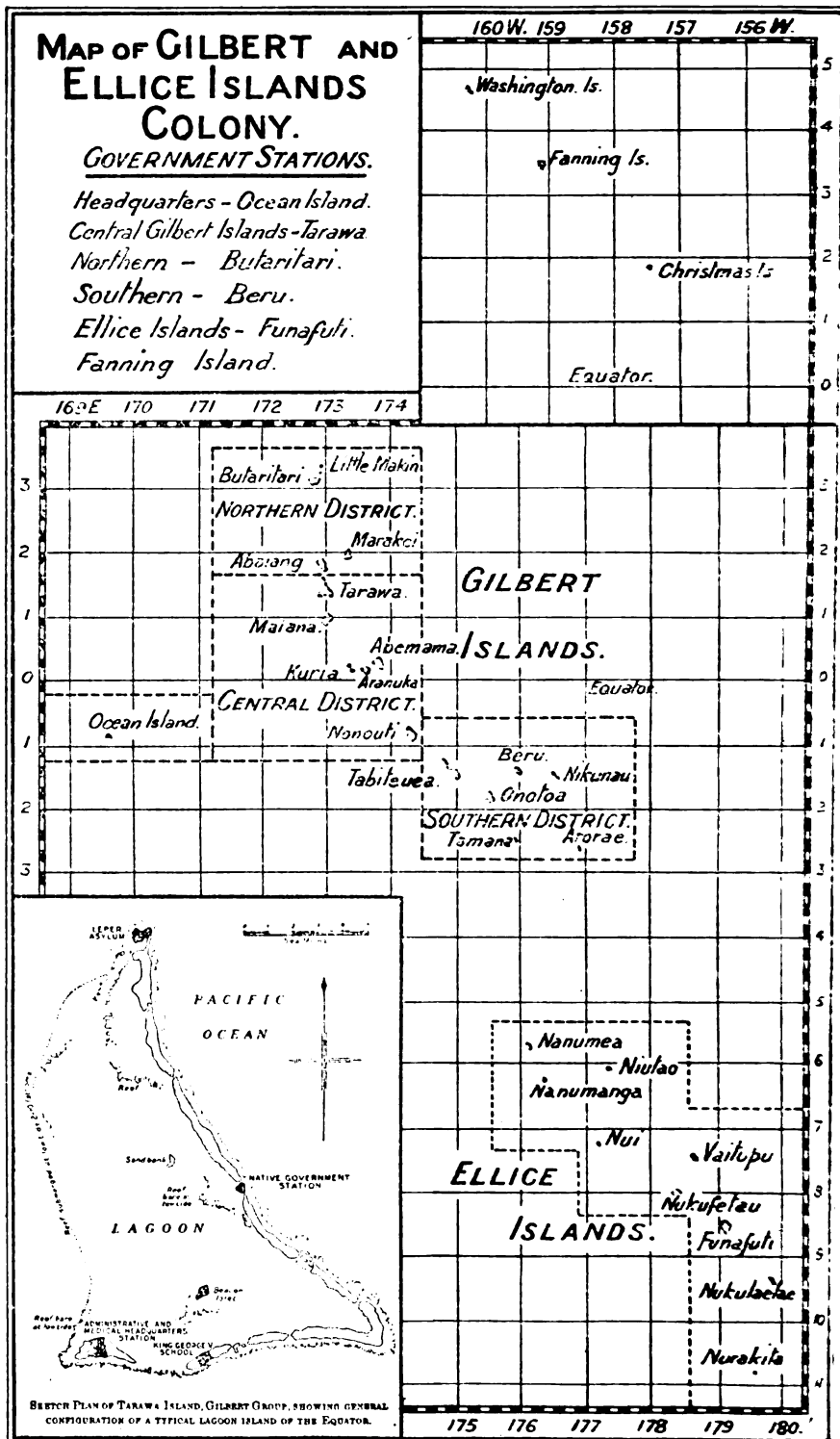
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